



# United Nations General Assembly

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## United Nations General Assembly

Agenda item: Energy Security and Decarbonized Society

Sponsor: Australia, Canada, China, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Ukraine

The General Assembly,

*Recalling* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), goal seven “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy”, and goal thirteen “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact” as the ultimate goal for the agenda “Energy security and decarbonized society”,

*Affirming* “Construct a sustainable system which guarantees an access to safe, low-priced, and clean energy for all nations and all people until 2030” as the short-term goal for the agenda,

*Affirming* “To achieve decarbonized society until 2050” as the long-term goal for the agenda,

*Emphasizing* the need of an alternative solution to achieve the common goal of the realization of decarbonized society to states that finds difficult to do so by 2050,

*Aware of* the high dependence of many countries on a single energy source, and its high risks and catastrophic potential impact, and is inadequate for the 2050 goal to decarbonized society,

*Noting* that the instability of oil price and supply could result to severe economic damages,

*Concerned* that, nonetheless that to hold the rise of world temperature in 1.5 degrees compare to the level before the industrial revolution is determined in the Paris Agreement and to achieve decarbonized society until 2050 has decided as the long-term goal for the agenda, only a few nations are having the vision of achieving decarbonized society until 2050,

*Emphasizing* that a decarbonized society should be achieved by a carbon neutral, considering the economy and the situation of nations who have resources,

*Emphasizing* that shift to renewable energy in a short time could cause catastrophic impact to those nations’ economies who export coal, oil, natural gas,

*Taking note* that immediate restrictions of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions may prevent the industrialization of developing countries,

*Expressing* its satisfaction to a place for talking between resource-rich and non-resource-rich countries in UN-energy,

*Convinced* that prompt supports by developed nations to the nations which have structural issues on energy security, provides crucial effects to achieve the short-term goal,

*Believing* that to stimulate the market of renewable energy by promoting investment in those fields from mainly developed nations are essential to develop new technologies which provides more low-priced and more clean energy, in order to achieve the long-term goal,

*Emphasizing* the global need to gradually diversify energy sources from fossil fuels such as coal and oils to more sustainable energy sources due to their rising costs, limited supplies, and uneven distribution,

*Believing* that stabilizing the energy supply around the world will enable a stable energy supply in each country;

*Affirming* that stable, efficient and reliable energy transportation is a key factor to sustainable energy development,

*Reaffirming* that a gradual shift from traditional energy sources such as oil and coal to new energy sources such as natural gas and renewable energy not only avoid oil market risks and the reinforcement of energy security but also contribute to the realization of a decarbonized society,

*Regretting* the lack of accurate, timely and transparent sharing of petroleum statistics in all countries

*Supporting* the effort made by Joint Organizations Data Initiative (JODI) of disclosing information regarding the export,

*Noting* the lack of information transparency and the instability of oil-mining leads to the instability of oil price and supply,

*Confirming* that using renewable energy is especially important in order to achieve the SDGs goal of using “affordable and clean energy”,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of lowering the cost of renewable energy,

*Notes with appreciation* that there are subsidy-free projects playing an important role in cutting down the cost of renewable energy,

*Concerned* that there is a huge gap between states regarding the use of renewable energy,

1. *Promptes* Member States to diverse their energy importers to ensure energy security by 2030;
2. *Request* nations to transition primary energy resources to natural resources from oil, in order to stabilize the price of primary energy resources by 2050,
3. *Recommends* able Member States to take following actions for decarbonized society;
  - a) recommending each country to promote companies join RE100 as means to get closer to transfer renewable energy resources
  - b) encouraging Member States to consume renewable energy in the area where it is generated in order to connect it to local revitalization and decarbonized society
  - c) encouraging Member States to introduce private power generation and support people financially,
4. *Decides* to set up a place for talking between resource-rich and non-resource-rich countries in UN-energy;
  - a) holding a meeting every year and when an emergency energy supply is considered to be cut off because of war, disasters, and pandemic,
  - b) setting prices for energy resources that all countries can agree on,
  - c) strengthening energy partnerships between neighboring countries,
  - d) providing assistance to other countries in emergencies such as when energy resources are cut off,
5. *Calls for* the following to be done to guarantee a fair and stable price for energy;
  - a) encouraging the responsibility of exporting countries as suppliers and encouraging countries to pursue their own interests as well as those of the international community as a whole in energy supply and to take measures independent of any geological risks or bilateral relations,
  - b) encouraging energy-exporting countries to stockpile energy as much as possible in case demand fluctuates significantly,
  - c) encouraging the responsibility of importing countries as consuming countries and encouraging countries to tighten their control over economic conditions so as to prevent wild fluctuations in demand;
6. *Recognizes* the need for international cooperation for prompting the reliable transportation of energy to international markets through pipelines and other transportation by 2030;
7. *Encourages* oil-exporting countries to take measures such as interest rate manipulation, towards speculations that prevents the stability of the oil markets,
8. *Requests* to exchange information closely, and to hold International Energy Agency (IEA) and World Energy Conference (WEC)-led conferences to provide a stable supply of energy to each country;
9. *Calls for* the establishment of an efficient information dissemination system;

a) encouraging the active use of JODI, the six international organizations including OPEC and APEC, as well as the organizations that collect and disclose data from each country, mainly the relevant countries, to promote information sharing,

b) encouraging Member States to join JODI, taking into account that mainly developing countries have difficulties in making adequate disclosure,

10. *Calls upon* importing countries to protect the finances of fuel-producing countries when gradually reducing their imports as they work for decarbonized society;

11. *Requests* that the following be done to stabilize the economies of resource-exporting countries by encouraging the securing of employment for workers involved in energy such as oil and natural gas in underdeveloped and oil-producing countries by developing renewable energy and other technologies as a remedy;

12. *Requests* Member States to reduce the carbon emissions actively by introducing electric vehicles actively,

13. *Requests* international organizations and each country to urge their companies to act as following to support developing countries;

a) *Promoting* construction of solar panel

b) *Supporting* funds and technology about maintenance and renovation

14. *Requests* member nations to act as following to stable price of crude oil;

a) *Calls* on setting a gradual import and export restrictions of fossil fuels

b) *Recommend* importing countries to transfer renewable energy resources

c) *Encourages* exporting countries of crude oil to relax restriction of entering into the international oil market by foreign capitals

15. *Calls upon* all states to promote the investment in the development of renewable energy in order to stimulate a further development of renewable energy,

16. *Provides* renewable energy technologies such as to reduce the cost developing countries from private companies under International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) or other international organizations;

17. *Supports* the efforts by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Stimulation of sustainable energy production and climate transition (SDE++);

18. *Encourages* states that have the technological potential to support the development of renewable energy of other states by:

a) investing to the states that are in need, in order to stimulate the development of clean and

renewable energy through GCF

b) sharing information regarding renewable energy through constitutions such as IEA and IRENA

19. *Encourages* energy-developed states to provide support to oil-exporting countries by:

a) producing employment in the renewable energy field,

b) cooperating to construct an alternative industry to substitute the oil industry,

20. *Calls upon* states that finds it difficult to achieve a decarbonized society to achieve a substantial decarbonized society by:

a) establishing a worldwide system where every state trades the amount of carbon dioxide emission through existing institutions such as GCF, and to help promote the use of renewable energy sources.

b) planting trees to equalize the emission and the absorption of carbon dioxide.