UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Light for All: Towards Achieving Universal Energy Access

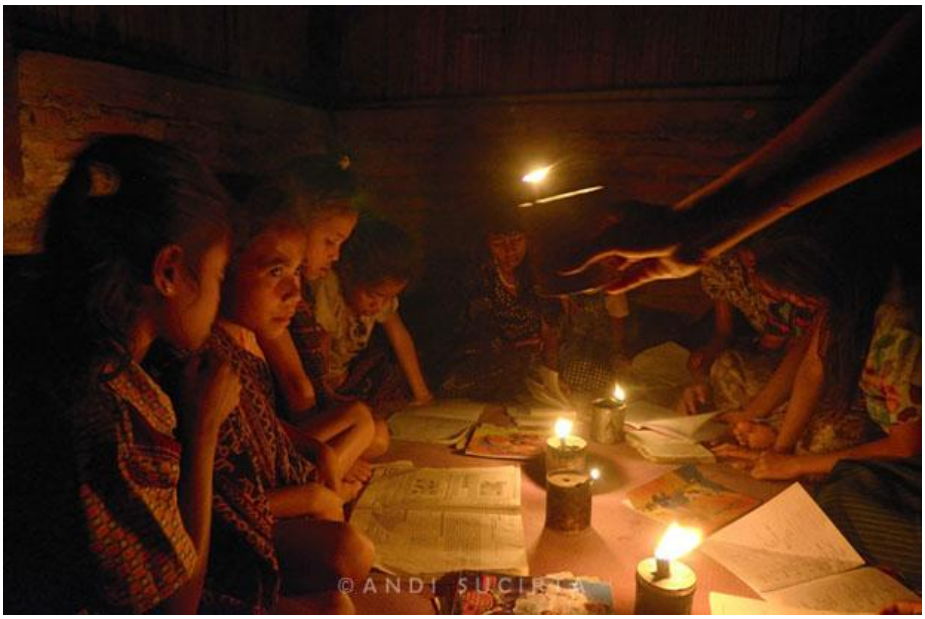


Photo AndiSucirta

MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
GLOBAL CLASSROOMS
CANTABRIA
FUNDACIÓN BOTÍN

Content

1. Introduction

The Model United Nation (MUN) is an educational simulation of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, the UN Security Council, or other multilateral bodies. In order to participate in a MUN, you as delegates will learn how the international community acts on the concerns raised by the different committees. In this particular case, as members of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), you will need to work out the topic of "Light for All: Towards achieving universal energy access".

The preparation of the assigned subject involves the study of all materials related to the matter of "universal access to energy, specifically electricity". The objective of this research process is that delegates are able to identify the position on the mentioned issue of the country they're representing, and that delegates are able to build policies and workable solutions. To achieve this, the participants will need to, among others, study the history, the legal framework, including treaties, resolutions, agreements, as well as the positions and decisions that have arisen regarding the topic, existing groups or blocks that have been created to work on the subject, and proposals and solutions that have been already presented. If the participants wish to complete their preparation, it is recommended to write a position paper that describes the position of the country you're representing towards the topic, including also the actions that have been already taking and that you will propose to take to solve the problem.

As mentioned before, delegates will be discussing the topic of "Light for All: Towards achieving universal energy access", not only from the point of view of the causes of energy poverty, but also taking into account the consequences and possible solutions. In order to fruitfully contribute to the debate, it is recommended that participants read and review also documents from other organizations that have worked on this topic, for example, UNIDO, UNESCO, etc.

In this dossier you will find first an introduction to the ECOSOC's work, its members, its functions, objectives and programs. Secondly, you will be able to review the work that the ECOSOC has already done and is doing regarding our topic "Light for All: Towards achieving universal energy access". Right after, you will be able to see a detailed disclosure on the different approaches to consider while discussing the specific topic. And finally, you will find useful tips for the MUN debate and helpful links to use for your research.

1.1. 70th Anniversary of the United Nations

2015 will be a very important year for the whole United Nations (UN) family. It is not only the end of one of the most important initiatives that the UN has made since its creation, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but it is also the commemoration of its 70th anniversary.

Under the slogan "Strong UN, better world", the United Nations wants to stress the importance of new opportunities and strong commitment for next generations, that people and the protection of the planet are a central part of the organization's work. Furthermore, ending poverty through new challenges as the Post 2015 Development Agenda and not leaving anyone behind and providing decent living standards, should be also a priority for our youth.

"Recognizing the importance of light and light-based technologies in the lives of the citizens of the world and for the future development of global society on many levels", the General Assembly decided in November 2013, with the support of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to proclaim 2015 the "International Year of Light and Light-based Technologies". The aim is to encourage all the UN

agencies and Member States to promote international cooperation and to increase awareness of the importance of light science as a way to improve quality of life in developing and developed countries and achieving greater energy efficiency.

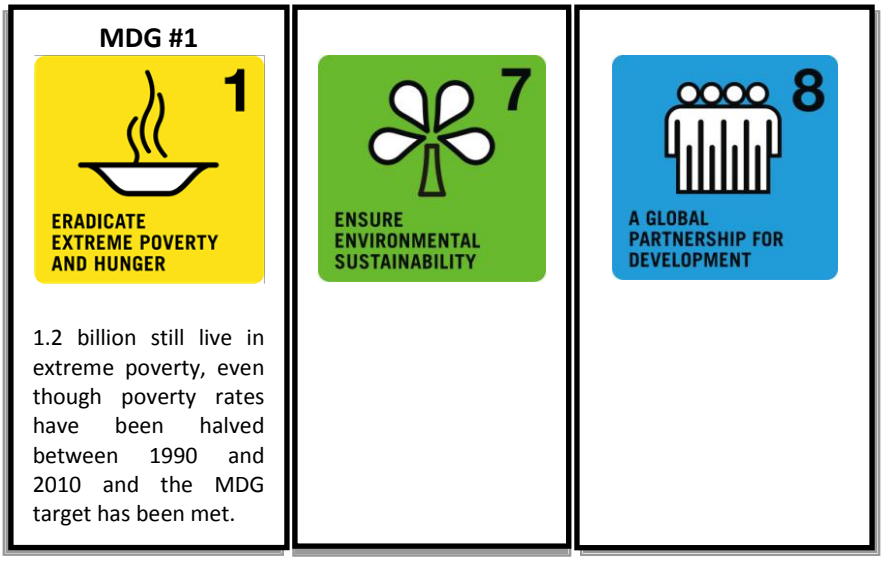
Achieving these ideals can only be done by a youth committed with dialogue and a better mutual understanding. A social harmony enhanced by tools that are able to strengthen their ability to manage, to understand, to choose and to work their emotions and the emotions of the others in an efficient way, will generate positive outcomes such as conflict resolution, decision making, empathy, encouragement of values or creativity. All of these goals are also main objectives of the Global Classrooms Cantabria.

2. ECOSOC's work

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), established in 1946 (Chapter 10 of The Charter of the United Nations), is one of the six central bodies of the UN. Aiming to enhance the living conditions of all the people around the world, this Council serves as a forum for reflection, debate and innovative thinking on international economic, social, cultural, health and environmental issues, as well as on sustainable development and human rights. The ECOSOC formulates policy recommendations and coordinates the work of 14 UN specialized agencies and their functional and regional commissions. The resolutions passed by this Council are not binding under international law, but have a considerable moral and political weight as recommendations to the General Assembly (GA) and its Members.

The ECOSOC is composed by 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the GA for three-year terms respecting the geographical representation: 14 seats for African States, 11 for Asian States, 10 seats for Latin American and Caribbean States, 6 East European States and 13 seats for West European and other States. The substantive sessions of this Council are held every year in July and the elected members have one vote each, although any other UN Member or representatives of the specialized agencies have the right to participate without voting, if the discussed topic is of their concern or their presence is necessary. In order to promote a productive dialogue, the ECOSOC holds also regular meetings with a wide range of parliamentarians, policymakers, academics, business sector representatives and around 3,000 non-governmental organizations that have a consultative status, allowing this way, civil society to play an active role within the committee.

Having the responsibility for approximately 70% of the financial and human resources of the whole UN system, the ECOSOC is one of the leading organs of the UN in charge of encouraging international educational and cultural cooperation and advancing solutions to international economic, health-related and social problems. As mentioned, the Council is active in promoting higher living standards, economic and social progress, full employment and respect of fundamental freedoms and human rights. The ECOSOC is a key contributor to research in science, technology, innovation and to sustainable development, especially within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). Via its own mission and mandate, the ECOSOC also aims to help achieving the MDGs, particularly to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1), to ensure environmental sustainability (MDG 7) and to elaborate a global partnership for development(MDG 8), and to work on the post-2015 Development Agenda.



Source: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/

3. ECOSOC and "Light for All": Towards Achieving Universal Energy Access

Achieving not only the above mentioned, but all the MDGs and fomenting sustainable social and economic development is impossible without succeeding in guaranteeing **universal energy access**. Access to affordable and clean modern energy is crucial to provide basic services and human rights, such as education, health care and security. It is as well decisive to carry out income-generating activities and indispensable for human development, since elementary activities such as lighting or refrigeration depend on electricity.

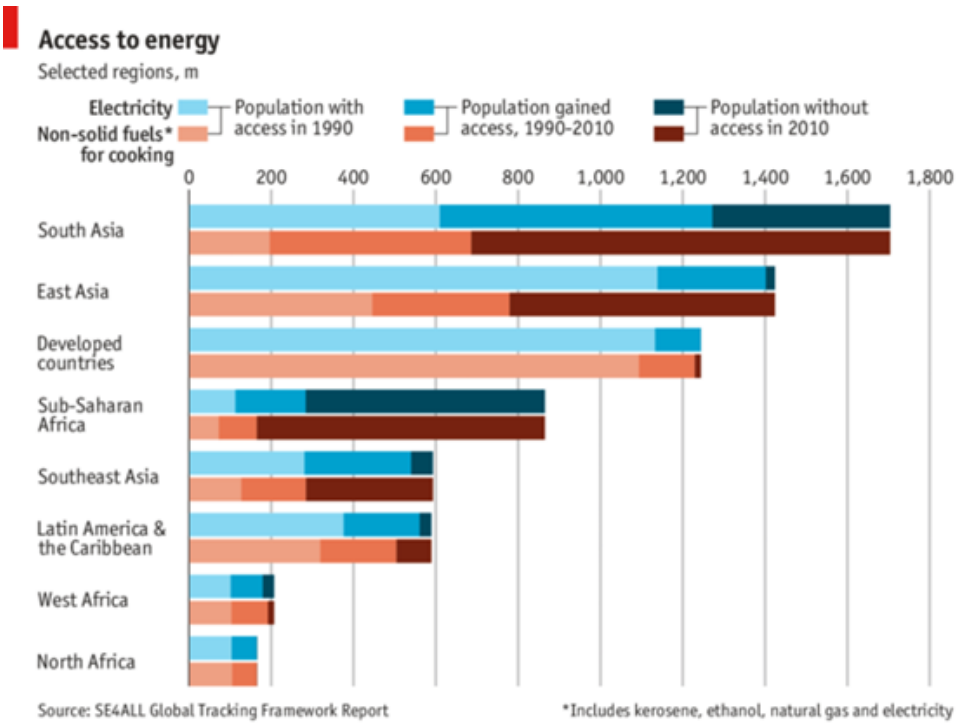
Although the importance of access to energy had been underestimated during the debates prior to the establishment of the MDGs, national governments and numerous international organizations realized in the past years that the lack of access to this resource is impeding the achievement of the targets set in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. Energy poverty is being an obstacle to human development, denying people the opportunity to improve their living standards.

3.1 Background

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has substantially contributed to ensure affordable and clean energy for its member countries and beyond, and to provide reliable information on investment in making modern energy access universal. In its 2011 World Energy Outlook (WEO), the agency estimates that about 1.3 billion people – almost a 20% of the global population – don't have access to electricity, while around 3 billion people – almost 40% of the global population – rely on traditional biomass and coal for meeting basic needs like heating, cooking, lighting and communication. The vast majority of these 1.3 billion people (around the 95%) that lack energy access, are based either in the sub-Saharan Africa or in developing countries of South Asia.

> ***"Universal energy access is a key priority on the global development agenda. It is a foundation for all MDGs."***
>
> United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 2010.

18% of the global population lacks access to electricity, while an additional billion of people has only access to unreliable electricity networks, which can entail considerable health consequences, chronic illnesses and even death due to pollution or inappropriate and inefficient use of large and small household electrical appliances. Moreover, the emissions from these unreliable electricity networks are a significant cause of the environmental degradation and climate change in general. And, furthermore, the lack of access to efficient and affordable energy implies greater time consumption, especially noticeable in the least developed countries, where poor people, particularly women and girls, are facing security risks and are impeded to carry out more productive activities, such as attending school or working.



It is clear that the lack of access to energy is accentuated in developing nations. Nevertheless, the issues concerning energy and electricity are also present in developed States, where access is guaranteed but faces important challenges. While the household incomes have been reduced due to the economic crisis in many developed countries, prices to access energy have been increasing for the past years, making it impossible for many families to address its basic needs.

On the other hand, climate change is one of the most alarming consequences of the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, caused by the dependency on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil. Numerous scientific reports have warned about the devastating impacts of climate change to our health and economy, insisting in transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy in order to promote sustainable development.

In 2011the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) developed in collaboration with experts and international economists a report (Green Economy Report), stating that green economies had the potential to increase growth in GDP and GDP per capita. Therefore, changing to renewable, sustainable and affordable energy will not only help to reduce greenhouse emissions, but also contribute to achieve MDG number 1 and reduce poverty, maintaining a healthy and balanced ecosystem worldwide.

3.2 Past International Action

As previously mentioned, throughout the last decades there has been an increasing interest and concern regarding the importance of universal energy access for economic development, climate change mitigation and poverty alleviation, leading to a wide series of international conferences and agreements that call for national and private sector commitments.

Including sustainable energy as one of his five priorities within his second term as Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon established an Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change (AGECC), chaired by the Director General (DG) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and composed of heads of UN agencies, global business leaders and representatives of research institutions. The AGECC provides important recommendations to hit the goal of achieving universal access to modern energy services and improving energy efficiency by 2030. The Group outlined in its final report that both, developed and developing countries have an equal role in contributing to an urgent global campaign by implementing effective regulations and policies regarding access to modern energy services.

Thus, one of the most outstanding initiatives, led by the UN Secretary-General has been the "Sustainable Energy for All" (SE4ALL) initiative, whose aim, besides achieving universal energy access, namely electricity, is also to improve energy efficiency and double the use of renewable energy sources in the global energy mix by 2030. SE4ALL's launch in 2011 coincided with the GA's designation of 2012 as the "International Year of Sustainable Energy for All" and of 2014-2024 as the "United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All". Led by 20 UN agencies that collaborate as "UN-Energy", the voluntary initiative was designed to create platforms for cooperation, innovation, exchange and project development within the energy sector. Through this, SE4ALL searches to provide a specific framework to identify opportunities to address energy consumption and production and existing roadblocks.

Up until now, SE4ALL has initiated different activities within and outside the UN system, including, among others, national coordinating committees, led by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) that drives forward activities and programs on the ground towards improving the number of households with access to electricity. It has also contributed to the Energy Access Practitioner Network, an initiative that brings together practitioners from the private and civil sector and that, led by the United Nations Foundation, improves access to modern energy services and delivers solutions related to household and community-level electrification.

Due to its high importance, SE4ALL was also included as a central part of the 2012 Rio+20 agenda. Although the outcome document lacked an action plan and specific targets to facilitate access to energy services, some important commitments were achieved at this event, including an agreement to launch a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These were expected to be limited in number, aspirational and easy to communicate. In January 2013, a 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) of the GA was established to prepare a proposal on the SDGs. This progress regarding universal energy access proves the understanding by the international community of the pressing importance of this right.

As previously indicated, one of the main topics addressed by the ECOSOC is the role of science, technology and innovation in promoting sustainable development and achieving the MDGs. Concretely, the ECOSOC contributes in "promoting renewable energy technologies in order to respond to the dual challenge of reducing energy poverty while mitigating climate change". Accordingly, the ECOSOC has a crucial role in preparing the SDGs and the post-2015 agenda, as well as in promoting a strong endorsement for high-level UN commitment to fulfil the established objectives.

Another organization that has made significant contributions to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development in developing regions and transitioning economies is UNIDO, created in 1966. The three main thematic areas of UNIDO are poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building to integrate developing countries in global trade and the safeguard of energy and support of environmental sustainability in industry. This organization performs functions of a global forum that generates and disseminates industry-related knowledge, and also the role of a technical cooperation agency, able to provide technical support and implement projects. In order to continue being one of the most efficient specialized bodies, UNIDO draws its activities through four categories of services: the organization provides technical cooperation assistance to public, cooperative and private sectors; offers analytical and policy advisory services, such as assisting developing countries in the formulation of development, institutional, scientific and technological policies and programs; helps to set standard and compliance; and acts as a forum for consultations and negotiations to transfer knowledge and promote networking directed towards industrialization.

Besides the organs of the United Nations, throughout the last decades numerous countries and other organizations have also consolidated its position towards universal energy access, supporting innovative projects and promoting partnerships among different regions to pledge the necessary monetary resources. Some of the most notable cases include the "Lighting Africa" initiative led by the World Bank Group, the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) or social enterprises such as "Soccket", the energy-harnessing soccer ball. The first results of these projects seem to be successful so far in providing access to electricity and in mitigating poverty.

On a national level, governments need to learn and take example from the improvement done by some particular countries. For example, the People's Republic of China has been taking considerable steps to increase energy production from renewable sources by 2020 and has become the world leader in clean energy investments. The European Union, in spite of the individual interests of its Member States, has also made significant efforts towards renewable energy, stated in the Maastricht and the Amsterdam treaties. On the other hand, if not taking into account the hydroelectric energy, Russia has become one of the five largest producers of renewable energy in the world. Developing countries such as Costa Rica and Kenya are also standing out for their commitment in the use and promotion of renewable energy.

4. Specific Topic

If discussing about possible solutions to increase access to electricity, reports and investigations coincide in the importance of involving local communities in the planning and execution of new and existing initiatives. By taking into account the particular characteristics and frameworks of the affected locations and by prioritizing the most efficient and cost-effective options, better communication with local communities and governments would improve the cooperation on the approach and maintenance of the implemented projects.

Having seen the important past and ongoing contributions, the delegates of the ECOSOC at the Global Classrooms Cantabria will need to proceed in investigating and promoting universal access to energy by further addressing the following key topics and issues:

4.1. Ensuring universal access to energy resources, especially electricity provision

The guarantee of universal electricity access will obviously greaten the global demands of energy and consequently increase the emissions of carbon dioxide in an estimated 2% (IEA's WEO, 2011), which can have serious implications for our environment. Therefore, it is

important to work towards the universal energy access from the perspective of renewable, sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sources. In order to progress in this sphere, the IEA estimates that a total of $1 trillion is required until 2030, although this amount depends highly on the used mechanisms and the specific context of each country, whose inexperience with or lack in institutional model for electrification may entail monetary and infrastructural issues.

In this simulation, the ECOSOC will need to ensure not only progress in universal electricity access, but also make the access lasting, efficient and cost-effective, with adequate capacity of production, transmission and distribution. Moreover, it is important to guarantee an efficient management of the implementation of electricity through adequate administration, communication and technical support and, of course, through a long-term commitment from the governments in question. Furthermore, it is as well decisive to make improvements in monitoring the progress of electrification, especially to reduce corruption cases.

Improving global access to sustainable and affordable energy services is a pre-requisite for a more inclusive and equitable society and delegates are encouraged to consider the eradication of energy poverty with the same importance as a new MDG in the post-2015 agenda. They will need to find a balance between social responsibility and particular countries' interests and economic abilities.

4.2. Considering the negative consequences of today's energy poverty

As defined by the IEA, the term "energy poverty" refers to the lack of access to modern energy services, i.e. household access to electricity and clean cooking facilities. This shortage in energy access is having serious impacts on the life of human beings and on the economic development of all the countries. Energy poverty means no access to electricity which leads to a decrease in industrial income and lower capital generation, affecting not only households, but also national and regional industries. Agriculture, for instance, depends highly on electricity access, thus, energy poverty is impeding the plant, harvest and transportation of agricultural products. Taking into account that developing countries mostly depend on income from agricultural production, it is critical to ensure access to energy in all regions.

Additionally, the use of unreliable electricity networks and traditional biomass and coal for meeting basic needs entails emissions of toxic gases, deforestation and indoor air and environmental pollution, causing thereby serious consequences for heath and climate change.

4.3. Considering the negative effects of energy poverty in sustainable development

According to the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the definition of sustainable development is the type of development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."

Hence, energy poverty compromises development today and in the future, wherefore it is indispensable that all involved actors (individuals, local and national governments, international organizations and representatives of the private sector) develop a stable and responsible plan to preserve equity in industrial growth. Inclusive and sustainable development allows countries and regions to achieve a higher level of industrialization in their economies and increasing business development opportunities, competitiveness and productivity. Due to

its important role in mitigating the growing gap between energy demand and supply, special attention must be paid to renewable sources of energy.

4.4. Considering the negative effects of energy poverty for poverty eradication

In line with the above mentioned issues resulting from energy poverty and as alluded in the section referred to the MDGs, access to affordable and clean modern energy is crucial to carry out income-generating activities and provide basic services, indispensable for human development and eradication of poverty. Delegates should address access to energy as a human right and consider incorporating both, the public and private sector, in its recommendations. Universal access to renewable energy has the capability to improve the prosperity of the poorest countries.

4.5. Universal energy access and energy poverty eradication through cooperation

Delegates will need to discuss on how to improve international coordination for sustainable development, a question already addressed at the Rio+20 Conference. Cooperation between the UN agencies and international organizations, as well as other important stakeholders, is essential to gain universal energy access and eliminate energy poverty. All the actors will need to work together to find the most efficient ways to finance and enhance technological knowledge on renewable energy, especially where national capabilities are beyond the financial and structural requirements. One of the optimal solutions is to work towards improving living conditions in the world's poorest countries through strong governance and regulatory frameworks. Building capacity for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and influencing private sectors to increase investment is another important task that governments and international organization will need to accomplish to meet universal modern energy access by 2030.

4.6. Energy poverty - a worldwide problem

Even though energy poverty affects considerably more the countries that are still in development, also developed countries are facing this issue. For example in Spain, the number of households living in the risk of energy poverty increased from 12.4% in 2010to 16,6% in 2012, due to increasing energy prices and decreasing salaries. In other words, energy poverty in Spain implies around 7 million people living in unhealthy conditions, causing more than 7 thousand annual deaths according to the Spanish Association of Environmental Sciences (ACA).
Delegates must therefore take into account the abilities of different economic zones to find solutions to industrialization problems and address the particular needs and limitations of developed and developing countries.

> ***We also recognize that a major transformation of global energy systems is a necessary pre-requisite for meeting the main challenges facing humanity, including poverty eradication. Energy stands at the center of global efforts to induce a paradigm shift that will put the world into an appropriate track towards sustained prosperity. Major changes in the current trends are required so that future energy systems are affordable, clean, safe, secure, environmentally sound and available everywhere and for everyone.***
>
> Opening remarks by Martin Sajdik, President of the ECOSOC.SE4ALL Forum. June 6, 2014.

In order to succeed in the mentioned objectives and discuss possible solutions, it is important not only to know the cause of the problem, but also be aware of the consequences the issues might have. The renewal capacity of natural resources is being put under question due to current global industrial production and consumption. Inadequate or non-existent

environmental services and the limited capacity of governments to manage the impacts of industrialization and global change, especially in developing countries, may hinder economic growth and increase the competition for limited resources like energy, which could lead to environmental degradation and cross-border social conflicts. Researchers have shown that no major technical barriers exist to guarantee universal access to modern energy services and that the benefits – income-generating opportunities, lighting for homes, schools and hospitals – are transcendental to combat endemic poverty.

In conclusion, this Council will need to agree on large-scale actions and effective cooperation to implement innovative solutions to grant universal access to energy by 2030. This is indispensable to support achieving the MDGs, strengthen sustainable economic development and protect the ecosystem. Setting up general directions to achieve the three main targets established at the SE4ALL initiative will help raising awareness about this issue. Therefore, delegates will need to do a proper research on the viability and efficiency of energy access and renewable alternatives, taking into account environmental challenges and its mitigation. It is important to have a clear picture on the available resources of the represented country and region, as well as on the cooperation possibilities with other States and organizations. Establishing a roadmap in regards to universal energy access within the post-2015 agenda and defining the methods for future actions would be an important contribution of this ECOSOC simulation.

5. Useful tips for the debate

In order to have a fruitful debate, it is recommended that the delegates take into account the following recommendations to lead the discussions:

- ✓ At the beginning of the debate, make a general statement regarding the topic (the general statement can be a summary of your country's position paper)
- ✓ Address the related topics through different perspectives: social, economic, educational, environmental,…
- ✓ Take a look and comment the progress and failures of resolutions approved in the past
- ✓ Propose new ideas and objectives (common and individual) for new resolutions
- ✓ Find out who are the key players on the international and regional level
- ✓ Find alliances between the present members (make agreements with States that have a similar position to yours) – this will help you to cooperate
- ✓ Find out which ideas your country is able to support and on which you will disagree
- ✓ Contemplate the possible roadblocksof the objectives to prevent failure
- ✓ Present (written) ideas for a draft resolution
- ✓ Share why the country you represent supports or is against the draft resolution(s)
- ✓ Vote on proposed draft resolution(s)

Delegates should also take into consideration the following measures to take their decisions during the debate:

- ✓ Raise international awareness about the issue of energy poverty
- ✓ Establish a roadmap to achieve universal energy access within post-2015 agenda
- ✓ Increase the number of households with access to electricity and energy in general
- ✓ Strengthen sustainable economic development
- ✓ Protect the environment and mitigate climate change
- ✓ Promote use of renewable energy sources
- ✓ Promote cooperation between Member States and international organization to improve measures and to increase financial resources
- ✓ Propose large-scale and long-term actions
- ✓ Act in regards to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1, 7 and 8:

- Reduce poverty and hunger through electrification and universal energy access
- Ensure environmental sustainability through use of renewable energy
- Promote global partnership for development through cooperation and mutual understanding between Member States and international organizations

6. **Learn more about your topic**

In order to help you in finding out more information about your country's position and to learn more about mentioned organisms and conferences to help you with taking decisions, please go through the following information:

6.1. Websites

- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/
- Post-2015 Agenda: http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/mdg.shtml
- "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative (SE4ALL): http://www.se4all.org/
- Energy Access Practitioner Network: http://www.se4all.org/about-us/practitionernetwork/
- UN - The future we want: http://www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture/
- UNIDO: http://www.unido.org/
- Energy and environment: http://www.unido.org/environment.html\
- Group on Energy and Climate Change (AGECC): http://www.unido.org/en/what-we-do/environment/resource-efficient-and-low-carbon-industrial-production/greenindustry/partnerships/agecc-group.html
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):www.undp.org
- SustainableEnergy:http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/sustainable-energy/
- Millennium Development Goals: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/
- Human Development Report: http://hdr.undp.org/en/2014-report
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): http://www.unep.org/energy
- UN-Energy: http://www.un-energy.org/
- United Nations Foundation (Universal Energy Access): http://www.unfoundation.org/what-we-do/issues/energy-and-climate/clean-energy-development.html
- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): http://www.uncsd2012.org
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/
- International Energy Agency (IEA): http://www.iea.org/
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED): http://iied.org/
- "Lighting Africa" project: http://www.lightingafrica.org/
- World Energy Council (Energy Sustainability Index): http://www.worldenergy.org/data/sustainability-index/
- EcoPol project – Escaping Energy Poverty: http://escapeenergypoverty.weebly.com/about-us.html
- International Renewable energy Agency (IRENA): http://www.irena.org/Menu/index.aspx?PriMenuID=13&mnu=Pri
- International Energy Statistics: http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/IEDIndex3.cfm?tid=2&pid=2&aid=12
- WWF Crisis Watch (Energy and climate change in Europe):

http://www.wwf.gr/crisis-watch/crisis-watch/energy-climate
- The CIA World Factbook: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/

6.2. Documents

- Addressing the Electricity Access Gap. Background Paper for the World Bank Group Energy Sector Strategy. June, 2010. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTESC/Resources/Addressing_the_Electricity_Access_Gap.pdf
- A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. Report of the Secretary-General. 26 July 2013. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/409/32/PDF/N1340932.pdf?OpenElement
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- Rio+20. Corporate Sustainability Forum. Overview and Outcomes. Innovation & Collaboration. Public Policy Recommendations. Commitments to Action. Rio de Janeiro. June 2012.https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/news_events/upcoming/RioCSF/RioCorpSustForum_Outcome_21June12.pdf
- SE4ALL Forum. High Level Ministerial Dialogue: Energy in the Post 2015 Development Agenda. Opening Remarks by Ambassador Martin Sajdik, President of the ECOSOC.

Institutional Arrangements for Water-Energy Nexus. 6 June 2014. http://www.se4all.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/se4all-forum_statement_ecosoc.pdf
- Summary of the key messages of the General Assembly and ECOSOC. "*The role of partnerships in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda*".April, 2014.http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/sts/The_role_of_partnerships_Summary_of_Key_messages.pdf
- United Nations Development Programme. Fast Facts. 2011 http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/fast-facts/english/FF-Universal-Energy-Access.pdf
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