

SECOND COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (HIGH SCHOOL)  
FEBRUARY 9 - 13

wfuna



World Federation of United Nations Associations

WFUNA

Email: [wimun@wfuna.org](mailto:wimun@wfuna.org)

Phone: +41 (0) 22 917 32 74

Instagram: @wimunsecretariat

WIMUN NEW YORK 2026

# ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

ENSURING ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,  
SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

# Simulation: Second Committee of the General Assembly (High School)

---

Welcome to WIMUN New York 2026,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the General Assembly in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

---

# TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Energy powers everything in our lives—from lighting homes and running schools to fueling hospitals and driving economies. Yet today more than 2 billion people still rely on harmful fuels like wood or charcoal for cooking, and over 600 million people—mostly in sub-Saharan Africa—have no access to electricity. The use of these fuels creates dangerous indoor air pollution that causes an estimated 3.2 million premature deaths each year, especially among women and children, according to the World Health Organization. At the same time, widespread reliance on wood and charcoal accelerates deforestation and biodiversity loss, putting further strain on ecosystems.

To address this, the UN created Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, which calls for universal access to modern energy by 2030 and also declared the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014–2030) to speed up action. Achieving SDG 7 supports SDG 13’s objective of taking urgent action to combat climate change. Reaching these goals will require investing more in renewable energy and spurring economic growth in ways that are consistent with protecting the global climate.

Still, the world is off track to meet this goal, especially as global population growth is outpacing new electricity access.

Different regions face distinct challenges. In sub-Saharan Africa, three out of four households still rely on charcoal or wood for cooking, making clean cooking access the most urgent priority. Kenya has emerged as a leader in off-grid solar solutions, expanding access to electricity in rural areas. In the Arab region, conflicts in countries like Yemen and Syria have devastated electricity grids, while dependence on oil and gas slows investment in renewable alternatives. In South and Southeast Asia, rapid urbanization and rising energy demand are straining outdated infrastructure. In Latin America and the Caribbean, hydropower provides much of the electricity, but droughts linked to climate change have exposed the vulnerability of water-dependent systems, as seen in Brazil’s power shortages during severe dry seasons. In Europe and North America, significant investment is needed to upgrade and expand existing power grids to handle the integration of variable renewable energy sources and to modernize infrastructure with advanced technology to decrease the amount of electricity and other power that is lost between its production and its delivery to consumers.

The General Assembly’s Resolution 78/157 sets out priorities to tackle these problems: closing the energy gap so everyone has access to electricity and clean cooking solutions; transitioning to renewable energy systems and working toward net-zero emissions by 2050; strengthening partnerships between governments, industries, and private investors to support developing countries; and ensuring that the transition to clean energy is fair and inclusive, in line with the UN’s promise to “leave no one behind.”

# TOPIC DESCRIPTION

---

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy is about much more than electricity—it's about health, equality, development, and climate security. The international community faces a key challenge: how to speed up the global energy transition while making sure it is fair, effective, and accessible to all.

# Key Points and Main Issues

---

Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 7—affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all—remains a major global challenge. While notable progress has been made in electricity access and renewable energy deployment, deep disparities persist across regions, technologies, and population groups. This overview outlines the main barriers to progress and highlights targeted actions needed to accelerate a just, inclusive, and effective energy transition worldwide.

## Inclusive Energy Transition

- Slowed progress
  - Although access to electricity has improved overall, for the first time in over a decade, it was outpaced by population growth.
- Urban-Rural Divide
  - Although narrowing, rural communities still face the greatest electrification challenges.
- Regional Inequality
  - Progress remains concentrated in a few developed countries, while developing regions—particularly landlocked and small island developing states—face the harshest climate impacts and the slowest energy access growth, despite contributing least to emissions and possessing abundant natural resources.
- Impact of Global Crises
  - Pandemics, economic shocks, and regional conflicts have further slowed momentum on energy goals, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.
- Recommended Actions
  - Encourage governments to strengthen policy frameworks that incentivize renewable energy across all sectors, through tax incentives and long-term purchase agreements.
  - Promote coordinated global support, including South-South cooperation, for inclusive energy planning.

## Renewable Energy Adoption

- Uneven Sectoral Growth
  - Renewable energy use has expanded most rapidly in electricity generation, while sectors like transport and heating remain behind.
- Infrastructure and Technology Barriers
  - High up-front costs and weak local supply chains hinder renewable energy rollout.
- Mineral Dependencies
  - Dependence on critical minerals for renewable technologies, often extracted under questionable sustainability and human rights conditions, risks accentuating global inequalities.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

---

- Regional Capacity Gaps
  - Developing countries face substantial challenges in deploying renewable infrastructure and technology, resulting in large disparities in per capita renewable energy capacity across nations.
- Skill Shortages
  - Many developing and landlocked countries face shortages of skilled workers needed to install, operate, and maintain renewable and clean energy systems.
- Recommended Actions:
- Prioritize technology transfer and public-private partnerships to strengthen local infrastructure and human capacity.
- Promote ethical, sustainable mineral extraction and equitable benefit-sharing for resource-rich but underdeveloped countries.

## Cleaner Cooking Solutions

- Slow Policy Uptake
  - Clean cooking remains underprioritized in national energy plans.
- Gender Inequality
  - Women and children disproportionately suffer from the health and safety impacts of polluting cooking fuels due to their primary role in household cooking.
- Reliance on Polluting Fuels
  - Despite gradual improvements, billions still depend on traditional biomass and kerosene for cooking, resulting in significant health and environmental risks.
- Recommended Actions
  - Promote a multi-sectoral approach involving agriculture, industry, energy, and commerce to develop markets and supply chains that support clean cooking adoption.
  - Foster local economic development by encouraging industrialization tied to clean cooking markets, while ensuring energy security and gender equality.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

---

## Financing and Policy Restrictions

- Inequitable Allocation
    - Least developed and landlocked countries often receive minimal funding relative to need.
  - Policy and Risk Barriers
    - Private capital, essential for financing renewable energy projects, remains limited due to perceived risks. Governments play a critical role in creating predictable and stable regulatory environments that encourage investment.
  - Recommended Actions:
    - Expand technical and digital education to build local expertise and create jobs in clean energy sectors.
    - Design financing programs that prioritize inclusivity, long-term impact, and cross-sector collaboration.
    - Promote investment through transparent policies and accountable public-private partnerships.
-

## Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

2025

Summary: The UN webpage outlines the importance of SDG 7, highlighting the global energy access gap, its impact on development and climate, and the urgent need to scale up clean, affordable energy by 2030.

---

## Tracking SDG7 2025 the Energy Progress Report

2025

Summary: Produced annually by the International Energy Agency, the International Renewable Energy Agency, the United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization, this report is the official reference for global progress on SDG 7. It includes data on electricity access (Ch.2), clean cooking (Ch.3), renewables (Ch.4), energy efficiency (Ch.5), and financing flows (Ch.6), with a forward-looking outlook (Ch.7). Useful for tracking gaps, trends, and policy needs across developing regions.

---

## Secretary-General's remarks on Climate Action "A Moment of Opportunity: Supercharging the Clean Energy Age"

2025

Summary: UN Secretary-General António Guterres calls for urgent action to accelerate a fair and inclusive clean energy transition. He highlights the falling costs and growing dominance of renewables, warns against continued fossil fuel dependence, and outlines six priorities: stronger national climate plans, investment in modern energy systems, sustainable demand, a just transition, trade reform, and financing for developing countries. He urges leaders to act before COP30 to take advantage of this pivotal moment.



## **No time to waste: Pathways to deliver clean cooking for all: A UNDP approach and policy guide**

**2025**

Summary: This UNDP policy guide offers strategies to scale clean cooking access globally. Useful for understanding national planning, finance, behavioral insights, and partnerships in the clean cooking transition. Chapters outline challenges (Ch. 1), UNDP's approach and policy tools (Ch. 2), and future implementation pathways (Ch. 3).

---

## **Decoding Africa's Energy Journey: Three Key Numbers**

**2025**

Summary: This article from the UN Department of Coordination of Operations outlines the major challenges and opportunities facing Africa's energy access landscape. It highlights the continent's current energy deficit, ongoing initiatives like Mission 300 aimed at expanding electricity access to 300 million people by 2030, and Africa's leadership in renewable energy consumption compared to other regions.

---

## **What is the sustainable energy transition and why is it key to tackling climate change?**

**2025**

Summary: This UN explainer outlines the concept of the sustainable energy transition, emphasizing the shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy and the role of a just transition. It highlights key challenges, such as decarbonizing emission-intensive sectors, expanding renewable energy capacity, improving energy efficiency, and the importance of inclusive policies and innovative financing. The document serves as an accessible overview of why accelerating this transition is essential to meet global climate targets.

## [How the Transition to Clean Energy Is Transforming Development Across Asia and the Pacific](#)

2025

Summary: UNDP overview of clean energy initiatives and innovations across various countries in Asia and the Pacific, highlighting efforts to increase renewable energy access, improve energy efficiency, and promote sustainable development. It covers country-specific projects in health, education, transportation, and agriculture, alongside regional strategies to support just energy transitions, decarbonization, and economic resilience in the face of climate challenges. Countries featured include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

## [Deputy Secretary-General's remarks at the Opening of the African Heads of State Energy Summit](#)

2025

Summary: UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed emphasized at the 2025 African Heads of State Energy Summit the urgency of expanding electricity access in Africa, linking it to human rights and development goals. She highlighted Africa's rich renewable resources but low energy access, citing Mission 300 initiative for green jobs and electrification.

## [UNECE study identifies pathways for digital and green energy transition in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia](#)

2025

Summary: This United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) report examines how digital technologies combined with renewable energy can modernize aging power systems in seven Eastern European and Central Asian countries. It identifies challenges like outdated infrastructure, energy dependency, and limited investments, and recommends smart grids, hybrid gas-hydrogen models, and regional cooperation to support a sustainable and just energy transition.

## **SDG Profile: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy in North and Central Asia — Summary for Delegates** **2024**

Summary: Published for the Sixth North and Central Asia Multistakeholder Forum, this UN ESCAP SDG profile assesses regional progress toward SDG 7 and outlines persistent challenges. The report calls for expanded investment in renewable capacity, energy efficiency, and regional energy cooperation.

## **Official UN press release (GA/12638): Warning. Time Is Running Out, Small Island Developing States Demand Urgent Action to Address Climate Crisis They Did Not Create, as General Debate Continues** **2024**

Summary: This is a UN press release summarizing national statements delivered by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) during the General Debate of the 79th Session of the UN General Assembly in October 2024. The document highlights shared concerns such as the existential threat of climate change, urgent calls for loss and damage funding, and appeals for greater global action on the SDGs and multilateral reform. Issues related to ocean protection, debt vulnerability, and equitable energy transition were also emphasized. Countries reiterated their commitment to international cooperation while stressing the need for tailored support that reflects their unique challenges. Countries making statements include: Bangladesh, Moldova, Vanuatu, Croatia, Papua New Guinea, Malta, the Bahamas, United Republic of Tanzania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Eswatini, Uganda, Antigua and Barbuda, Albania, Samoa, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Tuvalu, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Somalia, Madagascar, Montenegro, Turkmenistan, Republic of Korea, Australia, Saint Lucia, Jamaica, Tunisia, Solomon Islands, Cameroon and Ethiopia.

## [Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all](#) [Resolution - A/RES/79/211](#)

2024

Summary: The General Assembly decides to extend the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All to 2030, reaffirming global commitment to universal energy access and a just energy transition in support of SDG 7.

---

## [Joint Statement on Energy Transition —](#) [Executive Secretaries of the UN Regional Commissions](#)

2024

Summary: This joint statement was issued by the Executive Secretaries of the five UN Regional Commissions: the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, during the Thirteenth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. It outlines a collective commitment to advancing a just and inclusive energy transition globally. The statement emphasizes the role of regional cooperation, renewable energy implementation, energy efficiency, sustainable investment, and climate alignment.

---

## [Tracking SDG 7 2024 the Energy Progress](#) [Report: Chapter 2 - Access to Clean Fuels and Technologies for Cooking](#)

2024

Summary: The report analyzes global progress toward universal access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, highlighting trends, regional disparities, fuel types, and policy challenges, with a focus on health, gender, and climate impacts.

## Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (by ESCWA) **2024**

Summary: Published by ESCWA (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia), the Arab Sustainable Development Report 2024 highlights uneven progress toward SDG 7 in the Arab region. While access to energy has improved, reliance on fossil fuels, limited renewable integration, and energy access disparities persist. The report emphasizes interlinkages with SDGs on water, agriculture, climate, and poverty. It also outlines policy recommendations, including boosting clean energy investment, phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, improving energy governance, integrating renewables in multiple sectors, and enhancing regional cooperation through electrical interconnection.

---

## Policy Briefs in Support of the UN High-Level Political Forum 2023: Advancing SDG7 in the Arab Region **2023**

Summary: This policy brief highlights the region's continued reliance on fossil fuels alongside emerging renewable energy projects, uneven access to electricity and clean cooking solutions, and slowed improvement in energy efficiency. The document outlines priority actions to accelerate energy access, renewables implementation, energy efficiency, and policy coordination, emphasizing just and inclusive energy transitions aligned with broader socioeconomic goals.

---

## Transition Risks & Opportunities (by United Nations Environment Programme) **2023**

Summary: This report examines the Arab region's energy efficiency challenges caused by fossil fuel subsidies and low incentives for clean energy adoption. The report stresses that despite abundant renewables, implementation is hindered by policy and market barriers, urging subsidy reforms, stronger policies, better financing, and local governance to advance the energy transition and tackle climate risks.

## [Policy Briefs in Support of the UN High-Level Political Forum: Advancing SDG7 in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states](#)

2023

Summary: This UN report reviews progress and challenges on SDG7 in least developed, landlocked, and small island developing states. It presents key data on electricity access, clean cooking, renewable energy, and financing gaps. It highlights the urgent need for increased public finance, supportive policies, and inclusive energy transitions and outlines priority actions like expanding investments, reforming subsidies, supporting local enterprises, and linking energy with food and water systems to accelerate SDG7 implementation in these vulnerable countries.

---

## [Achieving Universal Access and Net-Zero Emissions by 2050: A Global Roadmap for Just and Inclusive Clean Cooking Transition by UN Energy](#)

2023

Summary: This UN-backed roadmap outlines key milestones and priority actions to eliminate cooking poverty by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions from the cooking sector by 2050. It provides a framework for just and inclusive clean cooking transitions, highlights co-benefits for health, gender, and climate, and guides countries in integrating clean cooking into national energy and climate strategies.

---

## [UN-Energy Policy Brief: Advancing Power System Connectivity in support of SDG 7](#)

2023

Summary: This policy brief outlines how cross-border electricity connectivity can support SDG 7 by enabling renewable integration, improving system efficiency, and expanding access. It highlights the need for political will, harmonized regulations, investment in infrastructure, and digital innovation, all aligned with sustainability goals.

## [UN-Energy Policy Brief: Aligning Critical Raw Materials Development with sustainable development](#)

**2023**

Summary: This policy brief addresses how the energy transition's growing demand for critical raw materials (CRMs) must align with sustainable development. It outlines risks related to environmental harm, supply chains, and governance, and calls for diversified sourcing, recycling, innovation, fair trade, transparency, and global cooperation.

---

## [Gender Equality in the Sustainable Energy Transition \(by UN Women and UNIDO\)](#)

**2023**

Summary: This UN Women and UNIDO guide analyzes persistent gender inequalities in the energy sector and presents practical entry points for promoting gender equality across energy systems. It explores the gender dimensions of access (pp.8-11), renewable energy (p.12), energy efficiency (pp.15-16), and the water-energy-food-health nexus (p.17), while highlighting the importance of women's leadership, entrepreneurship, gender-responsive policies, budgeting, and finance in enabling inclusive energy transitions (Ch.3).

---

## [Investment Policies for the Energy Transition \(by UNCTAD\)](#)

**2023**

Summary: The report by UNCTAD reviews global investment policies related to the energy transition, focusing on incentives and barriers to renewable energy. It covers policy frameworks across different countries, highlights challenges like fossil fuel subsidies, and explores tools used to promote clean energy investments.

## **Policy Briefs in Support of the UN High-Level Political Forum 2023: Advancing SDG7 in Africa**

**2023**

Summary: This UN policy brief outlines Africa's energy access challenges and recommends urgent policy actions. Key recommendations focus on mobilizing investment, energy efficiency, grid improvements, and reforms to advance SDG7 and support sustainable development across the continent.

---

## **Policy Briefs in Support of the UN High-Level Political Forum 2023: Advancing SDG7 in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**2023**

Summary: This UN policy brief outlines progress and challenges in achieving SDG7 in Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighting persistent energy poverty, reliance on fossil fuels, and limited efficiency gains. It provides investment estimates, policy priorities, and sectoral recommendations to expand renewables, enhance energy integration, and promote inclusive development.

---

## **Pathways to sustainable planning for a just energy transition in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**2023**

Summary: Published by ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), this UN report outlines five pillars for enabling a just energy transition in the region, based on insights from national energy planners. It highlights best practices in competitive markets, grid modernization, distributed clean energy, integrated planning, and regional regulatory harmonization to support sustainable energy integration. Check page 7 for the main energy strategies, 21 for distributed renewables, 25 for renewable integration, and 29 for regional cooperation.



## Policy Briefs in Support of the UN High-Level Political Forum 2023: Advancing SDG7 in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Region

2023

Summary: This UN policy brief evaluates SDG 7 implementation in the UNECE region. It highlights progress in electricity access, renewable energy share, and energy intensity reduction, but notes persistent barriers such as affordability issues, limited investment, skill shortages, and behavioral hurdles. Calls for accelerated, integrated action and increased financing to meet 2030 energy targets.

---

## Africa Dialogue Series 2021: Panel on Climate Action and Energy Transition

2021

Summary: This document presents key remarks from H.E. Ambassador Omar Hilale during the 2021 Africa Dialogue Series on Climate Action and Energy Transition. It discusses Africa's challenges and opportunities in advancing renewable energy, emphasizing the need to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and expand sustainable energy access amid rapid population growth.

---

**CANADA - Goal 7 of the Federal sustainable development strategy****2025**

Summary: This official strategy outlines Canada's overall approach to advancing SDG 7 by promoting clean, affordable, and reliable energy. It highlights national priorities like decarbonization, energy innovation, and supporting remote communities, while emphasizing international cooperation and alignment with long-term climate goals.

---

**SINGAPORE - Energy Policies****2025**

Summary: This document summarizes Singapore's energy strategy to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 through improved energy efficiency and the "Four Supply Switches": solar, regional grids, low-carbon alternatives, and natural gas. It highlights targets for emission reductions by 2030 and 2035, innovative solar solutions, regional power imports, and exploration of emerging clean technologies.

---

**INDIA - India's Green Leap: A Shift from Fossil Fuels to Clean Energy**  
**Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation with Low Greenhouse Gas Emission until 2050****2024**

Summary: This document outlines India's transition from heavy fossil fuel reliance to clean energy by significantly cutting fossil fuel subsidies, reallocating funds to renewable energy projects, and implementing supportive policies like taxation reforms and national clean energy programs, all aimed at achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 while promoting economic growth and climate resilience.

## **NORWAY - Address by the Prime Minister on** **2024** **"Sustainable development and energy transition"**

Summary: Norway's Prime Minister Jonas Gahr Støre, speaking at the 2024 G20 conference, stressed the urgent need to accelerate the global energy transition. He highlighted Norway's advances in carbon pricing, renewable energy, and clean technology, and expressed strong support for initiatives like Mission 300 to expand energy access in Africa and the Global Clean Power Alliance to increase renewable investments. He emphasized that moving beyond fossil fuels demands robust incentives, innovation, and international cooperation.

## **2nd Project Promotion Conference of Energy** **2024** **Cooperation under the African Union-China** **Energy Partnership**

Summary: This statement by Siddharth Chatterjee, UN Resident Coordinator in China, highlights that cooperation between the African Union and China is vital for advancing affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy to support economic growth and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Despite challenges such as high debt in many African countries, South-South cooperation through technical exchange and capacity building show significant opportunities to accelerate sustainable development and build a greener, more equitable future aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

## **NORWAY - Energy: an important driving force** **2024** **in achieving the SDGs**

Summary: This official communication outlines Norway's strategy to advance SDG 7 and SDG 13 through aid focused on renewable energy access, capacity-building in partner countries, and private sector engagement. It highlights Norway's emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa, multilateral cooperation, and risk mitigation tools to support sustainable energy transitions globally.

## **Sustainable Renewable Energy Key to Unlocking** **2023** **Developing Countries' Potential, Achieving Global** **Goals, Speakers Tell High-Level Political Forum**

Summary: This 2023 UN press release covers a High-Level Political Forum session on accelerating SDG implementation, with a focus on clean energy (Goal 7) and sustainable infrastructure (Goal 9). Speakers stressed that renewable energy must reach 60% of global power by 2030 to support development in the Global South. Despite cost drops in wind and solar energy, fossil fuel subsidies and weak investment frameworks remain barriers. They called for just energy transitions, better data, stronger public-private partnerships, and inclusive solutions for women, youth, and Indigenous peoples. Countries that made statements on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) included: Nepal (on behalf of Least Developed Countries), Colombia, Denmark, Madagascar, Ethiopia, the United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia. In addition, statements were also delivered by the Indigenous Peoples Major Sustainable Development and the World Meteorological Organization.

---

## **RWANDA - National Statement at COP28 UN** **2023** **Climate Change Conference**

Summary: At COP28, Minister Jeanne d'Arc Mujawamariya emphasized the urgent climate crisis and the need to end the double burden on developing countries. She called for a fully funded, grant-based loss and damage fund and supported the UN's Vulnerability Index.

---

## **AUSTRALIA - National Statement: Australia at** **2023** **COP28**

Summary: At COP28, Minister Chris Bowen reaffirmed Australia's climate commitments with a strong focus on Indigenous inclusion, regional cooperation, and domestic action. He highlighted legislative progress toward the country's 43% emissions reduction target and described significant efforts to boost renewable energy and limit industrial emissions. Bowen acknowledged that, despite this progress, the world remains off-track to meet the 1.5°C goal, calling for urgent global action backed by implementation.

**INDIA - Special Address by Prime Minister at the inauguration of High Level Segment of COP-28** **2023**

Summary: At COP28, Prime Minister Modi emphasized India's clean energy progress and commitment to a just energy transition. He called for global unity, increased climate finance, technology sharing, and ambitious climate targets. Modi introduced the Green Credits initiative to engage the public in carbon reduction and proposed India to host COP33 in 2028, expressing optimism for COP28's success.

---

**JAPAN - Statement by Prime Minister KISHIDA Fumio at COP28 World Climate Action Summit** **2023**

Summary: At COP28, Prime Minister Kishida reaffirmed Japan's commitment to climate action by promoting a clean energy transition, supporting global efforts to limit warming, and advancing regional cooperation. He emphasized the importance of balancing decarbonization with economic growth and energy security, while also supporting international climate finance and a just, sustainable energy future.

---

**MALAYSIA - National Statement At COP28** **2023**

Summary: At COP28, Minister Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad highlighted Malaysia's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to renewable energy, including increasing renewables to 70% by 2050 and cutting fossil fuel subsidies. The statement called for equitable climate finance, warned against double standards for developing countries, and urged global cooperation to produce ambitious, just outcomes that protect vulnerable communities.

## **NEW ZEALAND - COP28 National Statement for New Zealand**

**2023**

Summary: At COP28, Minister Hon Simon Watts, highlighted New Zealand's strong renewable electricity base and the challenge of cutting emissions from agriculture. It reaffirmed its targets to reduce emissions 50% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050, focusing on innovation, adaptation, and resilient infrastructure. New Zealand emphasized support for Pacific climate resilience and fulfilling climate finance commitments. It called for global efforts to triple renewables, double energy efficiency, and phase out fossil fuels.

## **SINGAPORE - National Statement of Singapore at UNFCCC COP28 by Senior Minister Teo Chee Hean**

**2023**

Summary: At COP28, Senior Minister Teo Chee Hean delivered Singapore's national statement reaffirming commitments to limit warming to 1.5°C through strong domestic actions like raising carbon taxes, promoting clean transport, and expanding solar energy. Regionally, Singapore launched a \$5 billion fund to support Asia's green transition and plans to import low-carbon power to build an ASEAN grid. Globally, it emphasized multilateral cooperation, capacity building, and support for renewables and for a gradual elimination of coal, calling for urgent, united climate action.

## **BAHAMAS - Prime Minister Davis's National Statement at UNFCCC COP 28**

**2023**

Summary: At COP28, The Bahamas' Prime Minister Davis highlighted the urgent climate challenges facing the country, including extreme weather and rising seas. The statement criticized the slow progress in funding and access, questioning global urgency and commitment. Davis warned of the invisible but devastating impacts on island nations, urging decisive climate action before it's too late.

## **SWEDEN - Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson's national statement at COP28**

**2023**

Summary: At COP28, Sweden's Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson at COP28, emphasized the urgency of climate action and the opportunities in green growth, citing a 37% emissions cut since 1990 alongside doubled GDP. Key drivers include a fossil-free energy mix, carbon taxes, and industrial innovation. Sweden backs fossil fuel gradual elimination, new nuclear power, and robust EU climate legislation. The statement called for ambitious NDCs, support for vulnerable nations, operationalization of loss and damage funding, and urged global unity.

## **UNITED KINGDOM - PM's National Statement at COP28**

**2023**

Summary: At COP28, UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak acknowledged progress but stressed the world is moving too slowly to meet climate goals. He emphasized the need to close the gap between pledges and actions, delivering a just transition that supports vulnerable communities. The UK commits to net zero and leading deep emission cuts by 2030 while growing the economy through renewables and green tech. Sunak announced increased funding for clean energy, innovation, nature protection, and loss and damage. He called for united, ambitious global action balancing mitigation and finance to keep 1.5°C within reach without leaving anyone behind.

## **GERMANY - Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the opening session of the 9th Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue in the Federal Foreign Office**

**2023**

Summary: Germany's Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock emphasized the urgent need to accelerate the global energy transition away from fossil fuels to protect people and the planet. She highlighted the security risks of fossil fuel dependency, the importance of fair and inclusive transitions that support affected communities, the need for massive investments (especially in developing countries) and the critical role of securing and diversifying raw material supply chains. Baerbock called for international cooperation and pragmatic solutions to ensure a just, sustainable, and secure clean energy future.

## CANADA - Minister Guilbeault delivers Canada's national statement at COP28

**2023**

Summary: At COP28, Minister Steven Guilbeault reaffirmed Canada's commitment to turn promises into action, focusing on the energy transition and the urgent need for climate measures. He cited the recent wildfires as a warning and announced new methane regulations and the first national emissions cap on the oil and gas sector by a major producer. He also stressed the need to align climate and nature goals and called for a global move away from uncontrolled fossil fuels and subsidies, highlighting Canada's early steps in subsidy reform.

## GERMANY - Development needs sustainable energy.

**2023**

Summary: This document from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development outlines Germany's promotion of a global energy transition focused on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and universal access. It highlights support to partner countries (especially in Africa) through funding, technical assistance, and infrastructure development.

## JAPAN - Clean Energy Strategy.

**2022**

Summary: This document presents Japan's Clean Energy Strategy to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and significant emissions cuts by 2030, focusing on energy security, large-scale investments, corporate emissions accountability through the GX League, and the development of a hydrogen-based energy system.



## RUSSIA - Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation with Low Greenhouse Gas Emission until 2050

2023

Summary: This document outlines Russia's 2050 low-emission development strategy that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, focusing on energy efficiency, low-carbon technologies, and forest carbon sinks, while balancing economic growth. Recommended sections: General context (pp.2-10) and implementation measures (pp. 29-42).

---