

**Code:** GA/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** Promoting New and Renewable Sources of Energy

*The General Assembly Plenary,*

1 *Deeply concerned* by the report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which states that in order to  
2 keep world temperature from rising more than 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels, use of fossil fuels must be  
3 completely phased out by the year 2100,  
4

5 *Recognizing* the report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which states that by 2030  
6 developing countries will account for 52% of energy related CO2 emissions and highlighting the urgent need for a  
7 cost effective and energy efficient replacement in these countries,  
8

9 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 67/215, which highlights the increasing importance of developing new and  
10 renewable sources of energy in achieving the Millennium Development Goals,  
11

12 *Reaffirming* the principals reiterated in the Kyoto Protocol and further emphasized in the Doha Amendment,  
13

14 *Realizing* the need for reliable energy grids in developing nations that can resist infrastructural damage and increase  
15 access to energy for the rural poor as stated in the UNDP report entitled Ambitious but achievable: Universal Access  
16 to Energy by 2030,  
17

18 *Recognizing also* that each country should be accountable for their own energy development and that international  
19 policy should not take the place of strong national policies and development strategies,  
20

21 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Environmental Programme's (UNEP) mission to promote and develop an  
22 international community that cares for the environment,  
23

24 *Highlighting* the importance of the efforts by the Environmental Education and Training Unit (EETU) under UNEP  
25 in educating, training, and creating awareness of climate change and renewable resources in higher education,  
26

27 *Reaffirming* that all people have a right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature as established in the  
28 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21,  
29

30 *Acknowledging* the financial risk frequently associated with investment in developing new and renewable energy  
31 sources and how this hinders the increased investment in and research of these resources,  
32

33 *Considering* the work of the World Bank Clean Technology Fund (CTF) to bring together the private and public  
34 sectors to channel funding to renewable technology initiatives in developing countries,  
35

36 *Recognizing* the commitment by the United Nations to halting climate change through the switch to renewable  
37 sources of clean energy expressed at the first annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum,  
38

39 *Having examined* the crucial progress made in launching the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014 –  
40 2024) such as Brazil's Light for All program, increased access to energy to rural communities in many African  
41 countries, 43 different gap analyses, and \$15 million in funding for the World Bank's Energy Sector Management  
42 Assistance Program,  
43

44 1. *Urges* the General Assembly Plenary to promote Member State awareness of loans, grants, and other financial  
45 instruments implemented through a database managed by the UNDP that would:  
46

- 47 a. include grant acquisition, loan repayment requirements, and other financial information on the  
48 multitude of financial instruments created by the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF),  
49 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNEP, International Renewable Energy Agency  
50 (IRENA), the New Development Bank, multilateral development banks, and other regionally focused

- 51 financial institutions to allow governments of developing countries to apply for large-scale energy  
52 investment grants and loans,  
53
- 54 b. present requirements posed by each financial institution for grant and loan acquisition to provide  
55 clarity regarding loan requirements and avoid giving funds to subprime recipients,  
56  
57 c. include means of contacting representatives from each financial institution, who may be able to  
58 recommend best practices to Member States determined by private contractors within their countries  
59 to assess the viability of specific alternative energy technologies on the basis of natural,  
60  
61 d. incorporating grant and loan disbursement recommendations tailored to individual country needs  
62 assessed and submitted by Member States to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD),  
63 including degree of integration with the private sector following previously established models like  
64 that of the World Bank Clean Technology Fund;  
65
- 66 2. *Expresses its hope* that the World Bank, IMF, UNDP, UNEP, IRENA, the New Development Bank, multilateral  
67 development banks, and regionally focused financial institutions will allow Member State grant and loan  
68 recipients to flexibly apply received funding by:  
69
- 70 a. determining which forms of alternative energy are the most viable given natural resource and  
71 geographical constraints,  
72  
73 b. allowing Member States to channel received funds through private sector companies,  
74  
75 c. having governments screen the private sector to determine which companies are the most appropriate  
76 candidates to receive funding and implement technology or infrastructure development,  
77  
78 d. connecting grant recipients and their private sector candidates with the UN Environmental and  
79 Energy Thematic Trust Fund (EE TTF) Climate Finance Options web platform, which connects  
80 Member States with 74+ multilateral development banks,  
81  
82 e. enable Member States working on joint public alternative energy investment ventures with other  
83 Member States to cosign on loans provided by international financial institutions to improve liquidity;  
84
- 85 3. *Appeals* to non-governmental actors such as the Carbon Trust, the Clinton Climate Initiative, the Environmental  
86 Defense Fund, and international energy NGOs to improve alternative energy investor confidence by performing  
87 strategic analyses using proprietary means on alternative energy businesses;  
88
- 89 4. *Encourages* existing economic unions such as NAFTA, CAFTA, ASEAN, and the AU to establish regional  
90 binding emission reduction policy packages similar to the EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies  
91 driven by existing economic unions like to establish regional accountability for grant usage by:  
92
- 93 a. determining regional emissions reductions timelines and energy efficiency benchmarks that create  
94 cost-minimizing, low carbon energy policies to support renewable, nuclear, and natural gas resources,  
95 thereby reducing competitive pressures on renewable energy businesses,  
96  
97 b. strengthening market solutions to greenhouse gas reductions, such as emissions trading programs in  
98 which penalties are enforced through the regional body;  
99
- 100 5. *Invites* Member States to invest in urban planning and energy storage research if possible through  
101 governmentally-appointed research teams selected from industry experts and universities with a focus on  
102 municipally-targeted energy microgrids, which would be discretionarily connected to other grids and would be  
103 able to operate independently should one grid fail;  
104

- 105 6. *Suggests* that governments and international bodies to provide grants and scholarships that promote education  
106 and research of the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) specifically involved in creating  
107 and employing renewable energy technologies;  
108
- 109 7. *Encourages* developing countries to channel grants received from financial institutions to companies seeking to  
110 reinvest fossil fuel returns into alternative energy technologies by:  
111
- 112 a. auditing financial records by public auditors to determine whether company returns from fossil fuel  
113 cash flows are being reinvested in alternative energy capital expenditures,  
114
  - 115 b. encouraging Member States to incentivize reinvestment of fossil fuel cash flows into alternative  
116 energy by providing benefits, such as tax breaks and subsidies.