

20 – 27 NOVEMBER 2022

## Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Plenary Committee (GA) NMUN Simulation\*



\* National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.

# General Assembly Plenary (GA)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Leah Schmidt
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Hiroko Ozaki

## Agenda

- I. Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation
- II. Promoting Mental Health and Improving Access to Care

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA/1/1	Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change	Yes: 44 No: 10 Abstain: 9
GA/1/2	Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change	Yes: 41 No: 8 Abstain: 14
GA/1/3	Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change	Yes: 54 No: 6 Abstain: 3
GA/1/4	Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change	Yes: 52 No: 4 Abstain: 7
GA/1/5	Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change	Yes: 49 No: 8 Abstain: 6

## **Summary Report for the General Assembly Plenary**

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

- I. Promoting Mental Health and Improving Access to Care
- II. Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation

The session was attended by representatives of 66 Member States.

On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda order of II, I beginning discussion on the topic of “Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation.”

By Friday, delegates had divided into 9 primary working groups, working thematically and regionally to draft clauses that accurately reflected the diverse views of the drafting Member States. Subtopics such as energy storage, fossil fuels, off-grid electrification, hydrogen, and nuclear energy for peaceful means were carefully debated. On Saturday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions by recorded vote during voting procedure.

Overall, delegates showed strong commitment to accurate research, diplomacy, and collaboration in discussing issues such as technological capacity building, renewable energy development, and infrastructure partnerships. Having our work framed by important cultural visits to such impactful sites as the Hiroshima Peace Memorial and the Earthquake Museum, gave the General Assembly Plenary’s work particular relevance and urgency, leading the body to act earnestly and decisively.



**National Model United Nations • Japan**

**Code:** GA/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation

---

*The General Assembly Plenary Committee,*

*Reaffirming* the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 7, 10, 11, 13, and 17,

*Acknowledging* that the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) which discusses climate change and renewable energy closed November 20th, 2022, with the agreement that industrialized developed Member States pay compensation to developing Member States which were damaged by climate change and less industrialized,

*Appreciating* the work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like Greenpeace, Earth Justice, among others, in their mission of aiding the fight against climate change and doing work to uphold the ecological balance of our world,

*Concerned* with the technological and capacity building gap between Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other states,

*Concerned* by the amount of carbon emissions of private companies, amounting to 71% of all carbon emissions in the whole world,

*Recognizing* the United Nations General Assembly - Economic and Financial Committee's (UNGA - EFC) mandate of funding the development of different countries, primarily those from the LDCs,

*Emphasizing* the need for Green Hydrogen research and development, and inviting capable Member States to create similar bilateral or multilateral agreements focusing on green hydrogen policies,

*Reaffirming* the help and support given to Member States that currently have no access to green energies by helping them to begin developing a nation-specific step by step process to a change into a renewable energy source which reduces their carbon emissions,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) capacity for supporting innovative low-carbon technologies,

*Further recognizing* that economic instabilities and barriers to bilateral trade related to renewable energy have a severe impact on effective implementation of measures on climate change,

*Understanding* that too radical a change has the chance to impede the effective transition into renewable energy,

*Keeping in mind* development disparities between Member States that create difficulty for developing Member States to access newer technologies,

*Recognizing* the ability to share technology and infrastructure capability with Member States in order to accelerate efforts to achieve carbon neutrality,

*Acknowledging* that non-renewable energy accounts for more than 80% of energy as is stated in *The Sustainable Development Goals Report (2022)* and large reliance on non-renewable energy are seen in various Member States,

*Recognizing* the effectiveness of the Renewable Energy Auction (REA), which contributes to lower renewable energy prices and promote renewable energy use as pointed out by the report published by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA),

*Appreciating* IRENA, which holds workshops named Capacity Building for Renewable Energy Auctions for sharing knowledge and best practices of REA, as well as submitting the Renewable Readiness Assessments (RRA), a report that is utilized to know the conditions of the many nations regarding the deployment of these new technologies,

*Further invites* fellow Member States to take action in contributing to the restoration of the natural environment,

*Recognizing* the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), a cooperative aimed at upholding the countries' ability to support each other through different world issues, primarily in energy security, as countries from the Global South may coordinate and receive aid from the countries of the Global North,

*Reaffirming* the capacity of LDCs in renewable energies as a pioneering and like a distributed energy system,

*Considering* the potential financial impact on citizens when transitioning to green energy systems,

*Welcoming* the International Finance Corporation (IFC)'s actions in upholding and encouraging businesses in adapting climate-friendly initiatives through funding different countries who are trying to adapt new renewable technologies,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources' (UNFC) actions in upholding sustainable development through providing a framework for countries to follow,

*Welcoming* the National Council for Plan of Acceleration and Transition (CNPAT) which accelerate the independence from fossil fuels by sharing, auditing, and improving the national strategic plan,

*Commending* the International Energy Agency's (IEA) actions in regards to their mission of achieving a drastic reduction in fossil fuel dependency by the year 2030,

*Commending* the many small-scale companies in contributing to the big fight against climate change,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 65/151 (2011), which approved the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and which suggested United Nation organs utilize sustainable energy such as cleaner energy,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) support for SDG investments and focus on resilient and inclusive development strategies in the energy sector following the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Taking into account* the financial protection of citizens to ensure access to a Sustainable Energy,

*Considering* natural gas as the most environmentally friendly fossil fuel according to the Gas Exporting Countries Forum's (GEFC) Global Gas Outlook 2050 (GGC 2050) report, as it allows a smooth transition to more sustainable energy sources, while simultaneously ensuring much needed energy security,

*Recognizing the Paris Agreement (2015), the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change's Emissions Reduction Plan, as well as SDG 13 with their vision of net-zero emissions by 2050,*

*Emphasizing the need for fellow Member States to take part in the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) coalition in order to create a global push to lower carbon emissions and revamp the natural environment,*

*Further emphasizing that electric grids are vital in interconnecting energy production sites to consumers through transmission lines,*

*Expressing appreciation for the Climate Investment Platform launched by IRENA and UNDP to increase capital mobilization and renewable energy impact investing for developing countries, as well as IRENA's Energy Transition Accelerator Financing Platform (ETAF) that provides funding for energy transition programs,*

*Deeply concerned that there are significant discrepancies between global climate ambitions and policy execution and commitment,*

*Further emphasizing the need for providing multilevel training courses for both individuals and private business corporations to promote best practice and knowledge-sharing of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable projects,*

*Stressing that natural gas, as the most environmentally friendly fossil fuel, can be used for Member States transitioning to more sustainable forms of energy sources, while serving as a cheap and clean source of energy to bridge the gap between renewables and fossil fuels; and ensuring a high level of energy security within Member States that have challenges with their transition period to renewable energy sources by continuing to use reliable gas plants as a secure and safe power source,*

*Acknowledging the necessity for developing states to be engaged in a just transition given their limited historical use of fossil fuels in comparison to developed states,*

1. *Calls upon* Member States to store excess renewable energy produced with the support of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which would perform the following:
  - a. Direct, promote, and finance the development of new or existing energies, through the development of a research program, promoted and developed by the IRENA Collaborative Framework and the UNDP SDG Investor Platform;
  - b. Develop new or improving existing energy storage technologies like flow batteries, green hydrogen, and gravity-based storage through increased research;
  - c. Assess the appropriate Member State-specific energy storage systems in existing renewable energy production facilities;
  - d. Establish the Member State-specific energy storage systems;
2. *Encourages* Member States in lowering global fossil fuel dependence by increasing renewable energy production, especially in LDCs, through a partnership between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, IRENA, and recommends gaining funding from

the IFC, which would create an action plan that would discover potential solutions by performing the following tasks:

- a. Utilize the Renewable Readiness Assessment of IRENA with the help of the IFC to evaluate and establish the appropriate Member State specific renewable energy system;
  - b. Reinforce transmission lines to better connect communities to the electric grid;
  - c. Establish off-grid systems for communities away from the national grid;
  - d. Invest in infrastructure in developing countries that would like to adopt the methods of renewable energy sources, to build domestic capacity;
  - e. Create and refine regional online platforms to share innovative use of renewable energy;
  - f. Set goals in short terms to clarify the process of the transition;
  - g. Monitor and investigate the implemented mechanisms mentioned in above clauses, and take measurements if any adjustment or amendment needed for the current procedure;
3. *Further recommends* Member States to research on the efficiency of green hydrogen through a potential partnership between the IRENA Collaborative Framework on Green Hydrogen, the UNIDO's Global Programme for Green Hydrogen, and voluntary Member States which would create a plan of action that would be performed through:
- a. Assessing and identifying key green hydrogen production sites within developing countries, LDCs, and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs);
  - b. Promoting multilateral collaborative efforts in regards to transitioning to new technologies;
  - c. Offering financial aid in the form of grants and foreign direct investment through the endorsement of the IFC and other associated financial experts from NGOs, national financial entities, and accredited independent financial firms that are approved by the ratifying Member States;
  - d. Constructing Green Hydrogen Facilities within participating Member States, under the guidance of approved engineers and researchers from IRENA, UNIDO, and leading member states such as Australia, Canada, and Germany, in order for LDCs and LLDCs to be fully capable of utilizing the technology in the methods stipulated below;
  - e. Partnering with public and private entities, non-government organizations, and stakeholders in researching green hydrogen-related technologies such as:
    - i. Fuel cells;
    - ii. Green hydrogen production facilities;
    - iii. Mobile transportation in cryogenic tanks and gaseous tube containers;
    - iv. Fueling facilities;
    - v. Land-based pipelines;
    - vi. Programs to investigate new energy forms to use green hydrogen;
  - f. Inviting technology and investment firms to aid in the further development of Green Hydrogen technology;

- g. Investing in local small-scale applications, defined as producing less than 1 Mega Watt of power, within LDCs and LLDCs that will be sustainable and financially capable through grants provides that benefit communities who are working towards joining their national or regional energy grid;
  - h. Including Hydrogen in the United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) for Resources as a low-carbon and resilient energy source and a tool for harmonizing policy framework, government oversight, industry business process, and efficient capital allocation to provide clear and consistent specifications, guidelines, and best practices for all Member States;
- 4. *Supports* further research in collaboration with the World Trade Organization regarding the efficiency and complications of trade constraints to optimize the global flow of knowledge and resources on renewable energies;
- 5. *Strongly advises* Member States to research the efficacy of sanctions on economic trade, include relevant sanctions and tariffs, to ensure the maximum impact of global flow of knowledge and resources on renewable energies;
- 6. *Recommends* the creation of UN-hosted workshops on Capacity Building for Renewable Energy Auctions to share knowledge about REA held by IRENA and expanding REA in order to lower renewable energy prices;
- 7. *Further invites* Member States to participate in the UNEP's Renewable Energy Institute (REI), as well as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)'s Global Platform for Action (GPA) on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings, to further global energy education efforts, and to work jointly within the UN bodies to reduce energy waste in Member States by:
  - a. Annually producing *The Energy Learning* journal for energy efficiency practitioners and professionals around the world, which details the latest technological innovations in the industry;
  - b. Holding annual Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Workshops and Humanitarian Energy Conferences to gather a community of academics and government officials interested in continuing energy solutions;
  - c. Supporting GPA initiatives to support displaced persons, host communities, and associated humanitarian response mechanisms in order to increase access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services by 2030 in alignment with the SDGs;
- 8. *Recommends* Member States promote diversification of energy sources and promote research and development of energy storage system in order to pledge a net-zero goal by the year 2050 through the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 by:
  - a. Reminding Member States of IRENA's Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF) Platform and IRENA's Climate Investment Platform to facilitate capital mobilization for research and development of energy storage technologies;
  - b. Making a collaborative framework in IRENA which specifically focuses on energy storage system;



9. *Further recommends* all Member States to establish a research coalition formed with representatives from the UNDP responsible for monitoring and auditing implementation of the national strategic plan to achieve 2030 Energy Goal and Sustainable Development Goals especially for SDG7 and SDG13 by:
  - a. Establishing the International Green Energy Coalition for Resilience (IGEER), a research coalition that will utilize data to assess the status of Member States:
    - i. Holding biannual conferences to discuss new green initiatives of each Member State conference;
    - ii. Supported by the United Nations General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee, the research coalition will attend the biannual conference and offer support and recommendations to Member States based on country-specific data on carbon emission levels and progress towards green implementations;
    - iii. Data is collected in collaboration with the International Energy Agency (IEA) using the IEA Energy Data Centre as a credible authoritative source for country-specific data on energy efficiency, energy sources in the energy sector, and renewable energy usage;
  - b. Assessing the implementation of each Member States plan of renewable energy that wants to join and that has the capacity to do, by checking administration and governance, flow of finance:
    - i. This assessment would be supported by the allocation of NGO projects specific to green energy resilience initiatives;
    - ii. UNDP would help the development of governance mechanism;
  - c. Submitting an annual report and frequently monitoring the progress of each Member State's national strategic plan for implementation and operation of renewable energy;
10. *Encourages* to create reachable goals for each Member State based on ability and capacity for changes through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) in performing the following:
  - a. Facilitation of technology and expertise transfer to help adapt energy systems;
  - b. Cooperation between countries from the Global South and the Global North in sharing their expertise with Member States that will eventually receive these energy systems;
  - c. Enhancement of literacy in terms of usage of renewable resources in developing countries, especially small companies in the private sector;
  - d. Equipment of skilled labor and workforce to maintain the production and consumption of renewables within the local regions;
  - e. Developing relevant policies that will guarantee the transition to sustainable mobility.



**National Model United Nations • Japan**

**Code:** GA/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation

---

*The General Assembly Plenary Committee,*

*Recognizing* the important leadership role of the United Nations General Assembly in creating energy security,

*Emphasizing* the importance of diversification of energy sources in order to ensure that safe and reliable energy generation is available to all, especially those Member States that do not have access to newer forms of renewable energy,

*Taking note of* the lack of awareness and research on the handling of nuclear waste,

*Looking forward* to creating safety measures for the use of nuclear energy,

*Deeply conscious* of the fact that nuclear energy should be used in tandem with renewables since Fourth Generation nuclear power plants and Fusion reactors do not produce any radioactive long-lasting waste, and do not cause severe accidents since no facility's malfunction or an external event could prompt the release of radioactive material, and produce more fuel than is consumed,

*Noting also* 'basic nuclear project accidents' and protecting against them in order to increase safety,

*Inviting* every Member State to share nuclear energy technology with less developed states to help transition to more clean energy sources,

*Keeping in mind* the collaboration between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for overseeing nuclear energy production,

*Underlining* the implementation of safety guidelines and best practices for nuclear waste storage, seeing new technologies and procedures such as Auxiliary Safety Devices (according to IAEA Safety Standards) could reduce the danger of nuclear power plants by recycling burned fuels which still maintain more than 90% of their potential energy while still eliminating long-lived highly toxic and radioactive materials,

*Noting* the IAEA's definition of Auxiliary Safety Devices as devoted systems integrated into reactor design to remove the possibility of complete meltdown, early warning systems, and other safety considerations outlined by the IAEA Safety Standards Series,

*Emphasizing* the importance of nuclear energy as an environmentally friendly and more efficient energy source for the transition to more sustainable energy systems,

*Bearing in mind* the difficulties in transitioning to renewables for Member States whose economies are primarily reliant upon coal and fossil fuel production,

*Requesting for the approval* of nuclear energy as aware of the crucial role of UN-Energy towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

*Cognizant* of the fact that, although nuclear power stations take a considerable investment to build, they are reliable and cost-effective with low running costs and high longevity,

*Having studied* small modular reactors (SMRs), nuclear fission reactors that have the capacity of up to 300 MW per unit, as having the characteristic of being affordable, and flexible in power generation for their ability to be implemented in regions that don't have the infrastructure to support traditional nuclear reactors, and unmatched safety ratings, which make SMRs ideal energy systems for Least Developed Countries (LDCS), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCS), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

*Affirming* all Member States' commitment to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly SDG 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy,

*Profoundly concerned* about a lack of education about renewable energy in both the developed and developing worlds, especially in regard to the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda,

*Noting with concern* the need for effective nuclear waste management, seeing that around 370,000 metric tons of heavy metal (MTHM) of spent nuclear reactor fuel has been produced since 1951,

*Calling attention* to the UN resolution of 1954, according to which the benefits deriving from the discovery of nuclear energy must be put at the service of humanity,

*Also bearing in mind* the *Joint Convention on the Safety and Management of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste* entered into force in 2001,

*Observing* the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), that supports existing and new global nuclear programs by monitoring, analyzing, and improving innovations and skills in nuclear energy production,

*Emphasizing* that existing regulations, resolutions, and agreements between Member States and bodies like the IAEA, IAE, and other relevant regulatory agencies will remain intact for those interested in pursuing Nuclear Energy development,

*Having considered* regional solutions for Member States to promote international cooperation and the expansion of renewable energy, with the hope that this expansion would ignore international borders and encourage widespread multilateral solutions,

*Taking into account* the importance of diversification of energy sources in order to ensure that safe and reliable energy generation is available to all, especially those Member States that cannot use some renewable energy sources such as hydroelectric power,

*Expressing utmost concern* that the activation produced in the surfaces of the internal coating material of the reactor by the fast neutrons will instead produce waste classified as low activity waste, with decay times of less than ten years,

*Defining* 'auxiliary safety systems' as emergency systems that function as a safety network in case of failure in the ordinary safety mechanisms, as defined by IAEA Safety Standards Series NO. SSG-62 "Design of Auxiliary Systems and Supporting Systems for Nuclear Power Plants" (2020),

*Taking into account* that the only way to use nuclear energy is for development and bringing energy, especially in those states that do not count with clean energy, and not for the development of other technologies that can be dangerous to the population and the environment,

*Keeping in mind* the existence of carbon capture and storage to further bolster the key technologies and the unmet needs to further provide context on the analysis of new sources,

*Cognizant* of the earth's planetary knowledge platform that provides accurate data of the current global structure and provides needed details to further enhance how Member States can use it for energy,

1. *Recommends* the promotion of nuclear science and technology to enlarge the contribution of nuclear energy and its development by:
  - a. Collaborating with the United Nations Global Compact bringing together the public and private sectors to support new nuclear energy development following the set practical and safety measures imposed by the IAEA;
  - b. Promoting education on scientific developments, training, and best practices for Member State officials, nuclear plant personnel, and energy infrastructure planners with information from those states experienced with Nuclear Energy and IAEA;
2. *Recommends* the creation of dialogue platforms that will highlight Nuclear Energy's potential for ensuring energy security by fostering dialogue between experts in energy development and UN organizations, such as the IAEA and other NGOs, to present educational content and the further promotion of nuclear energy as a cost-efficient and safe alternative to fossil fuels;
3. *Hopes in support of* the normalization of nuclear energy for energy security by:
  - a. Recommending the creation of a policy forum with representatives of the IAEA, UN Department of Economic Social Affairs Division for Sustainable Development, and other relevant waste disposal bodies and agencies of the UN in order to establish regional/state solutions for the creation of guidelines and best practices for nuclear waste disposal;
  - b. Welcoming the idea of impartial monitoring of nuclear energy production facilities conducted by the United Nations' mechanism for inter-agency collaboration "UN-Energy" as well as the existing arrangements for nuclear facility monitoring conducted by the IAEA to maintain safety standards;
4. *Emphasizes* international cooperation on the topics of nuclear production and waste disposal by:
  - a. Inviting governmental and private funding to collaborate on the potential research and development of new, more effective, and more sustainable nuclear production;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to develop interconnected regional energy grids to encourage investment and provide greater energy security and stability;
5. *Promotes* an international sharing of skills, technologies, and knowledge about nuclear power to provide support to LDCs which do not have the needed capacity;
6. *Requests* for Member State representatives, policymakers, and citizens to engage with nuclear policy experts, the IAEA, and UNDP to increase their knowledge about the usefulness and safety of nuclear energy, while also encouraging governments to include the matter in the political debate by:

- a. Delivering public campaigns by academics and technical experts to disseminate information and awareness about the benefits of nuclear power and refute wrong biases;
  - b. Hosting public panels for dialogue between experts, policymakers, and advocacy groups;
  - c. Encouraging public conferences, events, and debates focusing on nuclear energy advantages and disadvantages, both in person, broadcast, and online;
7. *Urges* the UN economic development agencies to produce financing options and solutions for Member States in collaboration with world financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank;
8. *Encourages* the development of research on IAEA-defined auxiliary safety devices to ensure the protection of workers and the natural environment, because an appropriate and reduced level of radiation is essential for workers and the safe and justified use of radioactive material and nuclear energy;
9. *Urges* Member States to take a close look at the advances in nuclear technology and to swiftly implement safer, more reliable, and sustainable technologies, such as Fourth Generation power plants;
10. *Calls upon* the Member States to cooperate in the search and construction of permanent radioactive waste repositories, based on:
  - a. Existing models according to the IAEA publication Design Principles and Approaches for Radioactive Waste Repositories;
  - b. The exchange of knowledge among Member States through high-level dialogue about best practices on nuclear waste management;
  - c. Recommendations and regulations of the IAEA, IAE, and other relevant international regulation bodies affiliated with the UN;
  - d. The future creation of internationally adopted best practices on nuclear waste management in alignment with the IAEA and other prevalent NGOs;
11. *Recognizes* the potential implementation and monetization of nuclear energy to fuel sustainable and cleaner energy by:
  - a. Consulting with experts in regards to the potential implementation of a “nuclear-trade-relationship,” in which developed and developing countries share resources that can help use nuclear energy to their advantage;
  - b. Examining the potential of nuclear energy security to create a more protected and secure energy system that not only strengthens and creates more efficient energy but also produces cleaner energy;
  - c. Using nuclear energy to phase out of the age of fossil to create more sustainable and efficient energy solutions;

- d. Encouraging Member States to acknowledge the International Nuclear Energy Policy (INEP);
12. *Emphasizes* the importance of a holistic approach to renewable energy, given that not all Member States have the same geographic capacity and that this may affect renewable energy generation and Land Use Land Cover (LULC) monitoring, such as:
- a. The positions of Member States in relation to bodies of water, which may affect renewable energies that are dependent on water access, such as, but not limited to, hydroelectricity;
  - b. The weather patterns of Member States, especially concerning wind flow and open space for the utilization of wind turbines and other forms of wind power generation;
  - c. The positioning of Member States on the globe which may negatively affect the capture of sunlight in pursuit of solar-generated power;
13. *Encourages* Member States to recommend actions towards the peaceful use of nuclear energy through:
- a. Alleviating the fear of misappropriation of nuclear material for violent purposes by collaboration with the IAEA to create a multilateral agreement between Member States who use nuclear energy to increase awareness, ensure protection, and maintain stability in regards to nuclear energy;
  - b. Recommending utilizing and recycling materials to create Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) to regulate uses of sustainable energy between Member States for safe nuclear technologies, relevant safety, and regulatory bodies to implement modern nuclear reactor technology such as SMRs by:
    - i. Having training opportunities for the creation and use of SMRs and cogeneration of energy in a joint effort with prevalent multilateral NGOs such as and not limited to the IAEA;
    - ii. Cooperating with other Member States as well as IAEA on sharing technology based on the IAEA reports about SMRs through online and offline seminars;
14. *Invites* the convening of a biannual forum between nuclear safety experts and Member States, to find the most effective and safe nuclear waste disposal practices while innovating new radioactive material safety measures, ensuring environmental protection against radioactive material, and promoting sustainable nuclear energy systems;
15. *Further recommends* continued collaboration between relevant international stakeholders on the important issue of Nuclear Energy development, partnerships, and funding, with particular attention paid to LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDSSs.



## National Model United Nations • Japan

**Code:** GA/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation

---

*The General Assembly Plenary Committee,*

*Emphasizing* the carbon neutral goals and aims to adopt more sustainable practices outlined in the Paris Climate Agreement 2015 and General Assembly resolution 70/30,

*Recognizing* the importance of collaboration exemplified by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a Collaborative framework for energy technology development including over 30 Member States and mobilizing over USD 150 million in clean energy technology,

*Reaffirming* the priority of Renewable Energy Roadmap for Central America: Towards a Regional Energy Transition in creating an organized framework for cleaner energy systems,

*Expressing concern* for the need for the expansion of international cooperation in the education sector such as with the Education of Sustainable Development (ESD) in order to abide by the Vision 2030 goal, as well as SDGs 7, 11, and 13,

*Underlining* the vitality of international partnerships and programs like the Norfund in order to advance developing countries to prioritize the combat of climate change,

*Being cognizant* of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development which is in conformity with the General Assembly resolutions 66/288 and 67/290,

*Seeking* the implementation of individual National Adaptation Plans (NAP) to further help facilitate the new use of renewable energy,

*Appreciating* the progress made in the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference/Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

*Acknowledging* the Sendai Framework adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan on March 18, 2015,

*Further underlining* the importance of collaboration between the public, climate experts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), and Member States to multilaterally coordinate plans to combat the climate crisis,

*Alarmed by* the lack of initiatives taken by the global community in providing access to reliable and affordable renewable energy for populations within least-developed states,

*Taking into consideration* that international conflicts lead to disruptions in the global energy market, create an unprecedented shortage of energy supply, and make it difficult to sustain consistent global energy usage,

*Further cognizant* that according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), greenhouse gas emissions could cause a 2.7°C global rise in temperatures by 2100,

*Expressing concern* that UNHCR spends more than USD 35 million annually on diesel fuel to produce electricity, including funds given to partners for the same purpose,

*Reiterating* the need for the safe use of nuclear power for people as well as for the environment, which includes responsible waste management and securing safe storage facilities for nuclear waste management in order to guarantee safe waste management in the long run,

*Further emphasizes* the importance of energy systems to prevent energy security risks and climate change disasters such as the Australian wildfires and encouraging the implementation of the carbon neutral goal as early as possible,

*Calling attention* to the need for funding to allow developing Member States to successfully participate in a just transition to renewable energy usage,

*Recognizing* the potential of using photovoltaic systems, an innovation that uses sunlight to create energy, for producing electricity, in the form of professional training, university programs, and workshops in order to improve employment and research in clean energy sector,

*Seriously concerned about* the need to protect the rights of indigenous people as they are practitioners and inheritors of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment,

*Viewing with appreciation* Member States addressing the effects of climate change on migrant populations and provide asylum seekers the opportunity to obtain legal protection,

*Further acknowledging* the need for sustainable and affordable transportation systems to facilitate accessing educational and employment opportunities to improve the quality of life of citizens,

*Further recognizing* the financial challenges stemming from the transition towards sustainable energy especially for developing Member States,

*Reiterating* that energy is a factor that helps combat poverty indices and in turn, promotes better living conditions for the development of rural populations,

*Expressing concern* that women remain underrepresented in scientific, technical, and engineering disciplines, despite growing demand in the labor market,

*Realizing* the long-lasting effects and costs of climate change that are negatively affecting ecosystems such as natural disasters, extreme weather, and loss of species, that also affects people that are in need to move due to the mentioned above,

*Further cognizant* of the lack of renewable resources and struggles of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) in the international community and desires to utilize the environment around the respective Member States in order to implement fossil fuel alternatives,

1. *Invites* the expansion and capacity of off-grid infrastructures with the help of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and financial intermediaries which would support integration and self-reliance for displaced people;
2. *Emphasizes* the need for an infrastructure that ensures the security of supply and is not reliant on fossil fuels by:



- a. Increasing electricity coverage in the country through identifying the areas that need to be supplied with electricity as a priority and creating opportunities to promote low greenhouse gas-emitting innovations;
  - b. Guaranteeing the quality of the electricity service through accelerating new investments in clean and renewable resources;
  - c. Supporting the promotion of policies to guarantee the transition to sustainable mobility, particularly in electric mobility in all modes such as light vehicles, public transportation, and 2 and 3-wheel vehicles;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to open discussion on improving and expanding sustainable energy educational programs within educational institutions and vocational courses by:
  - a. Recommending training programs on management and maintenance of renewable clean technology;
  - b. Providing clean energy job search resources upon completion of the education;
  - c. Encouraging the establishment of Scholarships through the Green Climate Fund, UNDP, and voluntary funding for low-income, marginalized, and refugee individuals;
  - d. Raising awareness of the need to transition to renewable energy sources through welcoming the creation of renewable energy educational trainings, workshops, and tours, specializing in renewable energy in economic sectors such as agriculture, business, and medicine;
  - e. Calling on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), for support for the international initiatives related to worldwide academic mobility to advocate for international cooperation between undergraduate and graduate students specializing in the energy security sector, ecological engineering, and other environmental specializations to support the research and development for renewable energy worldwide;
4. *Advises* Member States to continue education on the transition to progressive simple lifestyle tasks that will progress climate mitigation:
  - a. Implementing policies for Education on Sustainable Development (ESD) into school curricula under Vision 2030 sustainable development strategy:
    - i. Establishing current initiatives related to education on sustainable development include new implementations in the university system, support research and development in universities, early childhood expansion, updated educational jobs, and the professional development of teachers for such projects;
    - ii. Seeking to achieve economic sustainability through encouraging scientific research;
    - iii. Incorporating the strengthening of electronic societal involvements;

- b. Incorporating tactics from The Clean Cooking Alliance, and starting a clean cooking initiative (CCA) ensuring universal access to clean cooking, raising awareness, and offering clean alternatives;
    - c. Collaborating with entities centered on electric vehicles to implement transportation systems in communities to ensure security and affordable transportation;
5. *Approves* of the creation of a transnational wholesale electricity market to reduce costs for Member States to invest in their renewable resource infrastructure;
6. *Suggests* the creation of a panel centered on creating a budget utilizing the database of the General Assembly and experts within the UN to determine proper allocation of funds within Member States to further protect the financial interests of Member State's citizens;
7. *Calls for* global funding support from the Green Climate Fund (2018) aimed at supporting developing Member States in actualizing climate plans and maintaining a balance between mitigation and adaptation with the goal of low-carbon, resilient investments;
8. *Emphasizes* the necessity to improve the access to technology and electricity for indigenous communities by:
  - a. Implementing community-based projects of small-scale agricultural producers aimed at improving competitiveness, productivity, and quality of life;
  - b. Encouraging the creation of renewable energy education program and renewable energy innovations, such as Solar Water Heating (SWH) and Photovoltaic systems;
  - c. Strengthening producer organizations to ensure socioeconomic development in the area through consultation forums between farmers and governments with requested funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development;
  - d. Implementing energy projects that support civil society capacity building for climate action in order to ensure equitable progress for rural and vulnerable populations;
9. *Insists* on providing aid to refugee and migrant communities that lack access to energy by:
  - a. Assessing which migrant and refugee communities lack access to energy by:
    - i. Establishing a dialogue between the concerned groups;
    - ii. Mapping out the needs of each community with the help of the UNHCR as well as other special interest groups by better understanding each community's specific needs;
    - iii. Creating policies specifically catered for each group to ensure efficiency and effectivity of establishing sustainable energy access to vulnerable communities;
  - b. Mobilizing the assistance of other UN organizations such as the UN Refugee Agency, International Organization for Migration, and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) by providing financial aid through partnership with Member States and other special interest organizations to vulnerable individuals and communities so that these communities may adapt a power system that is sustainable, as well as

creating programs that will provide vulnerable individuals access to sustainable energy like providing refugee camps with solar-powered water heating and electricity systems;

- c. Implementing policies with the cooperation of local governing units to ensure that the needs of each community are met;
10. *Suggests* Member States increase collaboration with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in regards to energy efficiency and sustainable transportation in order to improve access to technological and financial assistance;
11. *Calls upon* developed Member States to improve access to solar energy in developing Member States in alignment with SDG 7 to help adapt their current energy systems and achieve renewable hydropower generation through:
  - a. Cooperation with the IRENA to mandate cooperation, advance knowledge, and promote sustainable use of renewable energy;
  - b. Expanding on the existing IRENA multi-stakeholder climate finance solution, Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF) by creating a financial aid project collaborating with existing funds while including developing states, and promoting long-term investments in renewable energy projects;
12. *Supports* Member States in sharing proven-successful hydroelectric and wind power technologies with developing nations across the world by:
  - a. Advocating for the continuance of current climate sustainability research as well as the expansion of the bodies that conduct and fund these studies;
  - b. Promoting the implementation of policy discussion and technology research-sharing forums that guarantee the equitable representation of all participating Member States and their peoples;
  - c. Inviting all Member States to take part in information transfer initiatives on a local, national, regional, and global scale;
13. *Further supports* a concerted effort to significantly reduce the use of fossil fuels globally by providing concrete and targeted recommendations on implementing diverse and innovative energy solutions, including but not limited to: Solar-power, Wind-power, and Hydro-power energy generation through promoting guidelines set by UN-Partnered entities such as Baden Aniline and Soda Factory (BANF), among others;
14. *Suggests* the creation of the Energy Investment Hub (EIV) that will assist developing countries in updating their energy security systems through:
  - a. Formatting EIV based on the European Union's Hydrogen Trading Hub through encouraging investors from developed countries to meet with energy leaders in developing countries and assisting in providing resources, exchanging information, and promoting dialogue between developed and developing Member States to help achieve an economically sustainable power grid;

- b. Collaboration with the General Assembly Third Committee to create an ad hoc sub-committee that will assist in the formation and implementation of EIV within Member States;
15. *Invites* Member States to work towards carbon neutrality goals, in accordance with the 2030 and 2050 targets as stipulated in the Paris Agreement, acknowledging difficulties LDCs and LLDCs face in the sectors of:
- a. Energy by phasing out non-renewable sources of energy through sustainable and non-exclusive methods with aid and operational support from capable Member States and researching into feasibility of expanding electric energy grids and storage facilities via pre-existing partnerships on the premise Member States will amicably establish new agreements;
  - b. Industry through recommendations on the streamlining of direct reduction plants and other energy-effective technologies in industries such as aircraft, automobiles, petroleum, and steel, among others;
    - i. Ensuring the carbon capture and storage for aforementioned industries through the development of such technologies for financially capable members in good faith that LDCs and LLDCs will not be penalized for not being able to fulfill carbon capture;
    - ii. Utilizing relevant climate and impact studies supported by local NGOs, government bodies, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), or UNEP to look into establishing feasibility studies regarding the transition of aforementioned industries in participating Member States;
  - c. Transportation by emphasizing the benefits of public transportation and divestment from personally operated vehicles where applicable and recommending the utilization of rail and other mass transportation as a primary form of goods transportation, with electric vehicles as an alternative form of transportation with battery-related infrastructure provided by domestic, regional, and international Public-Private Partnerships in addition to pre-existing rail transportation;
16. *Reminds* the international community of the need to emphasize providing support to developing countries in a concerted effort towards global renewable energy in the forms of:
- a. Supplying important resources needed to develop renewable energy systems such as semi-conductors, aluminum, lithium, batteries, and rare-earth materials;
  - b. Subsidizing the rising energy costs that negatively impacts developing nations resulting in a decreased use of fossil fuels;
  - c. Flexible timelines on fossil fuel consumption;
  - d. Sharing information regarding the improvement of renewable energy generation;
17. *Encourages* international collaboration between policymakers and organizations such as the United Nations Department of Global Communications (DGC) to share information and research relating to the importance of transitioning to renewable, secure energy systems globally by:

- a. Drawing information from IRENA emphasizing regional obstacles in renewables expansion in electricity generation, interconnection expansion, sustainable mobility adoption, fostering of modern cooking technologies, and promotion of energy efficiency;
  - b. Informing political leaders on current global energy security efforts and responsible consumption to facilitate the transition toward renewable energy;
  - c. Partnering with UN organizations such as UNESCO and UNFCCC to facilitate knowledge and research sharing between policymakers and climate experts;
18. *Endorses* the establishment of biennial regional conferences overseen by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with attendance of Member States, UNDP experts, NGOs, IGOs, and other relevant parties to encourage best practice sharing of successful renewable energy plans and capacity-building efforts through:
  - a. Creating a set of recommendations aimed at guiding the coordination of plans to promote the use of renewable energy through realistic and progressive pathways that acknowledge and address the varying climates, energy obstacles, and renewable energy preferences within each region;
  - b. Drawing from the Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction with the aim of creating resilient systems and dimension disaster risk;
  - c. Sorting the attendance and involvement of each meeting based on types of renewable energy that are being used by each attendee in addition to pre-established regional blocs;
  - d. Prioritizing accessibility of attendees by offering in-person and virtual components to each conference;
19. *Calls for* more involvement in climate change research and climate funding from all Member States to achieve sufficient funds for climate change mitigation and adaptation to increase the share of renewable energy through:
  - a. Inviting Member States and NGOs to join a Summit hosted by rotating regional blocs, starting with the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development for the purpose of knowledge exchange;
  - b. Encouraging nations to partner with ECOSOC to facilitate funding through UN programs in order to combat climate change, boost low-carbon industry, promote digitalization, and distribute this funding to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
  - c. Supporting global emissions financial projects to promote the Member States' efforts to become climate neutral as early as possible;
  - d. Examining further investment into climate-change-related projects in less developed countries to guarantee the long-term mitigation of climate change;
20. *Calls upon* the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative to expand its current focus on Asian and African Member States to all Member States classified as developing economies, thereby supporting all developing Member States financially;

21. *Urges* Member States to engage in partnerships with multifaceted stakeholders in the private and public sectors and organizations through:
  - a. The endorsement of foreign direct investment under the recommendation of financial experts by:
    - i. Utilizing public/private partnerships to establish and foster energy schemes in SIDS, LDCs, and LLDCs;
    - ii. Promoting private uses of renewable energy among corporations and businesses that are able to foster continued uses of renewable energy;
    - iii. Funding sustainable, renewable infrastructure projects in Member States;
  - b. The use of financial experts to examine the feasibility of voluntarily using federal and national programs as to facilitate funding for the purpose such as:
    - i. Sovereign Wealth Funds to further signal trust in investment and development firms;
    - ii. Funding initiatives such as The Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Fund, Fundo Clima, and Green Climate Fund, among others;
  - c. International frameworks with the intention to facilitate continued and sustained commitment and progress towards each Member States' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) by working alongside non-governmental organizations by creating programs to modernize local energy infrastructure;
  - d. The financial support of the SE4All initiative, funded by means as stipulated above, and thereby encouraging developing Member States through SE4All to enhancing the establishment and usage of sustainable energy infrastructure and maintenance of said infrastructure;
22. *Strongly advocates* for international collaboration with UNEP to aid with funding ecosystem revivals while strengthening communities to become more resilient to climate change;
23. *Further invites* the experts on climate change in the international community to adopt and utilize a database on regional and international levels that will:
  - a. Share a collection of information on region-specific problems and solutions with other Member States;
  - b. Encourage open research sharing to further ease the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy for all Member States;
24. *Strongly encourages* the United Nations to create an international organization that consists of the Member States with the most advanced energy system through:
  - a. Cooperating with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and support setting the creation of common goals similar to the Paris Agreement;

- b. Advising that Member States utilize at least one of these suggested options, with the understanding that more options may become available as amendments are made:
    - i. Supporting Member States through this organization to install the decarbonized energy systems, check the safety and cost, and conduct periodic checks once a year;
    - ii. Member States could collect internal data and submit it to this organization on an annual basis, provided that this data conforms to standards set by the proposed organization;
  - c. Creating various step-by-step manuals for each regional block in the UN for installing the eco-friendly energy system, in order to help Member States create, implement, and maintain the energy system;
25. *Invites* Member States to create a panel for discussing the feasibility and implementation of a patronage system that will provide multilateral support for developing Member States on all stages of transition to renewable energy sources or clean energy sources by:
- a. Negotiating conditions of cooperation which should be done by Member States and correspond to international law and sustainable development strategy;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to report annually on the results of their cooperation and welcoming edits to the general strategy of development.



**National Model United Nations • Japan**

**Code:** GA/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation

---

*The General Assembly Plenary Committee,*

*Noting with concern* the negative impacts towards the climate and ecosystem due to burning of fossil fuels having multiplied over 4,000 times since 1775,

*Emphasizing* that these effects include rising sea levels (which can lead to impacting upon clean and safe water access), increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters, desertification, and the increase of global temperatures,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of resources available to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the creation of sustainable energy infrastructure,

*Further noting* that LDCs will require assistance from the international community in deploying sustainable energy initiatives,

*Cognizant of the fact that* in providing energy for all, renewable energy must be preferred for the long-term health of the planet,

*Bearing in mind* the difference in regional usage of renewable energy dependent on geography of regions and considering this in plans used to assist developing nations,

*Considering* that there must be more effort done to address the pressing issue of secure energy systems on global scale,

*Taking into account* the lack of funding towards energy within the SDGs,

*Appreciating* the need to lower the global temperature by reducing greenhouse gas emissions as set out in the *Paris Agreement* (2015),

*Noting further* the need for voluntary cooperative implementation of sustainable development systems and environmental integrity as stated in Article 6 and Article 4 of the *Paris Agreement* (2015),

*Reaffirming* the right to an adequate standard of living for all including housing, heating, cooling, lighting, and energy as set out in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (1967),

*Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular the goals set out in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action),

*Aware* of the urgency surrounding this crisis with the impending 2030 SDGs and 2050 Net Zero target rapidly approaching,

*Recalling* the *UN High-Level Dialogue on Energy* (2021) which emphasized the need for clean and affordable energy for all nations in order to fully achieve SDG 7,

*Bearing in mind* resolution A/RES/76/210 in which the General Assembly urged the international community to provide support for countries in need, particularly LDCs and leave no one behind in



energy development and resolution A/RES/74/225 that ensures accessibility, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all,

*Expressing appreciation* for global efforts undertaken by all Member States in combating climate change recently demonstrated in the COP27 climate conference,

*Mindful of* the goals of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015) to strengthen disaster risks management in relation to energy security to fulfill climate change mitigation,

*Underscoring* the importance of paying attention to energy security in the context of humanitarian crises in accordance to the mobilization of the UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy, and Finance (2022),

*Acknowledging* that professionals in renewable energy such as engineers, environmental consultants and mechanics have an essential role in collaborating and cooperating to further develop renewable energy sources,

*Recognizing* the 458 million people living in rural areas that have no access to electricity, and the need to assist these people with clean energy generation in line with SDG 7 which emphasizes the importance of access to reliable energy for everyone,

*Reiterating* the call for extra assistance in implementing these renewable energy programs especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic which had adversely affected many Member-States' economies,

*Having examined* the lack of incentivization towards green energy initiatives and continued reliance on fossil fuels which according to the UNEP by 2060, global material use will rise from 92 billion tons currently to 190 billion tons accelerating energy security issues,

*Expressing its serious concern* that, according to the World Bank in 2019, almost 759 million people globally are without electricity,

*Disturbed* that of those 759 million people, 589 million of them are located in Sub-Saharan Africa,

*Contemplating* that, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), to avoid a global temperature increase within the next eight years, the supply of electricity from clean energy sources must double,

*Noting with profound concern* that transportation emissions grew faster than any other sector between 1990 to 2021,

*Alarmed* by the staggering progress of the LDCs towards the switch to the usage of renewable energy,

*Acknowledging* the current regional efforts and the importance of strengthening regional relationships towards ensuring that there are technical trainings on the instruction on policy, finance, and access to energy,

*Taking note of* the national strategic plans of Member States to establish guidelines on energy development,

*Taking into account* the historically differing carbon emissions inequivalence between developed and non or low developed countries,

*Taking into consideration* the potential for developed nations to impose greater taxes on fossil fuels to encourage states to meet their carbon goals as a future tactic to reduce global emissions,

*Further recognizing* that tropical deforestation is one of the major causes of the various natural disasters such as floods and droughts, and climate change, and recognizing that the deforestation of forests contributes to global warming through large amounts of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gasses,

*Expressing* “a smooth just transition” to mean one which takes into account developing states capacity to transfer renewable energy and takes into account use of fossil fuels and oil, the obligation upon states to transfer to renewable energy, and the desire to incorporate existing technologies in this transition,

*Understanding* the importance of not just the creation of renewable energy but also the storage of it, such as with the use of high-capacity utility-grade batteries,

*Having heard* that there is a lack of mass-produced utility grade batteries due to the backlog in resources needed to fulfill demand according to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,

*Reconfirming* the importance that utility grade batteries can play in future renewable energy development because of their capacity to last for greater hours and store larger amounts of energy than previous batteries,

*Expressing its appreciation* for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB), International Energy Agency, Clean Energy Transportation Programme (CETP), United for Efficiency (U4E), Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), and Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), all of which help to advance international cooperation as well as individual nations’ efforts to transition to renewable energy,

*Viewing with appreciation* that public transport is a vastly more efficient use of energy for transportation than private vehicles and that electric public transport is an effective manner to decrease fossil fuel emissions,

*Stressing* that the 2022 Adaptation Gap Report calls for increased funding and implementation of actions aimed at helping vulnerable nations and communities adapt,

*Further expressing* the need for improved hydroelectric energy systems and agricultural infrastructure such as those documented in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth,

*Aware* of the importance of strengthening the regional relationships for a sustainable energy infrastructure and education program,

1. *Draws attention* to the need for a smooth, just, sustainable transition to renewable energy for Member States who are major producers of coal and fossil fuels, in order to maintain their national economy, by:
  - a. Requesting a Rapporteur from the General Assembly conduct a cursory foray to evaluate the respective roles Member States, energy providers, and private sectors can play in balancing between achieving economic prosperity and sustainable energy by taking into consideration factors such as political instability and violence/conflict;
  - b. Encouraging the wide usage of renewable energy within private industries through government subsidies abiding to the Green Public Procurement;

- c. Calling upon renewable energy providers to develop enabler facilities and reinforcements that are necessary to integrate into a transmission network;
  - d. Maintaining anticipatory and proactive planning approaches to implementing energy frameworks;
  - e. Allowing states to implement a timeline for industries to switch from infrastructure reliance on fossil fuel and coal to clean energy and electricity systems;
2. *Recognizes* that developed states should avoid implementation of taxes on fossil fuels in the future as a tactic to encourage developing states to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels as developing countries into the future will have no choice but to utilize such forms of energy to provide electricity to their populations (with growing electricity demands) as they strive to transition to renewables;
3. *Reiterates* the need to adapt current energy systems to incorporate renewables into currently existing networks through:
  - a. Introducing and reinforcing the use of utility grade batteries;
  - b. Retrofitting batteries to accept renewable energy infrastructure as time progresses;
  - c. Increasing transmission infrastructure and networks to reach renewable energy sites;
  - d. Ensuring that energy infrastructure is resilient against disruption such as technological changes, climate impacts, market volatility, and regulatory changes;
  - e. Investing on the cost of maintenance of the newly introduced renewable energy resources and reservation on the cost of disruption in case of unforeseen occurrences;
4. *Encourages* the implementation of off-grid electrification such as solar panels for those in rural areas and developing nations through the use of the Green Climate Fund to provide individuals with power over their own electricity by:
  - a. Empowering the Member States' current national energy efforts to provide those without energy with solar panels and batteries so that they can power their own home;
  - b. Utilizing a similar program to the Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) which enables members to gain access to solar panels and batteries and connects members with experienced practitioners and experts from the off-grid renewable energy sector;
  - c. Incentivizing stakeholders (solar panel manufacturers, energy companies, local communities, and government bodies such as ARE) engaged in production of solar panels and batteries with money and resources to speed production of these two items through the funding from International Development Association;
  - d. Educating the populations where these initiatives are being implemented on how to operate the battery solar system;

- e. Noting the versatility of sustainable energy, such as applications in powering cooking appliances;
5. *Considers* the need to accelerate the development of Electric Vehicles (EV) by:
- a. Creating best practices for conscious lithium mining for EV batteries such as:
    - i. Taking note of mining operations claiming to have responsible lithium mining practices;
    - ii. Noting that communities where lithium mining is occurring should be approached for their perspective on a proposed mining plan;
    - iii. Emphasizing the importance of getting approval by affected communities for proposed mining plans;
    - iv. Recommending implementing a circular economy to reduce, repurpose, and recycle lithium-ion batteries in order to phase out lithium mining by the end of the energy transition;
  - b. Ensuring factories building EVs run most of their operations on clean energy;
  - c. Promoting nations to create more Free Trade Zones (FTZ) to encourage stakeholders to open EV factories on FTZs to remove duties;
  - d. Creating tax exemptions on materials needed to build an EV;
  - e. Removing taxes on EV purchases;
  - f. Encouraging development on this issue by the private sector;
6. *Further recommends* the conversion of public transportation systems to be inclusive of renewable energy sources by:
- a. Proposing the expansion of electric public transport by incorporating electrified light, heavy, and high-speed rail and electric buses;
  - b. Aiding public transportation systems in the front to transition to electric systems that would cut down on fuel cost and CO2 emissions;
7. *Formulating* a framework for a Fossil Fuel to Renewable Energy Transition Plan for LLDCs/SIDSs highlighting available and existing special funding from the IMF, Development Bank, Green Climate Fund, African Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure and Development Bank, wealthier Member States, NGOs, regional funds, or sovereign wealth funds to implement clean and renewable energy alternatives:
- a. Encouraging modeling below systems after good examples set by NGOs and IGOs outlined in the preamble;
  - b. Ensuring that states are developing diverse forms of renewable energy such as solar, hydroelectric, hydrogen, natural gas, and wind power;

- c. Ensuring that states have access to multiple suppliers of renewable energy to absorb the risk by creating a reserve margin of power generation capacities to be used in the event of supply chain disruptions or other power outages potentially sourced from high-capacity sustainable batteries;
  - d. Reiterating that such funding should be prioritized for delivery to LDCs and other Member States which have a significant portion of their population without access to clean energy;
  - e. Within this framework, in which developing countries can aid in the corporations with neighboring Members States best implementing effective energy solutions with the aforementioned funding;
  - f. Providing a method to transition to geothermal, wind, solar, and hydropower in a sustainable efficient way in agriculture without the risk of increased cost and allowing farmers to become self-sufficient by providing a comprehensive list of renewable material that could potentially replace the current agricultural supplies;
  - g. Suggesting the creation of affordable, easily deployed sustainable energy infrastructure, such as high-capacity solar batteries and accompanying panels to provide electricity for areas which may lack power, taking into account the safety, resilience, and enduring nature of these different types of energy infrastructure;
  - h. Encouraging investors to learn more about advanced renewable energy systems and maintain the best possible practices through incentives such as national certifications and the improvement of public opinion;
8. *Endorses* strongly regional cooperation to create public and private investments in specific regions with capabilities in different forms of renewable energy to be known as the Programme for Renewable Energy Zones (PREZ) which:
- a. Expands and upgrades existing grid infrastructure for the delivery of energy at all times, in sufficient quantities, and at affordable prices;
  - b. Establishes regional renewable energy hubs, with a priority focus on LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDSs;
  - c. Encourages investment and resource-sharing to support the upgrade of inter-state energy transmission across provinces;
  - d. Encourages consistent education training domestically, to have a sustainable knowledge on developing self-sufficient energy systems creating equal energy knowledge across communities;
  - e. Encourages greater energy security and stability in case of failure in one country;
9. *Urges* Member States to provide assistance with the deployment of sustainable energy sources within LDCs and other Member States suffering with energy poverty by:
- a. Suggesting that designing and deploying sustainable energy sources should be done on a regional level, adapting to the needs of individual areas based on the most convenient form of renewable energy available to them, taking into account their

geography, their political and economic structure and potential threats to energy security;

- b. Welcoming the input of leaders within regions that would benefit from such programs, in order to best communicate the needs of their specific region and the viability of specific sustainable energy types within these areas;
  - c. Recognizing that this could potentially be accomplished using a regional conference in which leaders can communicate their needs and strategize methods to create sustainable energy initiatives and information could be cataloged on a central website or periodic report;
10. *Draws focus* to communication between those who build, and work with renewable energy, governmental bodies, local representatives suffering from energy insecurity and corporate representatives involved in implementation of renewable energy, and the local community in order to ensure that any renewable energy structures put in place do not negatively affect the region or the population by:
  - a. Recognizing that communication between governmental bodies and the local community can be facilitated through the use of panels between the government and community;
  - b. Emphasizing the importance of getting opinions from the local and regional populations on future projects;
  - c. Promoting building trust, cooperation, and collaboration between local representatives and the corporate representatives;
11. *Emphasizes* assisting the implementation of renewable energy into developing nations through the sharing of information between Member States at a global level in order to adapt renewable energy resources to geographical and regional properties;
12. *Seeks* to create WARM (*Worldwide Activity Report for Monitoring*), that will consist of a quarterly report issued to national governments discussing the scarcity of renewable resources in local companies which will assist in companies' auditing process to assess the degree of companies' access to renewable energy and the degree to which it should be implemented to create a report for companies to best assess their renewable needs:
  - a. Emphasizing the value which statistics provided by participants have to the national government:
    - i. Affirming that such statistics can be used to determine contributions to regional goals and further understand regional commitment regarding the transition to renewable resources;
    - ii. Recommending quarterly report called upon by national governments that collects data on local businesses in their country on how much renewable sources they need for their energy demands and how to efficiently spend resources to local businesses;

- b. Creating a quarterly report called upon by national governments that collects data on local businesses in their country on how much renewable sources they need for their energy demands and how to efficiently spend resources to local businesses;

13. *Recommends* a Global Low Carbon Incentive Program which entails:

- a. Offering monetary incentives for investments, supported through allocated funds, in carbon calculation technology research, development, and implementation for SMEs and large corporations to utilize;
- b. Data collected by the technology being used by the owners of SMEs and large corporations and will not be publicly accessible data for privacy reasons;
- c. Monitoring of CO2 emissions being based on good faith for stakeholders;
- d. Stakeholders using data collected to get an idea of their CO2 output;
- e. Data collected being accessed by the national government to see their CO2 production domestically;
- f. Recommending governments to provide tax reimbursements for local companies willing to participate in order to increase their renewable resources;
- g. Providing annual monetary incentives for stakeholders worldwide investing their resources towards research of utility grade batteries and flexible power systems;
- h. Distributing low interest loans with oversight from the IMF to ensure fair loan distributions are upheld which can be later turned into grants for building green energy infrastructure like solar panels, hydropower stations, and many other forms of green energy infrastructure;
- i. Being funded by the IMF, Green Climate Fund, and financially capable Member States through the use of grants;
- j. Being implemented by the General Assembly Second Committee;

14. *Solemnly affirms* the cooperation amongst Member States to create public awareness and education campaigns to educate citizens on the necessity of sustainable energy production, methods of energy production, and existing renewable energy initiatives being implemented by their respective governments with the primary aim of enabling citizens to be able to lobby their governments by:

- a. Conducting campaigns across all traditional and social media platforms;
- b. Considering changes to national curriculums on energy development;

15. *Desires* Member States to increase the budget on energy within the expenditures on SDGs to reflect the importance of secure and clean energy systems by:

- a. Further reminding all Member States on the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs), that provide a framework for financing national sustainable

development priorities and are available on the INFF Knowledge Platform, to help directing financial flows to design more sustainable energy systems;

- b. Taking note of foundations that financially support the achievement of the SDGs like the SDG Philanthropy Platform;
  - c. Noting the United Nations Office for Partnerships (UNOP) like the partnership training program for a better cooperation between the Member States for a more effective expenditures on the SDGs;
16. *Strongly advises* the inclusion of hydrogen in the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources as a resilient and clean energy;
17. *Further requests* the hindrance of sanctions towards green technologies on a global market to remove barriers on economic trade to ensure a fruitful collaboration between all Member States in this field by:
- a. Recommending the consideration of the consequences of sanctions towards availability of affordable green energy resources;
  - b. Drawing attention to the negative effects on low development countries due to the high prices of green energy technologies;
  - c. Emphasizing the importance of free economic trade in relation to green technologies between the Member States;
18. *Advises* Member States utilize a Self-Help and Resource Exchange (SHARE) strategy in order to encourage partnerships between large scale economic supplier organizations in order to share information and focus on investing on the production of renewable energy sources despite their geopolitical circumstances by:
- a. Strengthening the trust among the Global North and the South to share and exchange the renewable energy resources produced in developed countries with the developing countries;
  - b. Sharing literature on infrastructure and knowledge on how the implemented renewable energy resources are operated;
  - c. Investing on the maintenance costs of the newly introduced renewable energy resources and reservation on the cost of disruption in case unexpected consequences occur;
19. *Calls for* further support for a climate action program-based grant to support capacity building for climate action at civil society to ensure equitable progress for rural and vulnerable populations:
- a. Utilizing the PCCB Toolkit and its network to identify gaps and relevant capacity needs to efficiently allocate funds;
  - b. Increasing support for programs like the Green Climate Fund to further support investment in climate adaptation development;



20. *Recognizing* the effective model provided by existing regional agreements, such as the *Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth commitment III* to 'end hunger in Africa by 2025,' and the potential such models hold to provide more effective facilitation of suitable, reliable and affordable mechanization and energy supplies, and further noting the need to:
  - a. Expand on the Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa (PIATA), to build more sustainable hybrid food systems;
  - b. Encourage continued partnership with targeted UN programs such as the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO);
21. *Calls upon* the Green Climate Fund to expand its purview and create pathways that provide aid and relief to individuals who are affected by rising energy costs for the purpose of energy security by:
  - a. Distribution by Member States to subject individuals within their sovereignty;
  - b. Allowing individuals to utilize provided funds for the purpose of electricity, food, transportation, and cellular services;
  - c. Enabling each Member State to create their own criteria on individuals eligible for aid based upon each Member State's poverty line;
22. *Further invites* Member States to ensure that energy systems are secure and protected from damage as a result of natural disasters by researching utilizing potential tools such as:
  - a. Tetrapods surrounding endangered areas on ocean sites;
  - b. Systems to combat wildfires;
  - c. Defense mechanisms and architectural structures to prevent typhoons and earthquakes.



## National Model United Nations • Japan

**Code:** GA/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** Adapting Energy Systems for Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation

---

*The General Assembly Plenary Committee,*

*Taking into account* the rising energy costs which disproportionately affect those who are most economically disadvantaged as reported by the Global Crisis Response Group of Food, Energy, and Finance,

*Guided by the Paris Agreement (2015)* to multilaterally advance sustainable progress toward climate change mitigation, and to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions through the diversification of fuel consumption and renewable energy sources,

*Strongly emphasizing* the need for a just transition away from fossil fuels based on fair share principles, while acknowledging the particular need to support developing states and recognizing the role that fossil fuel markets play in stabilizing regional economies,

*Viewing with appreciation* the work done by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to the establishment of suitable solutions for the transition to clean energy,

*Reflecting* on the goals made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to achieve carbon net neutrality by 2050, to ultimately achieve sustainable carbon recycling inherently reducing present and future carbon emissions,

*Seeking* to build resilience against climate crisis events such as cyclones, drought, wildfires, floods, tsunamis,

*Dismayed* by the large gap in capacities between Member States toward the compliance of their nationally determined contributions and the attainment of self-sufficiency through renewable energy sources,

*Deeply concerned* with the serious effects of all multidimensional crises which hinder progress towards energy resilience and transition within Least Developed Member States (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

*Noting* the effectiveness of regional organizations such as the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) in facilitating the sharing of knowledge, ideas, and solutions with Member States regionally and internationally,

*Welcoming* cross-border climate security partnerships to increase access to renewable energy infrastructure, inspired by efforts such as the Israeli-Jordanian *Green-Blue Deal for the Middle East*, a symbiotic water-for-energy system in which Jordanian solar power is exchanged for Israeli desalinated water,

*Viewing with appreciation* the work done by organizations such as the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to champion green innovation and actions by focusing on Technical Vocational Training and Multi-Stakeholder Engagement,

*Recognizing* the need for international partnership by providing access to and encouraging participation in the UNEP World Environment Dynamic Knowledge Platform to work multilaterally to build energy security infrastructure according to the Paris Agreement and setting clear goals in Energy Action Plans,

*Bearing in mind* the role of the UN Global Compact in bridging partnerships with the international community, with the cooperation of the government, private companies, and civil society, to commit to energy efficiency and mitigation of climate change,

*Cognizant* of the difficulties in securing the capital, workforce, and training needed to implement renewable energy systems within developing Member States,

*Acknowledging* the importance of recognizing climate change implications in other focal areas by harnessing innovative mitigation options such as negative emissions technologies and integrating climate resilience measures, while promoting multiple global environmental benefits in a holistic and integrated fashion,

*Having examined* systems of alternative renewable energy to replace current global greenhouse gas emissions and the release of CO<sub>2</sub> modeling such as the Energy Transition Strategy per sector,

*Viewing with appreciation* the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, a multi-donor trust fund committed to ending routine gas flaring at oil production sites globally by identifying solutions to technical and regulatory barriers to flaring reduction,

*Recalling* the 2022 United States Department of Energy (DOE) report which detailed the benefits of converting retiring coal plants into nuclear plants in order to maintain jobs, sustain existing economic benefits resulting from previous energy production, and further utilize existing energy infrastructure as zero-emission energy production is prioritized,

*Observing* the efforts of UNEP with youth involvement in environmental development and ILO for their work with youth participation in international labor working alongside its mandate,

*Recognizing* the importance of Technical Vocational Training (TVET) and Multi-Stakeholder Engagement by better-encompassing ideas and actions that help bridge the gaps within community,

*Re-emphasizing* the 2002 report of the Secretary-General, the United Nations system support capacity-building, noting the importance that capacity building is a major component in achieving poverty eradication, economic growth, and sustainable development,

*Reaffirming* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) establishes the right to an adequate standard of living for all, emphasizing those in the periphery,

*Deeply anxious* that only forty percent of climate action plans submitted by Member States to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) place priority on addressing the energy sector,

*Regretting* that the number of people without access to electricity is close to 800 million in 2020, according to Tracking SDG7 Energy Progress Report 2022 published by International Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency, United Nations Statistic Division, the World Bank, and World Health Organization,

*Calling to attention* the 2022 State of Climate Services: Energy, published by the World Meteorological Organization in 2022, concludes that to put the world on a Net-Zero trajectory by 2050, investment in renewable energy will need to be about three times the current level,

*Welcoming* Regional Climate Week's effort to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices between government and non-government organizations on the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the Paris Agreement, National Adaptation Plans, Sustainable Development Goals, and Global Climate Actions (GCAs),

*Acknowledging* the use of the UNEP World Environment Dynamic Knowledge Platform for sharing information on the climate successes and failures of the world and calling for further data and knowledge exchange,

*Underscoring* the 2022 Adaptation Gap Report which calls for increased funding and implementation of actions aimed at helping vulnerable nations and communities,

*Concerned* with the absence of a universal platform which connects Member States to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), companies, universities, and other public and private organizations dedicated to discussing and funding innovative energy systems focused on combating climate change,

*Deeply concerned* that over 1 billion people have no reliable power supply (unplanned power outages, massive losses, power quality issues) and the said are poor and living in rural and remote areas in developing Member States,

*Calling to attention* that there are limitations of resources that can be used for creating energy on Earth, and if Member States do not make solutions towards diversifying energy systems, universal energy attainment will never be a reality,

*Taking into account* the lack of proper substance and consultations from professionals, specific scientists towards how they can further gear communities towards more substantial use for capacity building measures,

*Acknowledging* the Convention on Biological Diversity as an internationally legally binding treaty that covers biodiversity as a whole considering the essence of environmental aspects and impacts within Member States,

*Highlighting* the efforts done by the High Level Dialogue on Energy 2021, specifically SDG 7, 9, and 13, by presenting a clear strategy for the achievement of universal energy access and energy transition by 2030, including a set of concrete and practical milestones,

1. *Encourages* Member States to mitigate rising energy costs for their most economically disadvantaged citizens as they transition to renewable energy by:
  - a. Providing subsidies for their citizens switching to renewable forms of energy;
  - b. Considering the use of relief packages to help the most economically disadvantaged citizens pay for rising costs by:
    - i. Urging more developed Member States to finance these packages internally as they see fit;
    - ii. Recommending that the Green Climate Fund considers providing funding to SIDSs, LDCs, and LLDCs to help pay for these costs;
2. *Encourages* Member States to focus on shifting fossil fuel subsidies to renewable energy by collaborating with multilateral development banks, and other public and private financial institutions aligning their lending portfolios towards accelerating the renewable energy transition for investments;
3. *Calls for* the fostering of domestic energy capacity and independence in order to insulate domestic grids from external energy supply shocks through measures such as:
  - a. Fostering dialogue and negotiations between Member States and private companies through the UN Global Compact (UNGC) for the utilization of investments to

streamline access to components and raw materials necessary for manufacturing renewable energy technologies;

- b. Funding targeted at local energy source projects in collaboration with the UN Capital Fund as each Member State sees fit taking into account the effect of market volatility;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to adhere to the Net Zero Guidelines, as established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), through measuring emissions so that all Member States can achieve respective climate goals by analyzing and reporting the net-zero emissions pledges by state actors including private companies by bridging them with the help of the UN Global Compact (UNGC);
5. *Further recommends* a two-point approach collaborating with UNEP and ILO to foster relationships with training institutions and social partners bridging the gaps with green job opportunities and practices through actions such as but not limited to:
  - a. Strategic partnerships with various Member States that would aid in improving current workforces specifically in the Renewable Energy Sector by providing biodiversity knowledge and collaborating with individuals who are professionals in their field;
  - b. Recommending collaboration towards Global Information Sharing with think tanks, which can help Member States to develop unique avenues towards renewable energy, guided by the Renewable 2022 Global Status Report, which showcases the current state of the international community in terms of transitioning into renewable energy;
  - c. Exploring currently existing neutral data and knowledge brokers, which provide interconnected, accurate, and credible information so that a platform for collaboration and transparency of data within Member States and other relevant stakeholders may be built;
6. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to research the feasibility of implementing the Industrial Deep Decarbonization Initiative and other decarbonization processes through actions such as:
  - a. Addressing the missing or lacking policy gaps within Member States;
  - b. Stimulating a market concretizing decarbonizing industrial materials;
  - c. Establishing a Green Public Procurement system allowing private sectors and companies to integrate green and sustainable developments, best practices, and industry guidelines;
7. *Further invites* Member States to strengthen policies using the framework provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, 2022 Mitigation of Climate Change, in order to ensure that the global carbon budget is not exceeded and climate finance goals are reached by:
  - a. Insisting Member States to manage time frames on carbon budgets in specific emission sectors by using land for both agriculture and centralized solar production;
  - b. Suggesting to strengthen the NDCs to reduce emissions by 45% by 2030 and net zero by 2050, establish limitations, and set a cutoff point regarding greenhouse gas emissions;

8. *Emphasizing* the need to hold the developed Member States accountable for achieving net-zero emission goals and supporting SIDS, LDCs, and LLDCs by providing adequate funding, capital, and sharing best practices to ensure that all Member States have equal opportunities for a sustainable future;
9. *Supports* the need to ensure an efficient transition to cleaner energy over time, progressing from coal to natural gas, and then to renewables initially through fossil fuel power plant redevelopment and decommission strategies regarding energy systems such as:
  - a. Coal-fired systems, with an emphasis on decontamination of surrounding facilities and repurposing of technical infrastructure through building synchronous compensators and battery energy storage systems to support renewable energy infrastructure within solar power and hydropower;
  - b. Natural gas, with an emphasis on pipeline flushing, recovery, and re-use, alongside repurposing already existing lines for other types of gasses, such as methane-based gasses and hydrogen gasses;
10. *Invites* Member States to establish cross-border climate security partnerships, facilitated by the UNFCCC and the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) while reporting annually to the General Assembly, which would combine:
  - a. Trading resources such as water, for clean energy;
  - b. Incentivizing private-sector international investment into renewable energy;
  - c. Promotion of regional cooperation for water security in drought-prone regions;
11. *Urges* Member States to create, join, or strengthen the bonds within regional bodies, such as the African Regional Forum for Sustainable Development (ARFSD), or the Arab Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD), to meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss achieving regional climate goals by:
  - a. Assessing the progress towards achieving renewable energy goals, ensuring accountability for reducing emissions, and increasing the proportion of renewable energy sources;
  - b. Considering the production and use of transnational renewable energy plants (including nuclear, hydrogen, and hydropower), connecting them to transnational interconnected power grids in order to ensure the most cost-effective creation of new forms of renewable energy;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to participate in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s international workshops as a part of Climate Week to exchange best practices and the sharing of renewable technology with particular expertise for the introduction of renewable energy systems towards the implementation of NDCs;
12. *Recommends* that Member States consider the facilitation of forums between the Energy Agencies of the UN, energy experts, and Member States to explore prospective energy technologies and their potential to solve the energy demands of Member States with non-carbon emitting energy sources such as advancements in nuclear power, hydrogen fuel cell technology, and solar storage;

13. *Encourages* Member States to join the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, and endorse its Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative, to develop national gas flaring reduction roadmaps which favor low-emission oil and gas sources by:
  - a. Submitting annual national reports headed by government task forces to UNEP which measure and track flaring and methane emissions mitigation progress;
  - b. Requiring field development plans for new oil fields to incorporate sustainable utilization or conservation of the field's associated gas without routine flaring;
14. *Recommends* the General Assembly works in tandem with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to consider how to remove roadblocks so that each Member State has the research and technical skills available to:
  - a. Help each Member State identify the most prominent and effective source of renewable energy to prioritize its implementation;
  - b. Design reliable and sustainable energy systems to be implemented via both the public and private sectors;
  - c. Secure the allocation of factor inputs needed to create renewable and reliable energy systems;
  - d. Implement training programs which produce workforces capable of the construction and installation of reliable and renewable energy systems;
15. *Supports* the expansion of the UNEP World Environment Dynamic Knowledge Platform by providing an international database to continuously collect, share, and process data overseen by climate change experts, researchers, academics from Member States, and advisory board members guided by the United Nations Environment Assembly, to help ensure quality data so that:
  - a. When a Member State is faced with a climate change issue, the said Member State will look into the database to find proper and working solutions;
  - b. The database will provide further information regarding the effects, vulnerability, and changes climate change has on other Member States;
  - c. If a Member State wishes, an expert from a separate Member State that has had successful energy systems may travel to said Member State to teach and share the successes;
  - d. Members States may be provided with guidance via an informational page, so as to efficiently and effectively utilize the Platform;
16. *Welcomes* the idea of collaborating with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre by providing a global platform through an international forum in addressing the use of biodiversity actions by:
  - a. Collaborating with scientists and policy-makers toward enlightening and providing choices for a more informed decision making, that open opportunities for more flexible approach with alternative materials and substitutes;
  - b. Submitting Environmental Assessment Reports to the UN Environmental Programme and with the help of technical experts regarding the matter at hand, within communities and nations alike;

17. *Recommends* all Member States to create their own respective Energy Action Plan with the guidance of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in order to set expectations and goals in a ten-year time period which contains the following but are not limited to:
  - a. Key Performance Indicators (KPI);
  - b. Education roadmap for the general public;
  - c. Statistics regarding Greenhouse Gas and Renewable Energy Use;
  - d. Strengthening regional cooperation on sustainable energy transition due to similarities in social, political, economic, and geographic situations with the help of relevant stakeholders from different sectors of society including but not limited to:
    - i. NGOs;
    - ii. Representatives from local communities;
    - iii. Entrepreneurs in applied fields;
  - e. Active participation in the UNEP World Environment Dynamic Knowledge Platform;
18. *Proposes* the creation of technical recommendations on how to form sustainable and efficient policies that help phase-out of the fossil fuel era through:
  - a. Member State collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in order to reallocate financial resources towards more sustainable energy sources such as:
    - i. Wind power, solar power, hydropower, and nuclear energy;
    - ii. Focusing on Member State-specific sustainable resources that can be monetized and used as the main source of renewable energy;
  - b. Recognition of the Kyoto Protocol as a strong framework for future policies that can be used to help set more specific guidelines for local, regional, and national framework in regards to nuclear energy;
19. *Supports* the introduction of a strict international-scale legislative framework that includes guidelines and best practices for nuclear waste disposal by supporting the impartial monitoring of nuclear energy production facilities conducted by the United Nations mechanism for inter-agency collaboration “UN-Energy”;
20. *Calls for* a forum to encourage collaboration between civil societies, NGOs, and UNEP to propose ideas with regards to addressing, mitigating, and responding to climate change and energy security;
21. Suggests Member States to implement and modernize grid infrastructure (i.e. solar, photovoltaic, or wind turbines) to ensure continuous electricity supply to both urban and rural areas which will reduce energy disruptions and spur economic growth in different forms, such as but not limited to:
  - a. Empowering small-scale entrepreneurs and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
  - b. Creating job opportunities for locals that will lead to improved conditions at work and increase participation for women in the decision-making process at all levels;



- c. Improving healthcare through the reduction of air pollution and coal-fired electricity;
22. *Recommends* Member States to engage in bilateral and multilateral partnerships and dialogue for smooth cross-border renewable energy trade, the facilitation of FDIs, and the avoidance of shortages of materials needed to create renewable energy;
23. *Further requests* the aid of developed Member States in collaboration with UNDP's Individual Consultant for Technical & Organizational Services in Financial, Monitoring, Logistical Support and Procurement of Services and other financial intermediaries to assist the LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDSs in their transition and readiness for renewable energy, which includes but are not limited to:
- a. Procurement and transportation of materials; information regarding RE: system design to cater to the geographical limits or indicators;
  - b. Installation, operation, and maintenance of the renewable energy plants;
  - c. Pre- and post-reports for transparency;
  - d. Hosting of development policy forums such as the Tokyo International Conference on African Development co-hosted by the UNDP, Japan, and the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Africa;
24. *Fully supports* the promotion of education and further research on scientific developments under the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development with regards to new innovations and developments in the field of Renewable Energy which includes but are not limited to:
- a. Safety guidelines and measures;
  - b. The efficiency of usage;
  - c. Quality assurance, checks, and standards alike to the standards monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
25. *Recommends* the establishment of the Press To Progress (P2P) Coalitions, a set of multi-stakeholder coalitions and networks in a bottom-up approach to promote renewable energy resources and strengthen local and regional institutions in the face of political support by creating a sustainable environment for the development and advancement of energy security more strategically with:
- a. National coalitions, encouraging multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary alliances and networks by actively connecting actors from other disciplines to spread awareness about the importance of energy security and sustainability such as, but not limited to, regulators and activists;
  - b. Local community leaders and regional coalitions to ensure:
    - i. Extensive collaboration with regionally focused NGOs to promote energy security throughout the region and support the subject of political interference;
    - ii. Organization of regular meetings of the coalitions to discuss current issues concerning investigative reporting;

26. *Encourages* intergovernmental organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) to aid Member States in helping promote awareness, data collection, and monitoring within local communities in order to conserve their energy usage;
27. *Recommends* the creation of the Modern Energy Efficiency (MEE) policy, aligned with UNFCCC, dedicated to:
- a. Outlining the opportunities from the falling costs of decentralized renewable and increased access to affordable energy;
  - b. Providing the knowledge of the usage of mobile platforms and pathways to different stakeholders, including the general population to achieve access to modern energy for all by 2030;
  - c. Identifying policy priorities and investment needs from private and public agents, that consider Energy Efficiency National Partnership (EENP) program through:
    - i. Developing energy policy suitable for each Member States advancement in energy security;
    - ii. Implementing energy efficiency improvement plans;
28. *Strongly recommends* the creation of an ad hoc body, titled the Global Innovative Framework for Technologies and Security of Energy (GIFTS Energy), to be overseen by the UNFCCC which will:
- a. Establish a mutually beneficial platform for all Member States to develop innovative energy security systems through:
    - i. Cooperation between at least two companies, a company, and university/ research institution, or civil advocates (at least one from each Member State involved in the proposal);
    - ii. Innovation in all areas of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, such as Solar and Wind Power, Advanced Vehicle Technologies and Alternative Fuels, Smart Grid, Storage, Water-Energy Nexus, Advanced Manufacturing, and more;
  - b. Provide funding through voluntary financial support from Member State governments, private citizens, and the public sector for the compilation of data into a report accessible by all Member States for potential expansion and installation of newly established energy systems globally;
  - c. Request an Annual National Energy Review (ANER) from Member States receiving committee technology support and funding from GIFTS Energy to present:
    - i. A short diagnosis and identification of the priorities and actions to implement the priorities;
    - ii. An Indication of government strategies that contribute to the achievement of specific SDGs as well as initiatives from NGOs, entrepreneurs, or local communities;
    - iii. A highlight on future actions to be taken and their importance for securing funding and technology support from the body;

- d. Meet biannually to assess proposals, establish proper funding for the approved projects, evaluate the status of current initiatives, and combat any issues found in the energy systems implemented;
  - e. Coordinate information exchange through international agencies and complimentary UN organs and persons, specifically in collaboration with UN DESA for the allocation and outreach of funds for the furtherance of the out processing of proposals;
  - f. Recommend the GIFTS Energy to invite the UN Secretary-General, United Nations Development Program, and other relevant actors to take part in information exchange and dialogues on helping Member States gauge their level of energy adaptation modeled after the *High Level Dialogue on Energy 2021*;
29. *Establishes* a Climate Panel on Energy Adaptation and Collective Enterprises (Climate PEACE) and shall serve as the expert panel of the General Assembly that shall monitor and guide all Member States towards achieving SDGs 7 and 13, specifically by but not limited to:
- a. Assisting developing Member States in the sourcing of funds, partners, and equipment to modernize local energy infrastructure that provides nationwide and affordable access to energy for all communities;
  - b. Providing Member States, with special emphasis on the accountability of developed Member States, an international Climate PEACE forum for dialogue on more effective policies towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and optimizing energy consumption;
  - c. Coordinating directly with international agencies and complimentary UN organs, such as:
    - i. UNEP, who will provide data and reports on the progress of Member States and the UN in securing their international agenda;
    - ii. UN Energy and IEA, who will recommend policies and strategies on energy innovation and assistance through its publications and its partnership building functions;
  - d. Further coordinating with NGOs, the private sector, and special interest groups who will further assist Member States in the inclusive movement against climate change;
30. *Recommends* the creation of a Global Dialogue forum centered on enforcing counter-carbon research which hopes to facilitate the shift away from fossil fuel technology by:
- a. Holding multilateral discussions about decarbonization with a revitalized focus on decarbonization schemes to achieve carbon neutrality;
  - b. Researching low-carbon hydrogen production technology that aims to reuse and reduce carbon emissions by focusing on the production of carbon and carbon capture;
  - c. Ensuring awareness and promotion of existing technologies innovated with the energy and supply demands of Member States;
31. *Encourages* Member States to work in conjunction with the United Nations Conference in Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to support the transition to renewable and alternative energies, keeping in mind the alternative energy capabilities of each Member State, such as but not limited to, solar power, wind power, and hydropower, by:

- a. Monitoring and preventing the unequal distribution of renewable energy infrastructure between Member States;
- b. Assisting developing Member States in times of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing conflicts which prevent Member States from keeping track of the latest technological transition to renewable energy.