



United Nations General Assembly

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Agenda item: Energy Security and Decarbonized Society

Sponsor: Australia, Canada, China, Ecuador, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States of America,

The General Assembly,

Recalling International Energy Form (IEF), Joint Organizations Data Initiative (JODI), Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for ASEAN(CEFIA), Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security, and all other international discussions on energy security that have taken place so far,

Emphasizing that stabilization of energy prices leads to stabilizing profits of exporting nations and expenditures of importing nations, and is essential for each other,

Recognizing that excessive speculation on the oil industry negatively impacts stability of oil prices,

Regretting that the liberalization of the oil market has led to an increase in the number of investors speculating on oil, and that pessimistic observations such as tight demand has fueled the anxiety of funders, causing the price of oil to soar,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening energy resilience to allow energy importers to secure energy quickly in an emergency,

Deeply concerned that about a billion people live without electricity,

Recognizing that fossil fuels largely dominate the world's energy supply and demand,

Emphasizing that rapid energy shift creates a gap between developed and developing countries, and hinders investment in energy supply and demand, which does not lead to global security,

Recognizing that the world lacks technology needed to widespread use of new energy, and that revolutionary technological innovation is needed,

Underscoring the importance of sharing technology for decarbonization worldwide,

Noting with concern the danger that energy transition may worsen economies of nations which are based on the production of fossil fuels,

Recognizing that the suitability of renewable energies, in particular, varies greatly from country to country due to differences in topography and climate,

Emphasizing the importance of achieving global carbon neutrality rather than decarbonization within each nation when achieving a fundamental energy transition and protecting the environment,

Believing in the need to look carefully at those who do not have sufficient access to modern energy from a humanitarian perspective,

Concerning that people living in energy poverty will be left out of the energy security debate,

Considering the importance of sustainable use of energy resources,

Reaffirming the SDGs, which point out the importance of sustainable development,

Reaffirming the importance of access to oil as necessary for the goal of universal access,

Also reaffirming the importance of using alternative fuels whenever possible,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting the development of renewable energy,

Encourages IRENA to continue its work to promote renewable energy,

Reaffirming that natural gas is a reliable, inexpensive, and environmentally friendly energy source needed for economic stability and development,

Believing that achieving Hydrogen society is essential to realizing Decarbonized society,

Emphasizing to build a sustainable system that guarantees safe, cheap and clean energy for all countries and people by 2030 and achieve a carbon-free society by 2050 is the most important issue,

Taking into consideration shale gas will play an important role in future energy supply,

Affirming that it is necessary to construct network to allow all country to know others information in order to achieve the energy security,

Taking note that well below the pace needed to double the global energy improvement rate,

1. *Urges* member states that possess natural gas, coal or crude oil to take actions to stabilize the price of the resources through relevant international organizations immediately;
2. *Urges* member states to ensure the stable supply of energy in both developed and developing nations by 2030 while minimizing the effort on the environment, by increasing the production and use of stable and relatively clean and energy such as natural gas, hydrogen gas;
3. *Recommends* member states to achieve Decarbonized society by 2050, through utilizing both renewable energy and hydrogen gas;
4. *Requests* the international community to continue discussing energy issues throughout the world;
5. *Requests* all countries to do following things to stabilize energy prices:
 - a. Encourage participation in IEF;
 - b. Encourage information provision to JODI;
6. *Requests* the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to monitor excessive and temporary speculation such as commodity funds;
7. *Urges* member states possessing crude oil to make best effort to stabilize the price of oil by but not limited to
 - a. increasing or decreasing the production of the resources;
 - b. accelerating communication between producing nations and consuming nations;
 - c. not using the price of natural resources as a political tool;
 - d. not enclosure energy resources, such as resource nationalism;
8. *Encourages* all countries to strengthen energy resilience by having sufficient stockpile and building a diversified energy supply network;
9. *Encourages* the international community to take the following measures in order to improve access to energy:
 - a. Improvement of transmission infrastructure;
 - b. Maintenance the efficient power generation equipment;
 - c. Spreading regional small-scale power generation;
10. *Requests* the international community to take the following measures in order to switch to fossil fuels that emit less carbon dioxide and reduce the burden on the global environment:
 - a. The following to promote the use of natural gas and shale oil:
 - i. Activation of imports and exports;
 - ii. International support for new mining areas;

11. *Encourages* the international community to create an international research framework to achieve radical technological innovation, taking into account the following things:
 - a. It should be a public-private partnership involving international organizations, governments, private companies, research institutes, and universities;
 - b. Actively invite researchers and engineers not only from developed countries but also from developing countries;
 - c. The World Bank should take the initiative in establishing the universal research and development fund;
 - d. Establish a "New Energy and Transition Research Results Sharing Platform" under the management of the IEF, and it:
 - i. shares global research results on oil, natural gas, renewable energy, and new energies that contribute to energy conservation and decarbonization;
 - ii. should be like JODI, but focuses on sharing the above data for the energy transition instead of oil and natural gas;
12. *Encourages* developed countries to take the following approaches to producing countries:
 - a. Support for the development of new energy sources to replace current fossil fuels;
 - b. The following actions will be taken to create new industries that will provide national competitive power to replace to export fossil fuels:
 - i. Introducing capital;
 - ii. Active investment;
13. *Encourages* IRENA and related organizations to conduct independent studies to introduce energy appropriate to recipient countries;
14. *Encourages* developed countries to provide the following support for new energy through multilateral support through IRENA and IEA and so on, and bilateral support through ODA and corporations and so on:
 - a. Financial support for introducing new energy;
 - b. Technical cooperation;
 - c. Human resource development for continuous operation;
15. *Requests* Member States in order to make renewable energies and their technologies more competitive, depending on the situation and geographical environment of each country, the development of market thinking that enables cost reduction of renewable energies and the development of inefficient renewable energies requested subsidies for further development, more efficient power generation using fossil fuels and less impact on the environment;
16. *Encourages* to achieve the carbon-free society and embrace the following policies below:
 - a. To aim for a carbon-free society, each country will set a goal in their region such as the EU, AU and APEC to monitor and help one another;

- b. Assume IEA (International Energy Agency) as an institution that specializes in discussing the realization of a carbon-free society;
17. *Encourages* the effects of sharing knowledge and experience, energy-developed countries will support the governments of developing countries, both technically and financially, to further strengthen their domestic institutions and capabilities, while developed countries will become underdeveloped countries and encourage the planning, implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of sustainable energy, following:
 - a. present situation of energy security:
 - i. primary energy self-sufficiency;
 - ii. importing country of resources of energy;
 - iii. source of energy and that rate;
 - iv. way to respond for emergency situations;
 - v. set the aim of amount of fossil fuels to be used by each country;
 - b. efforts for a carbon-free society;
18. *Recommends* Member States to show a positive attitude towards the introduction of shale gas;
19. *Encourages* Member States confirmation of shale gas safety and proactive presentation of information on shale gas;
20. *Urges* current organization to stabilize the price of natural gas;
21. *Recommends* nations to use natural gas as “bridge fuel” to temporarily meet the rising demand of electricity while transitioning to renewable energy;
22. *Encourages* members to do the following considering that there are states which can’t fully meet demand of energy only through locally available renewable energy:
 - a. Requests assistance from the IEA for installation costs;
 - b. Encourage the provision of technology from developed countries;
23. Affirms that renewable energy alone cannot cover all the use of electricity;
24. Affirms the importance of increasing the use of hydrogen gas:
 - a. especially in areas where renewable energy cannot be used such as
 - i. a way to generate heat in industrial situations
 - ii. town gas
 - b. in areas where hydrogen might be more suitable than renewable energy such as
 - i. a way to transport energy domestically and internationally
 - ii. a way to store energy

- iii. automotive fuel
- iv. aviation fuel
- v. fuel that is used by power stations