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Sustainable development: ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2023

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/78/461/Add.8, para. 7)]

78/157. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [53/7](#) of 16 October 1998, [54/215](#) of 22 December 1999, [55/205](#) of 20 December 2000, [56/200](#) of 21 December 2001, [58/210](#) of 23 December 2003, [60/199](#) of 22 December 2005, [62/197](#) of 19 December 2007, [64/206](#) of 21 December 2009, [66/206](#) of 22 December 2011, [69/225](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/201](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/233](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/224](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/236](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/225](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/221](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/210](#) of 17 December 2021 and [77/170](#) of 14 December 2022, as well as its resolutions [65/151](#) of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and [67/215](#) of 21 December 2012, in which it decided to declare 2014–2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports



and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement¹ and its early entry into force, and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling the Climate Ambition Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 20 September 2023,

Taking note of the *World Investment Report 2023*, entitled *Investing in Sustainable Energy for All*,

Noting the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance,

Highlighting the synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development³ held in 2022, which took note of the Secretary-General's proposed global road map for accelerated Sustainable Development Goal 7 action and reaffirmed the need to continuously engage on the implementation of Goal 7,

Recalling also its resolution [77/327](#) of 25 August 2023, in which it proclaimed 26 January as the International Day of Clean Energy,

Expressing concern that, at current rates of progress, none of the global energy targets of the Sustainable Development Goals will be achieved by 2030,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development⁵ and Agenda 21⁶ and the principles set out therein, and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)⁷ and the outcome documents of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁸ the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled "SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway",⁹ the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, entitled "Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024",¹⁰ the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, entitled

¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/77/3)*, chap. VI, sect. D.

⁴ Resolution [55/2](#).

⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁷ Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁸ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

⁹ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

¹⁰ Resolution [69/137](#), annex II.

“Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020”,¹¹ and the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, entitled “Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries”¹² for the decade 2022–2031, as well as the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹³ which underlines, inter alia, the importance of energy for cities,

Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing the need for the creation of an enabling environment at all levels and across all sectors for the achievement of sustainable development,

Reaffirming further the sovereign rights of countries over their energy resources and their right to define appropriate policies for the production and use of energy, recognizing that the 2030 Agenda shall be implemented for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations,

Emphasizing that universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is an integral part of poverty eradication and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and that the increased use and promotion of clean technologies and renewable energy, including in off-grid and decentralized systems, and energy efficiency could make a significant contribution in that regard,

Reaffirming the commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 7, which aims at ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and stressing the universality of access to energy, in line with the 2030 Agenda pledge that no one will be left behind,

Deeply concerned that, while progress towards the achievement of Goal 7 has been made in some regions of the world, efforts remain well below the scale required to meet the Goal by 2030,¹⁴

Deeply concerned also that 2.3 billion people in developing countries, especially in rural areas, rely on traditional biomass, coal and kerosene for cooking and heating, with disproportionate health and workload impacts on women, children and people in vulnerable situations, including an estimated 4 million premature deaths annually, that, while the global population without access to electricity has fallen below 1 billion, close to 675 million people are still without access to electricity, that reliability and affordability remain challenges in many countries, even as the number of household connections increases, that Africa accounts for more than half of both access figures and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Noting with concern that energy represents less than 1 per cent of overall United Nations expenditure on the Sustainable Development Goals, despite its critical importance also in achieving other goals,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the

¹¹ Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

¹² Resolution 76/258, annex.

¹³ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁴ See A/77/211.

pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Emphasizing the critical socioeconomic benefits of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and the need to reframe the understanding of energy from a technical unit to a requirement for basic social services, including health care, economic development, and poverty eradication,

Recognizing that affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services are essential for effectively responding to and achieving sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and socioeconomic crises, including for powering health-care and educational facilities, supplying safe drinking water and water for sanitation, including hand-washing, as well as water for agriculture and food production, supporting sustainable food systems and providing communications and digital services to connect people, share information and facilitate education, and further recognizing that ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of other relevant intergovernmentally agreed frameworks in the economic, social and environmental fields and that reaching Sustainable Development Goal 7 by the end of the decade requires an urgent and steep rise in investment in and financing of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and energy efficiency, while noting that the unprecedented crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic will have serious impacts on progress towards fulfilling the commitment on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, and economic disruptions related to the COVID-19 crisis have made it even harder for developing countries to reach Goal 7, noting the announcement of Governments aiming to achieve net-zero emissions, and taking note of the findings, in the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁵ to put the world on track for reaching this objective,

Welcoming the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023,

Highlighting the importance of the empowerment of developing countries to achieve universal access through the rapid expansion of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy worldwide,

Highlighting also the significant efforts made in developing countries that contributed to an increase in the global electrification rate to 91 per cent in 2021, and stressing the need to further close the electrification gap in many difficult-to-reach populations, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that this will include the mobilization of financial resources, as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound

¹⁵ [A/77/211](#).

technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms, including concessional and preferential terms,

Noting with concern that lack of energy access has remained a challenge for developing countries and that sustainable and resilient and inclusive development would be unachievable without ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

Welcoming the increase in the share of renewable energy as a part of total final energy consumption over the past decade and the significant reductions in the cost of renewable energy, the sector's net positive job contributions and the rapid expansion of renewable energy capacity additions, which are now greater than those of other resources in the electricity sector, and noting that the levelized cost of solar and wind energy in many regions of the world is fully competitive with or undercuts traditional energy resources,

Noting with appreciation the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which facilitates the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

Noting the work of multi-stakeholder partnerships, including Sustainable Energy for All, which has given strong momentum to the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, the initiatives of the Global Climate Action Agenda, the Small Island Developing States Lighthouses Initiative, SIDS DOCK, the Energy Efficiency Hub and others that can contribute to reaching the objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

Noting with appreciation that the transformation of the world's energy systems is being accelerated by advances in technology, rapid declines in the cost of renewable energy, the deployment of least-cost decentralized solutions, policy support, new business models and the sharing of best practices, and noting the continuing work of the International Renewable Energy Agency and the International Solar Alliance,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

Noting that the transitions to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all should be just, inclusive, equitable and secure, in line with national circumstances, in order to achieve universal access by 2030, while recognizing the need to increase the share of renewable and clean energy, including as a cooking source in urban areas, to significantly reduce negative health impacts and contribute to decreased greenhouse gas emissions and to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁶
2. *Also takes note* of the role and activities of the International Renewable Energy Agency, in its capacity as an observer of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution [66/110](#) of 9 December 2011, encouraging the Agency to continue to support its members in the achievement of their renewable energy objectives, as well as the contributions of the International Solar Alliance, including in its capacity as an observer of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution [76/123](#) of

¹⁶ [A/78/201](#).

9 December 2021, and encouraging its work to collectively address key common challenges to the scaling up of solar energy, as well as the contributions of other international and regional organizations and forums to the global energy agenda;

3. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),¹⁷ held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

4. *Notes with concern* the continued decline in international financial flows to developing countries in support of clean, sustainable, affordable, reliable, just and inclusive energy transitions, recognizes that the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7 requires an urgent and steep rise in energy investment and finance, including investments in clean technologies and quality infrastructure, and in that regard calls upon countries, public and private financial institutions and other stakeholders to scale up the provision of finance for developing countries;

5. *Strongly encourages* Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take actions to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, increase the global share of renewable energy, improve the inclusion of developing countries in energy sector cooperation, where relevant, and increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency for a clean, low-emission, low-carbon, climate-resilient, safe, efficient, modern, affordable, reliable and sustainable energy system, given the systemic sustainable development benefits, while taking into consideration the diversity of national situations, priorities, policies, specific needs and challenges and capacities of developing countries, including their energy mix and energy systems;

6. *Calls for* ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, as such services are an integral part of poverty eradication measures, human dignity, quality of life, economic opportunity, the combating of inequality, the promotion of health and the prevention of morbidity and mortality, access to education, safe drinking water and sanitation, food security, nutrition, disaster risk reduction and resilience, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental impact reduction, social inclusion and gender equality, including for persons affected by humanitarian emergencies;

7. *Underscores* the importance of access to cleaner and more efficient and sustainable cooking and heating methods, welcomes ongoing efforts, and in this regard calls for the promotion of an enabling environment at the national and international levels for the increased usage of sustainable, cleaner and more efficient cooking and heating methods in all countries, in particular developing countries;

8. *Acknowledges* that means of implementation must be significantly strengthened, to enable decisive action and focusing in particular on additional finance and investment in line with target 7.a of the Sustainable Development Goals, and agrees that, without a strong push on innovation, new technologies, capacity-building and quality data, global efforts to achieve Goal 7 are bound to fail;

9. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders to leverage the cost-competitiveness of renewable energy, especially in off-grid areas, in order to achieve universal energy access, such as by establishing policy frameworks, facilitating investment by domestic and foreign banks and educating students, communities, investors and entrepreneurs on renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation, among other activities, where feasible and appropriate;

¹⁷ Resolution 78/1.

10. *Recognizes* the role that natural gas can play in supporting transitions towards lower-emission energy systems, and calls upon Governments to enhance and collaborate on energy security, including through the sharing of best practices and knowledge for the security of gas supply and demand, in the broader context of the transition towards lower-emission energy systems;

11. *Also recognizes* the vital role of energy storage, in particular battery energy storage, in supporting transitions towards lower-emission energy systems, by integrating energy sources as well as enhancing grid flexibility, resilience and off-grid energy affordability, and calls upon Governments to collaborate to overcome barriers and accelerate the deployment of these essential technologies while ensuring the sustainable expansion and transition of industries, including that of critical minerals, and to facilitate technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to developing countries;

12. *Supports* energy access in accordance with the national needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, to tackle their energy access challenges according to the specific needs of each country by mobilizing technical and financial assistance and tools to deploy affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions to tackle the energy access deficit;

13. *Calls upon* Governments to expand the use of renewable energy beyond the power sector, taking into account national priorities and constraints, to industry, heating and cooling, construction and infrastructure and, in particular, the transport sector, including through sustainable sector coupling, energy storage, carbon capture, utilization and storage, sustainable and modern bioenergy and hydrogen in the context of sustainable development, including climate change, and calls for supportive policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels;

14. *Recognizes* that current global progress in improving energy efficiency falls well below the pace necessary to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030, and encourages, in accordance with national laws and regulations, the promotion of widespread energy efficiency initiatives in all economic sectors, the adoption and updating of building performance codes and standards, energy efficiency labelling, the promotion of energy management systems, the retrofitting of existing buildings and public procurement policies on energy, among other modalities, as appropriate, as well as the prioritization of smart grid systems, district energy systems and community energy plans to improve synergies among clean and effective use of traditional resources, renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy storage, which aim to promote the interconnectivity of clean and renewable energy infrastructure and improve energy efficiency;

15. *Also recognizes* the vast investment needs and the significant challenges developing countries face to attract investment for affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, including the high cost of capital, and calls for multilateral development banks and other international financial institutions to strengthen their support for just and inclusive energy transitions by, inter alia, mobilizing additional financing and funds, providing technical assistance, and facilitating knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building to assist developing countries, and strengthening public-private partnerships, in the context of poverty eradication and achieving sustainable development;

16. *Calls for* strengthened cooperation at the regional level to promote innovation and facilitate financing, support regional cross-border power grid connectivity, as appropriate, to advance economic integration and sustainable development and share best practices that are responsive to regional needs with regard to Sustainable Development Goal 7 and its interlinkages with the other Goals, and in

this regard encourages Governments to reinforce their energy interconnections, connecting regional energy markets and increasing energy security at the global level;

17. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of clean technologies and renewable energy technologies, other low- or zero-emissions solutions, more efficient use of energy, energy storage and greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including technologies that avoid, abate and remove greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies;

18. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to promote investments in developing sustainable, reliable, modern, inclusive and equitable energy systems, inter alia, by strengthening energy systems through cross-border grid connections, as appropriate, and to consider incorporating decentralized renewable energy solutions in energy planning, as appropriate, and recognizes that energy transitions will take different paths in different parts of the world;

19. *Encourages* Governments and all relevant stakeholders to increase investment and actions to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7, and to integrate affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions to enhance responses to and recovery from COVID-19, in line with resilient, inclusive and sustainable development pathways, and to ensure energy security, and urges developed countries, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to support the efforts of developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, taking into consideration the different national circumstances and in line with the national development priorities of developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships, in order to fulfil the commitment on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, recognizing that increased investments in affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions and accelerated action beyond a business-as-usual recovery will aid countries in responding to the pandemic and economic crisis, for a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery, including by reducing emissions, creating jobs and promoting resource efficiency, and in advancing long-term resilience and the Sustainable Development Goals, which are integrated and interrelated;

20. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to use and promote an integrated resource planning and management approach in their energy strategies that considers energy choices in the context of linked sectors, inter alia, water, waste, air quality and food, taking into account national circumstances;

21. *Recognizes* that sustainable energy access and its deployment can be both improved and accelerated by gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and calls upon Governments, the United Nations development system and other stakeholders to increase educational and capacity-building programmes for women in the sector, further advance equal pay and leadership and other opportunities for women in the energy sector, promote women's full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in the design and implementation of energy policies and programmes, mainstream a gender perspective in such policies and programmes and ensure women's full and equal access to and use of sustainable energy to enhance their economic and social empowerment, including employment and other income-generating opportunities;

22. *Encourages* Governments, with the support of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to accelerate the transition towards sustainable economies, according to

national policies and plans, through mitigation and adaptation strategies that improve energy efficiency and create more and better employment opportunities for all, including young people and women, in wage and self-employment;

23. *Emphasizes* the potential of sustainable energy use to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, recognizes that increasing the deployment of clean and renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency are components of many countries' nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and urges effective and timely support for the full implementation of all those contributions, as applicable;

24. *Notes* that the impacts of climate change can also threaten access to and the supply of energy, and also notes the importance of increasing the resilience of the energy sector to climate change, which can be facilitated by the expansion of renewable energy and supporting resilient associated supply chains;

25. *Emphasizes*, while noting progress, that the large-scale deployment of clean energy technologies has been insufficient and uneven, and that support is required to realize their potential, along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

26. *Also emphasizes* the value of regional and interregional approaches, which can, among other advantages, enhance the deployment of renewable and sustainable energy by facilitating the sharing of experiences, reduce transaction costs, leverage economies of scale, enable greater cross-border interconnectivity to promote energy system reliability and resilience and augment domestic capacity-building, and recognizes the work of organizations and initiatives in that regard;

27. *Invites* all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to continue ongoing efforts and take further action to provide financial resources, as appropriate, to support efforts aimed at ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including low-emission, low-carbon, climate-resilient clean technologies and renewable resources of energy of demonstrated viability, especially focused on energy access and economic development in both urban and rural areas, while noting the potential catalytic effect of concessional and other finance and taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries;

28. *Encourages* the development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms, including concessional and preferential terms, and highlights the importance of integrating sustainable energy in the Technology Facilitation Mechanism;

29. *Stresses* the importance of strategies and contributions by Governments and relevant stakeholders to multi-stakeholder partnerships in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and encourages coordination and collaboration between the United Nations and relevant multi-stakeholder partnerships and international organizations, such as Sustainable Energy for All;

30. *Recognizes* the catalytic effect of the sharing of knowledge and experience, capacity-building and technical assistance on sustainable energy deployment, and encourages existing and new efforts to enable Governments of developing countries and relevant stakeholders to plan, finance, implement and

monitor sustainable energy projects to further strengthen their national institutions and capacities;

31. *Encourages* the development of viable market-oriented strategies that could result in further rapid reductions in the cost of new technologies and renewable resources of energy and could further increase the competitiveness of those technologies, including through the adoption, as appropriate, of public policies for research, development and market deployment, including phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption while providing targeted support to the poor and most vulnerable, in accordance with national circumstances;

32. *Emphasizes* the value of education, academia, technology and entrepreneurship in developing solutions to face energy challenges and achieve energy sustainability, as well as the importance of investing in research and development and demonstrations in sustainable and clean energy technologies, and also emphasizes in this context the urgent need to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, hydrogen, energy storage, carbon capture, utilization and storage, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technologies, including technologies that avoid, abate and remove greenhouse gas emissions, and improved infrastructures for supplying affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

33. *Calls for* national efforts to promote access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and strengthened local engagement to complement current approaches, and reaffirms the commitment to supporting subnational and local efforts, taking advantage of their direct control, where applicable, of local infrastructure and codes to foster uptake in end-use sectors, such as residential, commercial and industrial buildings, industry, agriculture, transport, waste and sanitation;

34. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue efforts to promote the provision of stable, adequate and predictable financial resources and technical assistance for sustainable energy and to enhance the effectiveness, coordination and full utilization of appropriate international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects for ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and recalls the convening of the high-level dialogue on the midpoint review of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014–2024), held on 23 and 24 May 2019;

35. *Takes note* of the high-level dialogue on energy held on 24 September 2021 to promote the implementation of the energy-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸ in support of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All and the voluntary commitments in the form of 200 energy compacts, and also takes note of the Secretary-General's proposed road map for accelerated action on Sustainable Development Goal 7, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁹ and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue engagement with Member States on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7 in a comprehensive and evidence-based manner, as a follow-up to the high-level dialogue on energy and the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All;

¹⁸ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁹ A/77/211.

37. *Recalls its request* for the President of the General Assembly to convene a global stocktaking, funded from extrabudgetary resources, to be held in 2024, marking the completion of the ongoing efforts to implement the plan of action of the Decade, and building on the follow-up to the high-level dialogue on energy, to further accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7 of the 2030 Agenda;

38. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, supported by the Secretariat and in collaboration with UN-Energy and relevant United Nations system entities, to support the preparations for the global stocktaking, including through regional and thematic consultations financed through voluntary contributions, so as to facilitate intergovernmental dialogues on energy and spur further action and partnerships to accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7;

39. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to work through existing initiatives and resources and within its mandate with relevant stakeholders, such as international financial institutions, along with development partners, such as multilateral and regional development banks and the private sector, to address capacity and funding gaps, particularly in developing countries, to scale up energy-related investments and to provide support to countries in need so as to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

40. *Encourages* UN-Energy to support coherence and coordination among the energy-related activities of the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, and with existing resources in line with the implementation of resolutions [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 and [74/297](#) of 11 August 2020 and Economic and Social Council resolution [2019/15](#) of 8 July 2019, in order to assist countries, in particular at the country level, inter alia, through normative support and expertise to the resident coordinator system, upon request by their Governments, by leveraging partnerships with other international organizations, donors and relevant stakeholders, including in their efforts to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and to accelerate its deployment;

41. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

42. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities and operations around the world, where appropriate and economically viable;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including activities carried out to mark the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”.

*49th plenary meeting
19 December 2023*