



## **GerMUN 2020 • Weimar**

**Code:** Draft Resolution 1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly

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

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1 *The General Assembly,*

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3 *Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the General Assembly (GA) through its*  
4 *resolution A/RES/217 (1948), and the inherent right to an adequate standard of living, adequate for the health and*  
5 *well-being of everyone, including necessary social services, which it guarantees in its article 25,*

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7 *Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), adopted through*  
8 *A/RES/2200A (1966), calling for a continuous improvement of living conditions for everyone through its article 11,*  
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10 *Stressing the importance of quickly accomplishing the comprehensive objectives set through Sustainable*  
11 *Development Goal (SDG) 7 of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda),*  
12 *adopted through GA resolution A/RES/70/1 (2015),*

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14 *Recalling GA resolution A/RES/67/196 (2013) which also stresses the innovative and competitive potential of free*  
15 *markets,*

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17 *Reaffirming the UN Guiding Principles on People-first Public-Private Partnerships introduced by resolution*  
18 *ECE/CECI/2019/5 (2019) of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),*

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20 *Recalling GA resolution A/RES/72/237 (2017) which emphasizes the necessity of South-South, North-South, and*  
21 *Triangular Cooperation in order to successfully reach SDG 7,*

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23 *Recalling GA resolution A/RES/73/25 (2019) and recognizing the efforts of the UN founded World Business*  
24 *Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the financial capacities and advantages of private businesses*  
25 *involvement in development initiatives,*

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27 *Noting with concern that contributions towards the achievement of SDG 7 represents less than 1 per cent of overall*  
28 *United Nations expenditure on the Sustainable Development Goals, despite its critical importance also in achieving*  
29 *other goals, as highlighted in GA resolution A/RES/73/236 (2018),*  
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31 *Realizing that an increased demand for affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy will cause a noticeable*  
32 *shortage of labor with the technical capability to adapt to developments within the energy-working sector and thus*  
33 *hindering economic growth within the Member States, recognized by GA resolution A/RES/73/236 (2018) as well*  
34 *as the International Labour Organization (ILO) report "Skills and Occupational Needs in Renewable Energy"*  
35 *(2018),*

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37 *Noting with satisfaction the efforts made so far by the Green Jobs Program by the ILO, providing employment*  
38 *opportunities in the green energy sector internationally,*  
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40 *Recognizing the efforts of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development striving to monitor*  
41 *the progress of the international community towards achieving the SDGs as outlined in GA resolution*  
42 *A/RES/67/290 (2013), but voicing concern about the lack of contribution of member states to the forum,*  
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44 *Highlighting the need to raise awareness for the fundamental role of the energy sector in realizing SDG 7*  
45 *emphasized by the global initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), which has been initiated by the UN*  
46 *General Secretary Ban Ki-moon in 2011 within the framework of the International Year of Sustainable Energy for*  
47 *All adopted by GA resolution A/RES/65/151 (2011),*

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1. *Encourages* Member States to improve their national review frameworks of the domestic implementation of the SDGs, and to conduct annual follow-up reviews, thereby ensuring that national policies are purposefully directed toward the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, by:
    - a. Inviting Member States to submit their reviews to the HLPF on Sustainable Development annually in order to create an effective feedback loop;
    - b. Urging Member States to utilize the HLPF on Sustainable Development to exchange successful strategies and ideas furthering the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
  2. *Recommends* Member States to regularly reassess their current energy mixes and ensure a balanced national energy mix in their domestic policies, depending on geographical and economic circumstances including regional availability of natural resources, in consultation with national energy suppliers and stakeholders deemed expedient by their governments, in order to guarantee reliable and affordable access to energy for all at all times;
  3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to make use of the great potential of public-private investment partnerships in the energy sector, in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on People-first Public-Private Partnerships, by:
    - a. Creating national legislative frameworks supportive for the advancement of public-private partnerships;
    - b. Launching joint investment initiatives on a local, regional, national, and international scale, such as projects in the field of energy generation and transmission conducted in several Member States in the past and stated by the World Bank as successful examples;
    - c. Providing complementary concessional funding through national or regional development banks along with other international financial institutions such as the World Bank Group or the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in order to stimulate private sector investments;
  4. *Urges* Member States to facilitate greater involvement of private businesses in the energy sector in order to propel innovative energy solutions and promote affordable access to electricity through free market competition, by the means of:
    - a. Incentivizing and developing new jobs in the energy sector, e.g. through sales tax deductions for eligible businesses or public relations campaigns;
    - b. Subsidizing the development and maintenance of energy infrastructure and services through governmental funds;
    - c. Introducing tax exemptions for crucial services and goods required to provide larger access to electricity;
    - d. Promoting research and development (R&D) as well as innovative pilot projects in the energy sector, e.g. aiming at providing access to energy in remote areas or developing alternative energy resources, through public-private cooperation;
  5. *Decides* to create the International Sustainable Energy Realization Task-Force (ISERET), comprising independent as well as government employed subject matter experts recommended by their own governments, being initially funded by the existing resources of the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), in order to promote new industry advances in the modern energy sector in the world's least developed countries (LDCs) and to achieve international knowledge sharing between countries on a voluntary basis, by:
    - a. Consulting governments on measures of environmental, electronic, thermal, and energy efficiency engineering, as well as administrative tasks such as taxation;
    - b. Being established under the Leadership of the UN-Energy Programme, with ISERET reporting on its progress on an annual basis to UN-Energy;
  6. *Encourages* the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to engage in collaboration with the ILO in order to establish a Green Work Initiative that forwards growth of skilled labor and technical know-how for the sustainable production of energy, by:

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- a. Providing companies within the private sectors with digital and printed educational information material, comprising an overview of suitable and applicable guidelines for companies derived from and distributed by the Sustainable Energy for All Forum (SEforALL) through its annual "Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report", in order to:
    - i. Raise awareness on the importance of acknowledging the role of the energy production in achieving SDG 7, outlined by the 2030 Agenda;
    - ii. Highlight both the economic and the environmental benefits of a sustainable production of energy;
    - iii. Incentivize these companies to develop new strategies of energy production and commerce based on the information material provided;
  
  - b. Implementing Advanced Training Programs (ATP) that are based on the already existing ILO's Green Jobs Program, focus on a just transition to a sustainable production of energy for companies operating in the private energy sector and are conducted by the ILO constituents such as staff of Employers' Organizations and Trade Unions, and officials of Ministries of Labour to:
    - i. Provide the needed and requested technical know-how to enhance workers' skills of manufacturing, installing, and operating the evolving technology used in companies operating in the private sector of energy production;
    - ii. Build up the already existing capacities of workers with the expertise of sustainable, reliable, and modern technologies and energy systems;
    - iii. Create new job opportunities to workers who participated in the ATP;
    - iv. Expand it to a broader global scale, making it a guideline on an international level;
  
  - c. Creating a Green Work Initiative Fund which consists of an equal annual share from the existing funds of the ILO, UNDP and UN-Energy based on the Member States' contributions depending on their economic capacity measured by the GDP.