



Documentation of the work of the  
**Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC)** NMUN  
simulation\*



**Radical** empathy,  
—  
**Peace** reimagined

**NMUN•NY 2023**  
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# Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Brian Tomblin
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Kendrick King
<b>Chair</b>	Ioana Martin

## Agenda

1. Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All
2. Building Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (For-Against-Abstain)</b>
<b>ECOSOC/1/1</b>	Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	31 in favor, 6 against, 13 abstentions
<b>ECOSOC/1/2</b>	Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	33 in favor, 1 against, 16 abstentions
<b>ECOSOC/1/3</b>	Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	33 in favor, 4 against, 13 abstentions
<b>ECOSOC/1/4</b>	Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	38 in favor, 0 against, 11 abstentions
<b>ECOSOC/1/5</b>	Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	33 in favor, 3 against, 14 abstentions

## Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Building Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9
- II. Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

The session was attended by representatives of 49 Member States and one Observer;

On Sunday, the delegates discussed the adoption of the agenda and set it in the order II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All.”

By Monday afternoon, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering topics such as encouraging the use of public-private-partnerships, expanding existing energy forums to cover gaps in renewable energy knowledge, and supporting access to electrification in rural areas.

On Tuesday, the delegates initiated two mergers, showing both diplomacy and a strong understanding of the topic’s main discussion topics. Coordination efforts were further detailed for numerous bodies, including the International Energy Agency, the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, and ECOSOC’s regional commissions.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions discussing solutions to promote sustainable and reliable energy were approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. All draft resolutions were voted on through a recorded vote, and all were adopted as resolutions.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** The Economic and Social Council Plenary

**Topic:** Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

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*The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

*Alarmed* that, as reported by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in 2022, nearly 770 million people remain without access to reliable electricity, a number that is rapidly increasing each year, and recognizing the regional disparities in energy access between rural and urban areas,

*Recognizing* the existence of IEA Standing Groups on Long-Term Co-operation (SLT) and the Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT), and their respective commitments to ensuring collective energy security, promoting environmental protection, and the development, demonstration, and deployment of clean energy initiatives,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the achievement of SDG 7 target 7.1 from the General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which ensures universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services,

*Cognizant* of the urgent need to fund further green energy projects, to accelerate the transition to clean energy, through Green Banks who specifically invest in green energy,

*Recalling* the *Sustainable Development Goals* detailed in General Assembly resolution 70/1, and the acknowledging efforts needed by Member States to achieve them including Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (affordable and clean energy),

*Firmly convinced* that the World Trade Organization (WTO) can do much to enable energy market access for Member States,

*Expressing its concern* for insufficient progress made towards SDG 7, and falling clean energy investment worldwide,

*Committed to* reducing the cost of energy exports and imports, which the 2022 *Sustainable Development Goal Report* notes are eight percent, nearly double the rate recommended for the achievement of the *2030 Agenda*,

*Fully convinced of* the potential for public-private partnership (PPP) using green bonds to accomplish SDG 7 by 2030, and recognizing the role Member States can serve as anchor investors to finance World Bank approved clean energy initiatives,

*Recognizing* the role Member States can serve to support the Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (FCH JU), a project dedicated to the collaborative effort in the development and further exploration of alternative fuel cells that allow longer and more effective use of sustainable energy,

1. *Invites* Member States to share their expertise on clean energy infrastructure and promote interdependent cooperation and innovation by:
  - a. Putting a focus on ideas to develop energy infrastructure and clean energy transition in developing countries;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with international institutions such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the International Energy

Agency (IEA), which aims to monitor energy infrastructure projects in developing nations, to discuss the development of intercontinental energy systems;

2. *Recommending* experts in the energy sector from developed nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote education programs aimed at qualitative and affordable support for power grid development and:
  - a. These education programs would be managed by IRENA and IEA professionals to train engineers, system operators, architects, construction managers, mechanics, and technicians, so that long-term development will continue in these countries after investment has ceased;
  - b. Suggests that the IEA Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation (SLT) works with the Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT) to manage these educational programs, and produce annual reports to track grid development and assess need for continued investment in LDCs;
  - c. Emphasizing the importance of local expertise to develop cleaner forms of energy and ensure LDCs can participate in the global energy trade long-term;
3. *Requests* that Member States serve as anchor investors for World Bank approved corporations and NGOs issuing green bonds in order to finance their clean energy initiatives and:
  - a. Encourages Member States to focus their investment on projects aimed at the development of LDC energy infrastructure, especially for rural regions within them that have low energy access;
  - b. Asking The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to collaborate with the supervision of the high-level Political Forum to foster public-private partnerships;
  - c. Incorporating previously established green banks to provide financial support for LDCs with the help of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI);
4. *Proposes* the consideration of Member States to take part in an inter-state, inter-continental power grid, as well as encouraging development of their own mini power grids:
  - a. Recommends that UN-Energy collaborates with the construction and regulation of the creation of this grid;
  - b. Additionally recommends Member States to use the knowledge and reach of the International Energy Agency (IEA) as a consulting figure to aid in this development;
  - c. Recognizes the benefits Member States stand to gain through this power grid including reduced transmission costs, increased energy efficiency, and incentive against international conflict;
5. *Encourages* the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to research and produce a report concerning the need to lower the costs of energy exports and imports by:

- a. Asking the UN Tax Committee to consider the relationship between preferential tariffs and reduced energy imports costs that may result in a possible publication that would be available to all UN bodies and affiliated Member States;
  - b. Welcomes any recommendations or reports generated by the committee that would strengthen access to sustainable energy markets for LDCs;
6. *Recommending* the incorporation of the Global Fuel Economy initiative principles drafted by the United Nations Environment Programme for the purpose of introducing a minimum set of parameters to be achieved in the development of fuel cells able to sustain transportation through alternative sources as well as serving as an advisor in the drafting of economic policies that incentive the promotion of sustainable transportation;
7. *Further encourages* regional cooperation in the implementation of all previously outlined solutions to the purpose of achieving the following goals by:
  - a. Prioritizing energy financing objectives and incentivizing NGO and private sector transitions to cleaner forms of energy throughout their operating systems;
  - b. Ensuring efficient use of energy systems to reduce excessive material consumption and conserve power;
  - c. Promoting the shift of fossil fueled economies into low-carbon networks:
    - i. Prompting energy that produces minimal to no greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels and reduces some types of air pollution;
    - ii. Diversifying energy supplies and minimizing dependence on non-renewable fuels;
  - d. Generating economic growth and development jobs in fields such as manufacturing, installation, systems operation, among others.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council Plenary

**Topic:** Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

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*The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

*Taking note* of the unfortunate socio-economic repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic on the least developed countries,

*Alarmed by* the dire need for an oversight program on the facilitation of financial assistance to implement sustainable energy infrastructure,

*Upholding the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* which calls for the stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

*Noting* the outcome of the 2015 Third International Conference on Financing for Development which resulted with the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and provides a global framework that seeks to align financing flows and policies with economic, social, and environmental policies,

*Welcoming* support from the United Nations Partnership Program, a global registry of voluntary commitments and multi-stakeholder's partnerships made in support of sustainable development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

*Supporting* the General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1 (2015) on "Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," which outlines the *2030 Agenda*, emphasizing the aspect of economic balance and sustainable development,

*Guided by Policy Brief 3: Financing SDG 7* and GA resolution 76/195 (2021), Financial inclusion for sustainable development, which draws attention to significant gaps of banking within and among developed and developing countries while stresses the important role that national financial inclusion strategies,

*Deeply alarmed by* the international community's increasing reliance on limited natural resources as it rose over 65% between 2000 and 2019,

*Acknowledging* the Green Energy Report Commitment of Member States to increase the sourcing of their operational electricity needs from renewable sources by 10 percent on a quinquennial basis leading to a 75 percent increase by 2060,

*Reiterating* the GA resolution 67/215 on the "Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy" established the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All from 2014 to 2024 as part of the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative,

*Welcoming* the social progress of African states' initiative of creating the African Development Bank (AfDB) along with the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) which provides finances to unlock

private sector investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency thus introducing the Green Mini-Grid Market Development program,

*Recognizing* the Tax and Development Programme carried by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) with an emphasis on state building and development cooperation while seeking to improve the tax systems of LDC to better mobilize their resources in the area of supporting green growth,

*Highlighting* the Energy Efficiency Report published under the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Global Conference on Energy, outlining, tracking and analyzing energy-related investments and trends increasing access to sustainable energy for development,

*Considering* the “World Energy Outlook 2021” published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) which called attention to the lack of Green Banks in low-income countries as opposed to high-income countries,

*Recognizing* the UNFCCC's Energy Compact Network Program bridging financial disparities between developed and developing countries by providing financial aid using a diversified pool of 600 billion USD from different Member States, International Governmental Organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

*Taking Note* of the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative launched at the 27th Conference of Parties (COP 27) to phase down carbon emission production,

*Acknowledging* the inherent risks of misallocations of fossil fuels related funds as reported in the “Green industrial policy: Concept, Policies, Country Experience” published by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) on misallocation of funds towards fossil fuels,

*Emphasizing* the efforts of the Green Climate Fund, established under the UNFCCC, aiming to offer businesses' opportunities to capitalize on new growth and investments to combat climate change adaptation and mitigation,

*Acknowledging* the initiatives undertaken by UN Member States to make green bonds a priority in order to achieve the SDG goals and finance climate-related projects,

*Bearing in mind the Plan of Action: Towards 2025* and its assistance regarding the implementation of green energy through improved financial funds,

*Deeply concerned* about the dangers related to the use and extraction of resources, which is estimated to have claimed 8.8 million lives per year globally,

*Appreciating* the General Assembly resolution 69/225 on “Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy” of the General Assembly which stresses the importance of collective action and international cooperation in the implementation of SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy),

*Stressing* the importance of sustainable financing that facilitates investment into projects that have the ability to fulfill the objectives of the SDGs,

*Highly applauds* the existing channels of financial support to aid the financing of energy projects in developing countries through multi-stakeholders like the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)'s Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF) Platform,

*Noting with satisfaction* the success of the African Climate Technology Center (ACTC) to improve power access and affordability in the Sub-Saharan African region,



1. *Requests* Member States to foster sustainable ideas and approaches to finance through collaboration between NGOs and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to address the financial gap in the implementation of green energy through:
  - a. Encouraging the cooperation of Member States, the Digital Currency Initiative (DCI) and the Inter-Agency Task Force, to utilize global economic policies for financial innovations, aimed at creating equitable access to finance for developing countries;
  - b. Promoting coordination and collaboration among Member States to accelerate the development of sustainable energy infrastructure within LDCs, while utilizing debt-free instruments;
2. *Recommends* the coordination with the Energy Distribution Project (EDP) DISREP with willing Member States, to increase accessibility to generate affordable and clean energy with the Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE) by:
  - a. Requesting research into the implementation of renewable energy improvement in rural areas to assist the CSE in member states based on the African Continental Power System Master Plan through identification of ideal renewable energy locations;
  - b. Recommends collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme in discussing the usage of digital tools in educational development towards general renewable energy knowledge;
3. *Urges* Member States to use the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) as a roadmap to expand and diversify their energy matrices through:
  - a. Coordination with Member States and other stakeholders by utilizing the existing digital platform to extend the mandate to consider a summit, focusing on the topics addressed in the Global Knowledge Platform;
  - b. Research into developing guidelines for stakeholder engagement, data collection and analysis, evaluation and monitoring through mobilizing resources to facilitate implementation by engaging in discussions with donors and stakeholders, regarding involvement in the conference, to reiterate the importance realizing SDG 7;
4. *Encourages* the research of diverse sustainable funding opportunities in Member States by:
  - a. Considering economic, social, and governance (ESG) metrics for necessary evaluation for sustainable energy development;
  - b. Further requesting research to uphold the quality of data of the *Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report* by:
    - i. Improving data availability in Member States;
    - ii. Expanding the report to include regional renewable energy mapping;
5. *Recommending* research into the impact of tax benefits based on production and investment in sustainable energy through collaboration with the OECD on subsidizing the initial investment costs for renewable energy infrastructure;
6. *Further encouraging* collaboration with the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRSF) and the private sector to foster inclusion in climate mitigation dialogue by:

- a. Recommending the implementation of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) in developing countries to improve collaboration with the Green Climate Fund while focusing on giving renewable energy loans to fund energy infrastructure projects in developing countries;
  - b. Encouraging public-private cooperation while evaluating risk-hedging investments for sustainable energy;
7. *Recommending* a report to monitor the feasibility of implementing the UN New Energy Compact Action Network program, which ensures the use of finances to improve domestic metropolitan areas with digitization, renewable energy, as well as the costs for implementation in all areas, as stated in the Regional Energy Metric Guidebook, with an emphasis on production alternatives for data collection and diversifying the analyzed areas;
8. *Recommending* Member States to consider more flexibility of official financial UN legislation for the implementation of green energy be discussed during a conference regarding the requirements of implementing various energy types be simplified with the intention of encouraging Member States to implement more sustainable energy practices while aiming to decrease costs for implementation of energy types;
9. *Encourages* expansion of existing national awareness campaigns within Member States to promote sustainable production and consumption habits to foster corporate social responsibility in private corporations;
10. *Urges* Member States to use the Energy Efficiency Report as a guideline to promote public-private partnerships between private sector agents and regional commissions in the spirit of accountability for financial commitments towards climate mitigation and adaptation;
11. *Endorses* continued collaboration of Member States with regional financial institutions to support scaling up local green energy projects, similar to the Green Mini-Grid Market Development program, to increase accessibility to sustainable energy and promote decentralization;
12. *Further recommends* that Member States use the African Climate Technology Centre and the Africa Carbon Market Initiative as a guide to catalyze investment efficiency for sustainable development projects.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council Plenary

**Topic:** Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

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*The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

*Noting with concern* that the International Energy Agency's (IEA) *World Energy Outlook 2021* report found, 48% of people in Sub-Saharan Africa and 25% of the rural population still lack access to electricity and provides policy recommendations as well as data regarding clean energy and recognizes the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) 2021 report, which states 55% of people in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) lack basic electricity access,

*Recognizing* the importance of environment and sustainable development on the international level with the Rio Earth Summit (1992), the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997), the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which through Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (affordable and clean energy) recognizes the importance of energy for all, and the *Addis Ababa Agenda* (2015) which provides a global financial framework for sustainable development,

*Reaffirming* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 73/8 (2017) on "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Energy Development in Asia and the Pacific" and General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/225 (2014) on *Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy* on the importance of collective action and international cooperation,

*Recognizing* the General Assembly is essential in helping raising awareness of the international community on rural energy levels within developing countries and LDCs,

*Approving* installation of off-grid and mini-grid energy systems to ensure access to affordable energy by reducing power grid installation costs and function as a stepping stone to further connect energy infrastructure while increasing clean energy installation as mentioned in World Bank report *Mini Grids for Half a Billion People: Market Outlook and Handbook for Decision Makers* (2022) as well as the GA resolution 67/215 (2012) on "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy" that created the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) which has proven decentralized mini grids as a cost effective method of decreasing electricity costs,

*Acknowledging* the Vienna Energy Forum, High-Level Dialogue on Energy, High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the UN Climate Change Conference designed to facilitate a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, and interdisciplinary dialogue on sustainable energy for inclusive development and productive capacities, as well as the Sustainable Energy for all (SEforALL) Forum as a global energy conference that brings together various stakeholders to accelerate progress towards achieving SDG 7,

*Observing* the success of regional energy conferences such as the African Energy Indaba, the Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum or the Power Week Asia in connecting Member States, investors, and other stakeholders to fund energy projects to foster electrification and sustainable energy provision through using tools such as public-private partnerships (PPP) with Member States,

*Guided by* the success of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Adopt-A-Village Initiative promotes accessibility to sustainable power in rural villages through the provision of solar panels to power domestic activities,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the policy recommendations the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) outlines in the *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2022*, regarding the creation of more resilient infrastructure in order to face the projected 40% annual increase of natural disaster frequency worldwide and their impact on the different social and economic systems,

*Underlining* the importance of regional investment plans and initiatives such as *Africa Renewable Energy Initiative* by the African Union, *Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans* by the *Western Balkans Investment Framework* (WBIF) or the *Asia-Africa Growth Corridor*, which invest in renewable energy sources and connects economies, digital market, and free movement of capital services, and goods,

*Recognizing* the International Renewable Energy Agency's (IRENA) *Post Covid-19 Recovery Agenda* (2020) as well as the International Energy Agency's (IEA) *Tracking SDG 7: The Global Progress Report*, which provide data on how the COVID-19 Pandemic has negatively impacted development and progress towards SDG 7, especially in investment supply for building energy infrastructure, while offering solutions for Member States to resume progress towards creating and revamping projects and funding towards SDG 7, and understanding the need to fill the gap by inviting private sector to contribute towards clean energy,

1. *Asks* the General Assembly to consider holding the High-level Dialogue on Energy annually from 2023 to 2030 putting rural electrification especially in LDCs on the agenda, inviting Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, public and private investors to consider sharing national and regional best practices of rural electrification through transparency and diplomacy;
2. *Encourages* all Member States to actively participate in existing conferences and programmes fostering transnational cooperation in the energy sector, namely the Vienna Energy Forum, the High-Level Dialogue on Energy, the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Energy for All Forum and the UN Climate Change Conference, and to further engage in bilateral dialogues regarding transnational energy infrastructure and electrification projects;
3. *Welcomes* the ECOSOC regional commissions continued support for existing regional energy conferences and *encourages* collaboration with Member States to form regional groups around the globe and create opportunities for border crossing energy infrastructure and electrification plans;
4. *Advises* economically developing Member States to pursue the implementation of a Green Mini-Grid Market Development Program, as mentioned in GA resolution 67/215 (2012) and the Sustainable Energy fund for Africa (SEFA), to expand the usage of mini-grids as a lower cost solution while augmenting access to clean and renewable energy in rural communities;
5. *Encourages* Member States and international organizations to establish a close cooperation between local, interregional, and national authorities by:
  - a. Inviting Member States to collaborate with IEA to consider legislative reforms that streamline and simplify the approval of vital green energy projects;
  - b. Recommending Member States to consider further expanding various existing and proven renewable energy sources to diversify Member States' electricity production and to encourage further research to develop technological solutions especially

battery-based energy storage customized for specific regional necessities and local conditions;

- c. Suggesting further development, educational, and regulatory networks to support renewable energy such as hydropower, solar, geothermal, biomass and wind power depends on climate or geographical situation, particularly in developing Member States which have underutilized their energy resources;
6. *Encourages* Member States to explore different means of electrification investments including international and multi partnership investments for rural, as well as geographically and economically isolated areas by suggesting the IEA to consider providing guidelines to implement policies, with clear and realistic targets, in collaboration with Member States to enable the use of funding flows, incentives for clean energy investments, best practices, and effective outreaches to rural areas for transnational and intersectoral cooperation;
  7. *Encourages* ECOSOC regional commissions to utilize other multifaceted regional investment plans to assist the creation of regional plans in order to create funds for regions and support rural electrification;
  8. *Suggests* the UNFCCC expand participation in the Adopt-A-Village program;
  9. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with international organizations for utilizing IRENA's *Post COVID Recovery Agenda (2020)* and *Tracking SDG 7: The Global Progress Report* to recover progress towards SDG 7 projects and infrastructure that was suspended due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/4

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council Plenary

**Topic:** Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

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*The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

*Acknowledging* the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), in which a set of universal, transformative, comprehensive, far-reaching, and people-centered Sustainable Development Goals and targets were adopted,

*Emphasizing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (affordable and clean energy), which aims to ensure access to reliable, affordable, sustainable, and modern energy for all,

*Acknowledging* that regional environmental issues need to be addressed by regionally specific policies,

*Reaffirming* the importance of a global green investment strategy, based on the idea of an international taxonomy, that will close the global finance gap of \$800-\$900 billion per year in achieving SDG 7,

*Acknowledging* the research and data collection conducted by bodies such as the World Bank and the World Data System (WDS) as a part of the International Science Council (ISC), which provides reliable information on sustainable energy,

*Recognizing* the existence of the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as a model for measuring the effectiveness of early warning systems to build better and more resilient economies reliant on renewable energy,

*Recalling* the importance of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations (UN) Convention on Climate Change (COP) to encourage parties to limit human-induced fluctuations in the climate system and their impact on building sustainable economies reliant on renewable energy,

*Appreciating* the progress made by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to provide data analysis, technology, innovation, policy, finance, and investment to encourage the widespread adoption of sustainable energy,

*Approving* the coordinating and supporting work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its effort to fight the climate crisis and mobilizing international aid for Member States most vulnerable to climate change as specified in General Assembly resolution 72/217 on "Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,"

*Aware* of the commitment of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to promote all of the contributions of SDG 7 to project management through its collaboration with the UNEP to discuss strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions,

*Recognizing* the benefits and success of earlier projects in smart decentralized grid technologies, including their efficiency, cost-effectiveness, environmental advantages, and resilience in ensuring access to energy for all people,

*Recalling* the importance of SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) that strengthens implementing global partnerships, promotes public and private partnerships for sustainable development,

*Acknowledging* the importance of UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) subsidiaries, like the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), the Committee on Development Policy (CDP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

*Highlighting* the CEPA's and CDP's contribution to implementing the 2030 Agenda for SDGs by providing expert advice to ECOSOC on enhancing public administration and good governance and monitoring the development progress of LDCs,

*Recognizing* the important work of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS) in serving the interests of the most vulnerable Member States,

*Bearing in mind* the work of the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in tracking the status of implementing economic, social, and cultural rights within the Member States,

*Endorsing* the United Nations Global Compact's (UNGC) efforts to leverage green investments as a tool for achieving SDG 7 through the CFO Principles on Integrated Investments and Finance,

*Underlining* the results of the Kigali Communiqué at the organization Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) emphasizing the comprehensive program that achieves SDG 7 as it calls for a just and equitable energy transition,

*Noting further* the need for the Task Force on Digitalization in Energy to focus on the decentralization of energy in all sized communities and stressing the coordination with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the UN secretariat,

*Stressing* the importance of multi-stakeholder engagements to ensure access to sustainable energy for all, such as the Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform and the SEforALL initiative,

*Supporting* the endeavors of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) aimed at promoting renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions to sustainable levels,

*Recognizing* the importance of the Commission on Science and Technology (CSTD), which aims to address pertinent issues by providing policy recommendations affecting science, technology, and development to ensure access to renewable energy, with the transfer of knowledge skills and solutions,

*Reiterating* the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions report on the need for the expansion of clean, renewable, sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy infrastructure,

*Calling upon* the efforts of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy to track progress on the uptake of renewable energy sources,

*Alarmed* by the lack of emerging technologies, availability of reliable power distribution solutions, and energy proficiency in developing countries,

*Highlighting* Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolution 67/2 from the General Assembly (GA), promoting regional and international cooperation in Asia and the Pacific on enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy to achieve SDGs,

*Deeply concerned* about the climate fragility risks caused by non-renewable energy production and consumption,

*Affirming* the important role of the Green Climate Fund in mobilizing public and private sector investment to achieve universal access to sustainable energy,

*Acknowledging* existing knowledge transfer initiatives in the area of sustainable energy on a regional, international, and global level, such as Clima-Med in the Mediterranean region, providing a platform for collaboration between countries with and without expertise on this matter,

*Noting* the “World We Share” policy initiative of 2021, which spotlights the necessity of international cooperation in infrastructure projects abroad to expedite the transition to green energy,

*Noting* communities of different ethnicities and minority groups have unique backgrounds and challenges,

*Considering* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) record in educating and connecting people of all different backgrounds,

*Further acknowledging* the success of the 2007 Sustainable Amazon Foundation program (FAS) in promoting sustainable development, conservation, and improvement in quality of life for remote communities,

1. *Asks* for financial support from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in supplying education regarding climate change clean-energy technology and renewable energy to developing countries;
2. *Recommends* Member States strengthen the resilience of domestic infrastructure with renewable energy through collaboration with UNDRR and the COP;
3. *Recommends* Member States vulnerable to climate change to collaborate with UNEP to evaluate and evolve the best source of renewable, decentralized energy for individual rural, developed, or developed states and communities;
4. *Encourages* IRENA to establish a common reporting standard for achieving SDG 7 and carbon neutrality, to ensure quality, consistency, and comparability of data across Member States;
5. *Asks* that the World Bank considers expanding its database through collaboration with IRENA to compile and publicize drafts, plans, successes, failures, good practices, and further data on comprehensive and sustainable energy supplies, the features of which can be included, but are not limited to:
  - a. Matching Member States' unique circumstances by providing the possibility to filter and coordinate the data according to, notably, specific demographic, topographic, economic, and environmental criteria;
  - b. Encouraging data gathered through collaboration with UNEP to be utilized in furthering of the database;
  - c. Providing technical information and plans shared from Member States' governments to others;
  - d. Supporting assessing what types of energy production methods would be most efficient for each territory to assist Member States in the construction of infrastructure



especially referring to Member States with similar environmentally sustainable energy producing capabilities;

- e. Suggesting feasible and affordable solutions for developing nations to make their existing energy infrastructure more environmentally-friendly;
  - f. Welcoming new initiatives of clean energy production in various fields by assisting their establishment process with the input of global experts in the concerned fields;
6. *Encourages* a globalized approach to public and private investments between Member States, aiming to promote SDG 17.16, involving global multi-stakeholder collaborations to facilitate the creation of green public-private partnerships, collaborating with the OHRLLS to include the interests of the most vulnerable Member States;
  7. *Recommends* governments to create and cultivate progressive investment environments through consultation with the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters;
  8. *Encourages* the UNDP “Task Force on Digitalization in Energy” and Member States to increase their research on smart decentralized energy and its infrastructure and distribution with special consideration for rural areas;
  9. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with the CESCRC on policy recommendations for establishing a healthy regulatory and legal environment that incentivizes private investment in energy development;
  10. *Considers* mobilizing public and private finance for renewable energy be included in the mandate of the CEPA and the CDP;
  11. *Welcomes* the UNGC to further support the integration of sustainable energy development in corporate finance and investment strategies among companies;
  12. *Asks* SEforALL to continue organizing its annual multi-stakeholder’s forum on renewable energy projects with the aim of achieving SDG 7 and further collaboration with multi-stakeholders with the goal of eliminating the mismatch between demand and supply of the funds about the projects that may promote access to electricity;
  13. *Encourages* the collaboration between the CDP and the Scaling Solar Program to support developing Member States in procuring low-cost solar power;
  14. *Urges* Member States to further cooperate with the DESA of the UN Secretariat within its UN collaborative framework for the creation of a forum called “Cross-border Connectivity Committee” (CCC) to coordinate Member States' transnational connections, their exchange and expansion as a means of encouraging sharing energy and resources to evolve clean production;
  15. *Recommends* collaboration with CSTD to adopt the transfer of technology and information sharing on sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy in their work on the transfer of knowledge, skills, and solutions;
  16. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with CSTD, especially in their annual intergovernmental forum, to discuss possible collaboration and investment in sustainable energy usage throughout the international community and increasing intergovernmental knowledge sharing on potential strategies about affordable methods to attain clean energy infrastructure;

17. *Recommends* every Member State to use UNEP youth, education and environment programs aimed at promoting the use of renewables and the focus on the importance of green education;
18. *Suggests* the UNDP establish an educational and technological multilateral knowledge exchange programme between Member States, who are highly relying on fossil fuels and those with expertise in renewable energies after the example of Clima-Med as part of its effort in energy transition;
19. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to international green finance initiatives and guidelines on the transition to renewable energy by the World Bank and the IMF by giving recommendations, providing best practices and policies, and raising awareness on the importance of having renewable energy sources;
20. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with UNESCO in educating remote and disadvantaged communities with less access to clean and modern energy on developing technologies that generate sustainable energy, with individualized programs similar to the FAS;
21. *Encourages* the SDG Action Campaign to continue focusing on developing actions to mobilize, inspire and connect people from all around the world to reaffirm the importance of countries' contribution with ideas and policies regarding prolonged climate solutions aimed at protecting the planet for future generations.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/5

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council Plenary

**Topic:** *Promoting Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All*

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*The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

*Highlighting* the role of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” in shedding the light on the importance of a sustainable future,

*Noting with grief* that almost 45% of people residing in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) lack access to energy according to the International Energy Agency,

*Fully aware* of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (affordable and clean energy) and specifically Target 7.1 on “ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy,”

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 69/225 (2014) on “Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy,” which stresses the importance of international cooperation to implement SDG 7, and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolution 73/8 (2017) on “Strengthening regional cooperation for sustainable energy development in Asia and the Pacific,” which stressed the importance of regional cooperation to transform fossil fuels to renewable energy, especially in LDCs,

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation in the field of energy and acknowledging that sharing knowledge, best practices, tools for data analysis and visualization, research papers, reports, publications related to energy, training opportunities, and capacity building can contribute to achieving SDGs,

*Supporting fully* Member States’ commencement or continuation of the implementation and development of renewable energy infrastructure so that SDG 7 can be addressed and met more quickly to avoid the continuation of high greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels,

*Appreciating* the successes the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) has had in being a platform for the sharing of Member States’ experiences through the Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) that detail their progress, achievements, and challenges in their adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,

*Acknowledging* the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (1992) and *Agenda 21* (1992) in providing an action plan to promote the shift to sustainable development through cost-effective energy sources,

*Emphasizing* the Energy Compact Action Network helping developing countries to more easily access financing needed for clean energy projects,

*Acknowledging* the urgent necessity of making renewable types of energy such as solar, wind and hydropower accessible and reducing the inequality gaps between LDCs and More Developed Countries that can be addressed with cooperation by knowledge sharing,

*Noting* the benefit of public-private relationships to promote education, financing, and recommendations for sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy practices,

*Appreciating* the work done by state agencies in negotiating public-private-partnerships (PPPs) on behalf of the government as a unique way to ensure reliable and trustworthy cooperation between the Member State and companies,

*Appreciating* the work done by the United Nations Office for Partnerships to increase the expertise of governments to identify, negotiate, manage, and implement successful PPPs projects through the exchange of knowledge and experiences of PPPs by Member States, including experts from public and private sectors,

*Emphasizing* the initiatives suggested by the International Institute for Environment and Development, which is a research institute that aims to bridge the gap between developed countries and LDCs in the field of energy by researching the main issues of and examining the best practices to increase renewable energy accessibility in LDCs,

*Recognizing* the International Solar Alliance (ISA), which is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization launched at the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris in 2015 to help Member States develop solar energy through capacity building and knowledge sharing,

*Acknowledging* the importance of General Assembly resolution 76/497 (2021) on “Observer status for the International Solar Alliance in the General Assembly,” which encouraged the connection between United Nations and ISA,

*Reaffirming* the role of the annual ECOSOC Partnership Forum, which shares knowledge and expertise of international partnerships to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to share the achievements of ISA to remaining Member States,

*Concerned* by the idea that, according to Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and Climate Policy Initiative, financing energy projects in the world is falling short of its necessary monetary investment to achieve energy access for all people by the year 2030,

*Acknowledging* the lack of financing information that SEforAll provides on sustainable and renewable energy,

*Observing* the work that Sustainable Energy Financing Initiative (SEFI) has completed under the United Nations Energy Program (UNEP) on developing partnerships with and within the financial energy sector and providing energy to new economic sectors on risk and investment activity,

*Acknowledging* the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) which was launched in 1993 by the Japanese government to promote Africa’s development, peace, and security through the strengthening of relations in multilateral cooperation and partnership,

*Appreciating* the International Labour Organization’s *Greening TVET and skills development: A Practical Guidance Tool* that supports technical and vocational education training (TVET) stakeholders to mainstream skills development for the green transition in TVET,

*Keeping in mind* that the Solar Technology Application Resource Centre (STAR-C) project aims to act as a shared facility that provides a base framework for renewable solar energy research, business modelling, incubation, training, testing, and standardization,

*Fully aware* of the technological photovoltaic farms that are geographically, economically, and environmentally beneficial, particularly for rural areas, since this practice emits less greenhouse gas

when providing electricity and improves the livelihoods of those who didn't have access to renewable energy,

1. *Recommends* UNEP further develop SEFI and the research that it provides into topics on barriers to accessibility and financing for sustainable energy;
2. *Recommends* the HLPF to add a private sector aspect to their VNRs to encourage Member States to develop and implement the SDGs at a public and private level;
3. *Recommends* Member States to use the reports produced through TICAD, which inform about ways to finance energy transitions successfully, as a knowledge base for establishing sustainable and reliable energy infrastructure based on renewable energy carriers like solar panels, windmills, or hydro power within their countries;
4. *Encourages* the expansion of SEforALL by combining knowledge-sharing and financing aspects of their annual forums to create financial frameworks for developing countries with the investments they receive during the forum;
5. *Further recommends* to consider promoting financial investments in the public and private sector that can help to accelerate the development of sustainable energy generation and supply in developing Member States by:
  - a. Asking the United Nations Office for Partnerships to set up a guideline for Member States explaining how to ease the collaboration between Member States and national and international companies;
  - b. Contemplating the facilitation of access to financing for expanding the clean energy supply by encouraging Member States to make use of the Energy Compact Action Network;
6. *Encourages* United Nations Development Programme to support Member States in enhancing their efforts in projects to promote solar energy, especially in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and LDCs;
7. *Invites* Member States, especially SIDS and LDCs, to join ISA to participate in the Partnership Forum to discuss and share the achievements of ISA;
8. *Encourages* regional commissions such as the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and ESCAP to increase the number of STAR-Cs in SIDS and LDCs in each region for the purpose of knowledge sharing;
9. *Suggesting* that Member States implement renewable farms with the investments of International Fund for Agricultural Development to diminish inequality and poverty by assisting Member States through financial and technical rural development projects, promoting economic growth of vulnerable populations, and assuring a more modern environment to live in;
10. *Suggests* Member States create relationships with domestic private companies in aims to:
  - a. Incentivise developers to adopt sustainable and energy friendly practices throughout the stages of new development projects;

- b. Encourage education on sustainable energy practices, infrastructures, and technologies.