



United Nations General Assembly

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Agenda item: Energy Security and Decarbonized Society

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The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000, 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009, 66/206 of 22 December 2011, 69/225 of 19 December 2014, 70/201 of 22 December 2015, 71/233 of 21 December 2016, 72/224 of 20 December 2017 and 73/236 of 20 December 2018, as well as its resolutions 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and 67/215 of 21 December 2012, in which it decided to declare 2014–2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Expressing concern that, at current rates of progress, none of the global energy targets of the Sustainable Development Goals will be achieved by 2030,

Reaffirming also the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, which underlines, inter alia, the importance

of energy for cities,

Emphasizing that universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is an integral part of poverty eradication and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable energy, including in off-grid and decentralized systems, and energy efficiency could make a significant contribution in that regard,

Deeply concerned that nearly 3 billion people in developing countries, especially in rural areas, rely on traditional biomass, coal and kerosene for cooking and heating, with disproportionate health and workload impacts on women, children and people in vulnerable situations, including an estimated 4 million premature deaths annually, that, while the global population without access to electricity fell below 1 billion, close to 840 million people are still without access to electricity, that reliability and affordability remain challenges in many countries, even as the number of household connections increases, that Africa accounts for more than half of both access figures and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Highlighting the significant efforts made in developing countries that contributed to an increase in the global electrification rate to 89 per cent in 2017,

Recognizing that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that this will include the mobilization of financial resources, as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms, including concessional and preferential terms,

Welcoming the increase in the share of renewable energy as a part of total final energy consumption in 2016 at the fastest rate since 2012 and the significant reductions in the cost of renewable energy, the sector's net positive job contributions,

Noting that, in the transition to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and to achieve universal access by 2030, the substitution of inefficient fuels with liquid petroleum gas or other sustainable household fuels, while recognizing the need to increase the share of renewable energy, could be appropriate in urban areas to significantly reduce negative health impacts if used as a cooking source, and contribute to decreased greenhouse gas emissions and to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement,

Recognizing that sustainable economic and social growth are based on steady supply of energy. Awareness of the risk of depending on a few energy sources,

Recognizing land to be used to its full potential.

Emphasizing that many people in many different countries currently lack access to electricity,

Emphasizing that there is a big disparage between each country in its capability of introducing renewable energy.

Concerned that excessively low prices of oil will lead to instability in the political and economic situation in oil-producing countries, increased consumption of fossil fuels and stagnation of alternative energy sources, and tighter supply and demand in the future due to stagnation of new upstream investment.

1. *Takes notes* of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
2. *Takes notes* of the role and activities of the International Renewable Energy Agency, encouraging the Agency to continue to support its members in the achievement of their renewable energy objectives, as well as the contributions of the International Solar Alliance, and encouraging its work to collectively address key common challenges to the scaling-up of solar energy, as well as the contributions of other international and regional organizations and forums to the global energy agenda;
3. *Strongly encourages* Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take actions to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, increase the global share of new and renewable energy, improve the inclusion of developing countries in energy sector cooperation, where relevant, and increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency for a clean, low-emission, low-carbon climate-resilient, safe, efficient, modern, affordable and sustainable energy system, given the systemic sustainable development benefits, while taking into consideration the diversity of national situations, priorities, policies, specific needs and challenges and capacities of developing countries, including their energy mix and energy systems;
4. *Recognizes* the key role that natural gas currently plays in many countries and its potential to expand significantly over the coming decades to meet demand in some countries as well as in new sectors, such as the transportation sector, supporting transitions towards lower-emission energy systems, and calls upon Governments to enhance energy security through the sharing of best practices and knowledge for the security of gas supply and demand;
5. *Recognizes* that current global progress in improving energy efficiency falls well below the pace necessary to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030, and encourages, in accordance with national laws and regulations, the promotion of widespread energy efficiency initiatives in all economic sectors, the adoption and updating of building performance codes and standards, energy efficiency labelling, the promotion of energy management systems, the retrofitting of existing buildings and public procurement policies on energy, among other modalities, as appropriate, as well as the prioritization of smart grid systems, district energy systems and community energy plans to improve synergies among clean and effective use of traditional resources, renewable energy and energy efficiency, which aim to promote the interconnectivity of clean and renewable energy infrastructure and improve energy efficiency;

6. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources;
7. *Encourages* Governments, with the support of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to accelerate the transition towards sustainable economies, according to national policies and plans, through mitigation and adaptation strategies that improve energy efficiency and create more and better employment opportunities for all, including young people, in wage and self-employment;
8. *Stresses* the importance of strategies and contributions by Governments and relevant stakeholders to multi-stakeholder partnerships in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and encourages coordination and collaboration between the United Nations and relevant multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as Sustainable Energy for All;
9. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;
10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities and operations around the world, where appropriate and economically viable;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including activities carried out to mark the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”.
12. *Depletes* the usage of oil from daily life in third-world countries,
 - a) Changing current habits could lead to a world that is less-carbonized,
13. *Members* countries in the IEA provide a space where they can talk equally:
 - a) Understanding that the IEA is biased against first-world countries.
14. *Requirines* support to developing countries and third-world countries.
 - a) Bring exchange students to first-world countries. Countries with superior energy supplies should accept technological scholars from these countries. Supplying energy efficiently is important.
15. *Urges* developed countries to provide financial support to build fundamental infrastructures that provides access to electricity,
16. *Requests* developed countries to promote the mini-grid system that provides people living in the area which lacks fundamental infrastructure with electricity by;

- a) Dispatching staffs to carry out the project
 - b) providing technical support to build the mini-grid system
 - c) Providing financial support for the promotion of the mini-grid system through UNDP;
17. *Urges* developed countries to support developing countries in order to secure stable energy source by;
- a) Providing technical support to develop natural gas fields that produce gas efficiently,
 - b) Providing financial support for their development through UNDP;
18. *Recommends* that the IEF take the lead in sharing information to stabilize oil prices and improve demand and supply;
19. *Urges* governments to participate in the International Energy Forum (IEF) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), which were established to promote stable and transparent energy markets to ensure sound economic development and security of supply and demand for fossil fuels and renewable energy;
20. *Calls upon* all countries should provide IRENA with information about renewable energy in order for the developed countries to provide financial technology support for appropriate reasons.
21. *Urges* governments to share information about the situation of their oil market Joint Oversight Data Initiative (JODI) of the International Energy Forum (IEF), which was established to unify and stabilize information and prices for fossil fuels and renewable energy over the next three to four years
22. Emphasizes the importance of promoting the following items with main support of IEF,
- a) Proceed providing the proper information to players in the oil market,
 - i) Provide fair and objective information to the market, avoiding one-sided information that unnecessarily destabilizes crude oil prices.
 - ii) Not only pi. Provide fair and objective information to the market, avoiding one-sided information that unnecessarily destabilizes crude oil prices.
 - iii) Sharing information on new oil suppliers among market participants
 - iv) Share information with other petroleum product industries beyond the petroleum industry
 - v) Share information on oil consumption in emerging economies, which are expanding oil demand, with the world as accurately and timely as possible.
 - b) Exchange of views on oil prices between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries belonging to the IEF to resolve conflicts and promote communication between the two sides, thereby reducing instability in oil prices,
23. Emphasizes the importance of establishing a framework that realizes a carbon-neutral society with the coexistence of renewable energy and fossil fuels by 2030, maintaining a reasonable price of fossil fuels relative to alternative energies;

24. Recommends that governments, funding agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors, regional funding agencies, the private sector and non-governmental organizations establish a minimum guaranteed price for fossil fuels with the aim of preventing a decline in the price of conventional fossil fuels from undermining the economic development of countries;
25. *Urges* developed member states to invest in clean technologies and share them with underdeveloped countries step by step in the future;
26. Recommends member states to make efforts toward the post-carbon society ;