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Code: Draft Resolution 1/1

Committee: General Assembly

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

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy, included in "Transforming our
4 world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", pursuant to General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/70/1
5 (2015), due to its significant impact on health, equality, economy, environment and society,

6
7 *Underscoring* the Sustainable Energy for All Forum held by Sustainable Energy for All and its efforts to coordinate
8 actions between governments, the private sector and the civil sector, pursuant to GA resolution A/RES/69/225
9 (2014), which emphasizes the mobilization of financial resources to close the energy gap,

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11 *Highly appreciating* the financial and technical support of climate- and energy-related funds in the past, including
12 but not limited to funding from the International Climate Fund, the Green Climate Fund, and the World Bank,

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14 *Highlighting* the additional need to focus on regional and international energy markets while especially targeting
15 rural and remote areas in developing countries, as these areas are impacted the most by no or limited access to
16 sustainable energy, as discussed at the Global Conference on Rural Energy Access: A Nexus Approach to
17 Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication (2013),

18
19 *Acknowledging* the need to investigate the possibilities of financial support from private stakeholders in rural and
20 remote areas in order to improve access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy technology,

21
22 *Welcoming* the research structures of the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and the insight on national
23 investments in renewable energy technologies provided by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA),

24
25 *Recognizing* the role of Regional Collaboration Centers (RCCs), established by the United Nations (UN) on national
26 levels to increase the geographical distribution of clean development mechanisms, established under the UN
27 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

28
29 *Bearing in mind* the framework regarding private sector models for small-scale electricity supply, such as mini-
30 grids, as well as the reduction of investment risk through actions such as a micro-credits system, proposed by the
31 Derisking Renewable Energy Investment Off-Grid Electrification report (UN Development Programme (UNDP),
32 2018),

33
34 1. *Suggests* the establishment of a Conference, to be called the Partnerships on Worldwide Energy – Regionally
35 United Programs (POWERUP), to be held subsequently to the Sustainable Energy for All Forum in May 2022,
36 location to be announced:

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- 38 a. Creating a best practice framework for the introduction of regional energy infrastructure with a focus
39 on bringing modern, reliable and affordable energy to rural areas;
 - 40
 - 41 b. Inviting government representatives, national energy company representatives, private stakeholders
42 and investors, and experts in the field of sustainable energy technologies;
 - 43
 - 44 c. Focusing on the areas of technological possibilities, financing and investment partnerships, and
45 movement towards a cohesive global energy market via development of regional infrastructure,
46 including the development of a parallel education and research campaign, elaborated in point 6;
 - 47

- 48 d. Requesting funding from participating Member States to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
49 Development Sub Fund, which offers financial aid for the program;
50
- 51 2. *Proposes* a follow-up process on regional and international levels by:
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- 53 a. Hosting an international follow-up conference similar to POWERUP, to be held every six years
54 subsequently to the corresponding year, time and place set for the Sustainable Energy for All Forum,
55 and to serve as a coordination tool for global efforts;
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- 57 b. Welcoming the establishment of regional-level conferences to monitor progress and implement
58 programs mentioned in point 1c., suggested by the framework created during POWERUP:
59
- 60 i. To be hosted by Member States every two years according to their regional association,
61 designated during preceding international POWERUP conferences;
62 ii. To review and revise regionally implemented strategies as necessary for future work;
63 iii. To be held in advance of international POWERUP conferences, for instance in March;
64
- 65 c. In order to hold regions accountable and track progress of strategies in the form of prepared reports,
66 which will in turn be presented at international-level POWERUP conferences;
67
- 68 d. Encouraging the exchange of information between scientists, researchers and academics on sub-
69 governmental levels, enhanced by a Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate cooperation;
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- 71 3. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders, as mentioned in point 1a., to foster partnerships for derisking renewable
72 energy investment, especially in remote and rural areas and developing states, by:
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- 74 a. Creating fiscal policy recommendations for Member States concerning compensating, reducing or
75 transferring investment risks through individually tailored solutions, such as:
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- 77 i. Financial measures, for example grants, guarantees, and credit lines;
78 ii. Regulations ensuring competition and transparency in grid planning and expansion;
79
- 80 b. Calling upon commercial, investment and development banks, such as the Santander Consumer Bank,
81 JPMorgan Chase, Asian Development Bank, or the African Development Bank, to foster accessibility
82 for financial infrastructure microcredits, especially for private persons in rural areas;
83
- 84 c. Promoting technological partnerships including the private sector and other interested parties, such as
85 the International Energy Agency or the International Renewable Energy Agency to ensure accessibility
86 for rural areas and developing states to the necessary high-quality hardware, focusing on renewable
87 energy sources;
88
- 89 4. *Suggests* technical cooperation between energy corporations with already existing national infrastructure and
90 inter-governmental organizations to develop regional infrastructure in rural and remote areas, especially in
91 developing countries, by:
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- 93 a. Aiming for local self-subsistence leading to long-term positive economic impact within communities
94 and at a regional scale by promoting off-grid systems, such as solar home system and small-scale
95 renewable energy generation stations;
96
- 97 b. Introducing the establishment of a large-scale solar plant in the Sahara region as a pilot project and
98 result of increasing-scale mini-grid systems;
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- 100 c. Providing financial incentives to energy corporations and private investors to increase energy coverage
101 in rural areas, providing a long-term return on their investments;
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- 103 d. Expanding local energy infrastructure to mini-grids of increasing scale serving a distributory function;

- 104
105 5. *Invites* IRENA to conduct further research on financing capabilities of private stakeholders in rural and remote
106 areas with a focus on renewable energy technology, by:
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108 a. Acting in collaboration with UNSD to have access to the existing research infrastructure;
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110 b. Further focusing on the regional development of the financial access opportunities of private
111 stakeholders in rural and remote areas, especially low-risk micro-credits;
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113 c. Including this focus in an annual report to the GA on the World Development Information Day on
114 October 24, starting 2021;
115
- 116 6. *Recommends further* implementing, under the administration of the UNDP research cooperation programs that
117 ensure proper education and awareness of sustainable energy technologies and practices on regional and local
118 levels, in the form of the Connected Local Energy Affiliations and Networks (CLEAN), a three-stage program
119 consisting of:
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121 a. Establishing a research network between local and international experts:
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123 i. By hosting semi-annual roundtable discussions on a voluntary basis, featuring leading
124 researchers from both regional and global universities, whereby researchers will be selected
125 by the participating universities and the hosting university will moderate the discussion and
126 set the agenda;
127 ii. To investigate the needs and possible deficiencies of regions particularly affected by energy
128 shortages;
129 iii. To report the progress of the program to the UNDP annually;
130 iv. Funded by voluntary, annual, project-specific contributions to the UNDP by Member States
131 such as the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
132 Ireland and the Republic of India, in amounts to be decided by the contributing Member
133 States themselves;
134
- 135 b. Publishing steady policy recommendations based on the results of the research network to regional and
136 local government officials such as mayors and governors:
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138 i. To address regional particularities by expanding existing RCCs to include sustainable energy
139 solutions;
140 ii. By calling upon the UNFCCC to establish new RCCs in regions particularly affected by
141 energy shortages;
142 iii. Funded by increased contributions to the UNFCCC by the United Kingdom of Great Britain
143 and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and the Dominion of Canada;
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- 145 c. Assisting local officials, such as mayors and county commissioners, with raising awareness within
146 local communities towards sustainable energy production and consumption by:
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148 i. Coordinating awareness campaigns using various communication channels such as radio,
149 television, billboards, and posters;
150 ii. Hosting workshops led by local officials briefed by CLEAN in community centers, in
151 cooperation with non-state actors, dealing with sustainable energy topics;
152 iii. Funded by project-specific contributions to the UNDP by Member States such as the United
153 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the People's Republic of China and the
154 Republic of India, as well as by voluntary contributions by the participating Member States.