

## Sample Draft Resolutions

### Sample-1

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1

**Sponsors:** United States, Austria and Italy

**Signatories:** Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

**Committee:** General Assembly (Third Committee)

**Topic:** Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and



7. *Requests* the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

## Sample-2

### DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1

**Sponsors:** Germany, France, United States of America, Estonia

**Signatories:** Latvia, Czech Republic, Somalia, India, Russian Federation

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Agenda:** Promoting the access and use of renewable energy with a special emphasis on the use of nuclear energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizes that the energy needs of the world community are on the continued rise and the existing conventional sources of energy might not be sufficient to meet the rising needs,

1. *Recommends* the United Nations Development Programme to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at the next Ministerial Review in accordance with Article 64(1), with assistance from the United Nations Statistical Division and the UN-Energy, focusing upon the following-
  - a) prospects of nuclear energy in the future with respect to its viability in terms of availability, affordability and competitiveness, with due regard to the social costs and possible risks;
  - b) possibility of energy security if incase nuclear energy is completely phased-out;
  - c) feasible alternatives in terms of sustainability, availability, affordability and competitiveness, with a special focus on renewable sources;
2. *Appeals* to the nations to increase the share and role of renewable sources of energy in their energy mix, while also diversifying their respective energy mix in order to make the systems more reliable and reduce investment risks, if in case the report indicates nuclear energy to be feasible;
3. *Requests* nations to look into and implement the technical advancements in energy infrastructure and usage suggested in the 'Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climatic Change Mitigation' by the IPCC;
4. *Urges* the nations to undertake measures for improving energy efficiency and reduce wasteful use of energy by following the 25 point strategy recommended by the International Energy



Agency (2011) and framing suitable legislations to this effect keeping in mind the ‘United Nations Environmental Programme’s Handbook for Drafting Laws on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources;

5. Requests nations to undertake grid development measures and renovations of the aging grids while overhauling the energy storage infrastructure and also undertaking possible decentralization measures;
6. Suggests nations to identify and improve any regulatory constraints as well as improve investment practices and developing more innovative pooled investment vehicles (PIVs) to increase investments in alternative sources of energy;
7. Suggests that feed-in-tariffs should be used after paying utmost attention to the economic policies and conditions in the nations with a special regard to possible tariff-digression policies and a possible ‘declining clock auction’ method where in the right to sell the power to the grid goes to the lowest bidders, which is an incentive to lower costs;
8. Recommends a mass scale renewable energy commercialization process for the nations wishing to increase the role of these sources in their energy mix by focusing their policies separately on the broad classifications within the renewable sources of energy (Annex-1) in the following manner-
  - a) Reconsidering subsidies and government expenditure on Class-1 sources and shifting them to class-2 sources to increase their commercial viability and competitiveness,
  - b) Allocating more resources to and harbouring international cooperation of the development and research of the Class-3 sources
  - c) Setting renewable energy targets as a percentage of the primary energy or total energy, including sub-targets based on the classification and developing policies to achieve them,
  - d) Shifting taxes and subsidies from different sources of energy in favor of renewables and other alternatives;
9. Encourages nations to take actions to improve and increase the role of institutional investors in renewables or any other alternatives for energy security by-
  - a) Providing clearer government support to such investors by policies in the likelihood of redirection of fossil fuel subsidies,
  - b) Correcting any policy barriers that discourage investments from such investors,
  - c) encouraging direct investments by such investors, or at least increasing the share of green investments in their investment mix,
  - d) Making policies by a better assessment of the needs of such investors by improving data, monitoring clean investments and performance measurement and rating approaches for alternative investments;



10. Recognizing further research in development and improving commercial viability of battery-electric and hydrogen fuel-cell vehicles recharged by renewable means in light of the need to develop alternative transport fuels and technologies;
11. Suggests measures to reduce intermittency of energy sources and supply by implementing the following:
  - a) Maintaining an appropriate operation reserve to compensate for uncertainties in the grid
  - b) Improving the ability to predict the intermittent availability in case of renewable resources taking assistance from programmes such as the World Climate Services Programme (WCSP) and the World Weather Watch Programme launched by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO),
  - c) Using Smart Grid Applications which is a continuous Demand Response system by which the consumer can control the load at all times in response to the demand of the other consumers to economically take advantage of the fluctuating peak and non-peak prices,
  - d) Developing a smart mix of energy sources so as to use or increase the usage of other sources as a complementary source to maintain a balance between peak and non-peak periods;
12. Recommends researches to go about in nuclear energy cycle which tries to reduce the risk and social costs involved in the whole cycle of nuclear power and suggests measures for disaster prediction and response as well as waste management, so as to make it an acceptable source of energy in the future, both domestically and by international organizations;
13. Advises the developed nations to assist the developing nations in their energy expansion and innovation endeavours through direct investments and technology assistance to nations and Regional Economic Communities which should be used for capacity development, research programmes while a special focus on microfinance.

#### ANNEXURE to Clause 8

#### CLASSIFICATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

1. CLASS 1- the energy sources which are already mature, commercially viable and economically competitive like biomass, hydroelectricity and geothermal.
2. CLASS 2- the energy sources which are being deployed currently and are market ready like wind, solar heating, photo voltaic, thermal and bioenergy.
3. CLASS 3-the energy sources which require research and development to make mass contributions on the energy scenario like nanotechnology, biomass gasification, ocean energy and hydrogen.

