

Resolution 1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Implementing SDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*
2

3 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030
4 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which recognized energy in form of Sustainable Development
5 Goal 7 as a main priority for the right of development and the enhancement of living standards for
6 everyone,
7

8 *Further recalling* the Paris Climate Agreement (2015) and its main goal to keep global warming below
9 2 degrees Celsius and to mitigate greenhouse emissions which are inter alia caused by conventional
10 means of generating electricity and cooking fuels such as charcoal and wood,
11

12 *Welcoming* the efforts made by Member States towards drafting National Action Plans for achieving
13 SDG 7 and therefore providing sustainable and clean energy to their populations,
14

15 *Recognizing* the importance of the Committee on Sustainable Energy for being a platform of dialogues
16 and cooperation, especially the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production (CEP), the Group of
17 Experts on Energy Efficiency (GEEE) and the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (GERE),
18

19 *Welcoming* the efforts of the World Bank regarding the promotion of sustainable development,
20

21 *Further welcoming* the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative launched by former Secretary
22 General Ban Ki-Moon and initiated by General Assembly Resolution 65/151 (2011) assisting Member
23 States to efficiently achieve SDG 7, particularly the Clean Energy Mini-grids HIO Group,
24

25 *Appreciating* the usage of the annual Energy Progress Report by SE4All for an analysis of Public Private
26 Partnerships which are created to achieve the SDG 7 sub goals;
27

28 *Stressing* the benefits of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) which assure that all participating actors work
29 with increasing efficiency and guarantee the availability of latest innovative design;
30

31 *Valuing* the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe’s (ECE) Standard on Public-Private-
32 Partnerships,
33

34 *Strongly supporting* solar solutions such as solar home systems or solar mini-grids and Integrated
35 Renewable Energy Systems (IRES), as they are important technologies for energy access in rural areas
36 as mentioned in the Energy Progress Report 2018,
37

38 *Acknowledges with gratitude* the work of the Green Climate Fund, which supported many projects
39 regarding climate action,
40

41 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 73/246 (2018), which stressed the importance of access to
42 clean, efficient and sustainable cooking and the promotion of an enabling environment on the national
43 and international levels,
44

45 *Highlighting* the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), which focuses on “establishing a global market for
46 cleaner, more modern cooking solutions around the world” and their implementation of standards for
47 clean cookstoves in cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization in 2018,
48

- 49 1. *Recommends* Member States seeking advice on the implementation of SDG 7 to call upon the
50 Committee of Sustainable Energy which shall then establish a non-standing body namely the Special
51 Expert Team (SET);
52
- 53 2. *Proposes* that every SET will:
54
- 55 a) be of temporary and case specific nature,
56
- 57 b) draft national action plans in cooperation with the respective government for the efficient
58 implementation of SDG 7,
59
- 60 c) consist of:
61 i) three experts in the field of biomass, solar, wind, geothermal and hydropower from
62 already existing internal structures like the group of experts of CEP, GEEE, GERE;
63 ii) four external professionals such as two hired researchers from the respective help
64 seeking country, and two financing experts, one international and one local;
65
- 66 3. *Suggests* that Member States who are financially incapable to hire local researchers may consider
67 the World Bank as a financial resource;
68
- 69 4. *Encourages* the collaboration of governments, SETs and SE4All in finding suitable PPPs which are:
70
- 71 a) in accordance with the policy guidelines of SE4All;
72
- 73 b) aimed at achieving SDG 7 sub goals;
74
- 75 5. *Suggests* SE4All to continue successfully monitoring and tracking the progress made through PPPs
76 towards reaching the aims of SDG 7;
77
- 78 6. *Recommends* governments to resort to the ECE's *Standards on Public-Private-Partnerships in*
79 *Renewable Energy*, as it is a helpful guide for governments in need of policy suggestions;
80
- 81 7. *Supports* to install capacity-building measures, like mini-grid systems and clean cooking solutions,
82 in order to enable all 1.1 billion people who are still missing access to energy, to improve their
83 standards of living while contributing to the aims of the Paris Climate Agreement and to meet the
84 targets within SDG 7;
85
- 86 8. *Recommends* SE4All to set up four commissions (Africa, Latin America, Middle East and South-
87 East Asia) consisting of regional SE4All experts within the Clean Energy Mini-grids HIO Group,
88 which national governments interested in increasing sustainable rural electrification can consult on:
89
- 90 a) the technical realization of sustainable mini-grid systems and IRES through technologies
91 such as solar, wind and hydro energy;
92
- 93 b) possible sources for financing mini-grid systems and IRES, such as funds like the Green
94 Climate Fund, institutions such as the World Bank or the International Solar Alliance and
95 Private Public Partnerships;
96

- 97 9. *Encourages* all Member States to contribute to the global implementation of clean cooking solutions
98 by joining the CCA as national partner countries or as alliance donor countries to henceforth increase
99 its financial capabilities;
100
- 101 10. *Suggests* the establishment of a working group within the CCA which aims to develop a framework
102 based on existing research by the CCA as well as already existing action plans to simplify the
103 implementation of national clean cooking action plans for CCA partner countries which shall:
104
- 105 a) consist of experts provided by CCA itself as well as CCA partner countries to include
106 national interests while guaranteeing the international perspective;
107
 - 108 b) be financed by the budget of the CCA and could be supplemented, if necessary, by the
109 SDG Fund and the UNDP Fund;
110
 - 111 c) finish the framework by the end of 2020 to then allow for the implementation by Member
112 States on a voluntary basis;
113
- 114 11. *Encourages* the international community to strengthen efforts towards the realization of SDG 7
115 through the development of national action plans.