



FORUM: Second Committee to the General Assembly (ECOFIN)

QUESTION OF: Ensuring the access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all

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POSITION: Deputy-Chair

INTRODUCTION:

In September 2015, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit 154 world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which included the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ultimately, the goal of the SDGs is to end all forms of poverty worldwide; they not only put a spotlight on social issues such as education, health, social protection and employment but also on how to combine them with environmental protection.

During this year's AMUN session, the second committee will focus on goal seven: "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all".

To achieve this goal, several institutions, funds and campaigns have been started. Here are the most important databases and organizations that will showcase the position of your country and the general aim on how this goal is to be achieved. The goal is to be reviewed in-depth at the high-level political forum this year, as 2018 is the year of transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies.

Taken from the report of the Secretary General regarding the Progress on Sustainable Development Goals (E2017/EE), the current advances made by the member states:

Meaningful improvements will require higher levels of financing and bolder policy commitments, together with the willingness of countries to embrace new technologies on a much wider scale.



SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM:

Globally, 85.3 per cent of the population had access to electricity in 2014, an increase of only 0.3 percentage points since 2012. That means that 1.06 billion people, predominantly rural dwellers, still function without electricity. Half of those people live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking climbed to 57.4 per cent in 2014, up slightly from 56.5 per cent in 2012. More than 3 billion people, the majority of them in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, are still cooking without clean fuels and more efficient technologies.

The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption grew modestly from 2012 to 2014, from 17.9 per cent to 18.3 per cent. Most of the increase was from renewable electricity from water, solar and wind power. Solar and wind power still make up a relatively minor share of energy consumption, despite their rapid growth in recent years. The challenge is to increase the share of renewable energy in the heat and transport sectors, which together account for 80 per cent of global energy consumption.

From 2012 to 2014, three quarters of the world’s 20 largest energy-consuming countries had reduced their energy intensity — the ratio of energy used per unit of GDP. The reduction was driven mainly by greater efficiencies in the industry and transport sectors. However, that progress is still not sufficient to meet the target of doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

KEY TERMS:

-Sustainable Development Goal 7:

TARGET	INDICATOR
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption



<p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p>	<p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p>
<p>7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>	<p>7.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p>
<p>7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>	<p>7.B.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services</p>

-UN System SDGS Action Database: All of the signatories of the 2030 Agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals are actively contributing. In the UN System SDGs Action Database, all initiatives taken are listed, including information about which country is aiding and progress reports. Here you will find out about which projects member states are working on and how success that are at the implementation.

-Sustainable Energy For All (SEforALL) – Nonprofit Organization: SEforALL is a collaborative nonprofit organization that works together with governments, private sectors and civilians in order to achieve the universal access to sustainable energy and the Paris Climate Agreement.

In its mission statement, SEforALL names it three main objectives:

- ensuring universal access to modern energy services
- doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



The publish Annual Monitoring Reports not only for the globe divided in their respective sectors but also for countries specifically.

-Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE): The RISE score shows, reflected by the SEforALL aims, a country's policies and regulations in Energy Access, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. It rates nations from a scale of 0 – 100 and annually publishes its current rating

EXPECTATIONS FOR POSITION PAPER:

You are expected to write a Position Paper that is a minimum of two pages long. The Position Paper should contain general information on the issue in relation to your country and specific policies your country introduced to act upon this issue.

Further questions you could also consider during your research:

Which efforts have previously been made by your country on the issue?

What further measures is your country prepared to ratify to promote access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all?

To which extent is your country prepared to give sovereignty on certain aspects of the issue, to United Nations agencies?

USEFUL LINKS/SOURCES:

<http://rise.worldbank.org>

<https://www.seforall.org>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/unsurvey/index.html>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg7>