The General Assembly,

Deeply alarmed by global levels of poverty and the dependence of developing countries on fossil fuels,

Reaffirming General Assembly Resolutions 67/215, 66/288, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goals 1 and 7,

Profoundly appreciating the success of the Paris Agreement of 2015 and the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its strong political momentum,

Welcoming the United Nations’ Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Initiative and its efforts to promote Sustainable Development Goal 7 Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All,

Expressing grave concern that 10.7 percent of the world’s population live on less than 1.90 US Dollar a day,

Distressed that 1.2 billion people do not have access to electricity,

Dismayed that 2.7 billion people rely on biomass as a source of heat for cooking,

Conscious that a universal definition of poverty does not yet exist,

Further stressing that sustainability also has a strong social dimension, which includes Human Rights Protection, providing a safe world for future generations and working towards gender equality,

Reiterating its conviction that in order to eradicate poverty it is important for developing countries to gain energy independence,

Strongly emphasizes its support of the substantial educational work and efforts of environmental protection done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations in an effort to encourage the public to take part in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

1. Expresses its commitment to closely collaborate with NGOs, including but not limited to Oxfam, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), World Resources Institute and Renewable Energy Agency on this issue;

2. Recommends that the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF) finances development of sustainable energy technology and technology that provides for a more efficient use of fossil fuels by investing:
   a. 40% of the fund on the development of fossil fuel technology and 60% on the development of sustainable and renewable energy technology until 2026;
   b. 80% on sustainable technology and 20% on fossil fuels between 2027 and 2030;
   c. only in the development of sustainable and renewable energy technology after 2030;

3. Requests the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) and the Consultative Expert Group Meeting “Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Development” (CEGM-REISD) to assess the global energy security situation and report back to the General Assembly at its 72nd session, through expert analysis offered to the countries benefiting from the fund and their compliance with international law;
4. **Further reminds** the Education for Sustainable Development Initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) of its duty to educate the public and future generations on the Sustainable Development Goals through educational programs in schools and universities, as well as governmental staff training programs;

5. **Further suggests** that Member States voluntarily submit a report on their natural resources to the Energy Statistic Database and the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators databases in order to comprehensively exchange information about specific sustainable development projects, which could be fulfilled in the respective states in accordance to their geographical and infrastructural resources;

6. **Encourages** all Member States, especially developing and emerging countries, to implement the goals of this resolution with high priority in their national policy, in order to promote their own sovereign energy supply to pave the way for economic independence, especially by installing a close cooperation among Member States of the CEGM-REISD;

7. **Suggests** an annual meeting to be held in a country according to an alphabetically rotating principle, to observe and document the progress in every participating Member State and by means of financial sanctions aim to urge the adherence to the previously mentioned targets, to ensure the collaboration of every Member State as well as the implementation of the resolution.