



## Resolution GA/2/I.1

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### General Assembly Second Committee

**Co-sponsors:** Principality of Andorra, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Austria, Barbados, Plurinational of Bolivia, Republic of Chile, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Croatia, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Ireland, Japan Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic Liberia, Republic of Madagascar, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Netherlands, Republic of Niger, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of San Marino, Republic of Senegal, Kingdom of Spain, and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

### **Topic: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all**

The General Assembly, alarmed by the lack of sustainable energy, expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made progress with sustainable energy,

Fully aware that some countries do not have the funding for renewable energy,

Deeply concerned by the disturbance to the environment by fossil fuels, believing in future funds for renewable energy,

Recognizing that many countries rely on the production of fossil fuels to make money,

Acknowledging the risks of hydro-electricity,

1. Requests that Governments grant tax breaks to companies who use renewable energy;
2. Proposes requiring Governments to install solar panels on Government buildings;
3. Congratulates supporting countries who agree to reduce fossil fuel production;
4. Recommends funding research projects to find more renewable energy sources;
5. Calls upon developed countries to help developing countries develop renewable energy sources;

6. Requests the UN World Bank support developing countries in developing energy resources and basic needs. Further requests countries to progressively decrease the use of fossil fuels via regulations; with the aid of a fund;
7. Suggests that countries tax the use of fossil fuels;
8. Recommends that countries begin or continue introducing education on the topic of renewable energy;
9. Encourages the UN make an effort to consolidate and centralize their renewable energy funds and organizations into one fund, and shift their focus to ensure access to renewable energy in developing countries;
10. Emphasizes that a reciprocal relationship involving the exchange between a developed and developing country consist of the developing country's major export in return for the excess energy produced by the developed country.