



RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Concerning: The creation of a Global Electricity Grid and network, aimed at the sharing of electricity.

Observing: The current state of energy distribution; 1.2 billion people are lacking electricity and services.

Understanding: The importance of electricity to continued economic development, and that collaboration and mediation between member states would allow this project to benefit all member states socio-economically.

Proposing: The creation of a Global Electricity Grid linking existing regional networks, aimed to connect the international community with greater resources, efficiency and load sharing.

Observing: The economic, environmental, and humanitarian benefits of such project, creating the possibility to raise millions of people from poverty and open them to the technology-rich world of the 21st century.

Applauding: The EU's energy sharing put into practice by the French and Italian Republics, as well as the Asian Energy sharing project signed by People's Republic of China, South Korea, and the Russian Federation.

Emphasizing: That France is one of the greatest net exporters of electricity and that we believe that a Global Electricity Grid would bring nations into a common economic framework. Electricity from nations with an energy surplus will flow to nations with shortages, providing new markets inside a diplomatic structure.

Noting: That burning fossil fuels to produce electricity in large amounts has contributed to widespread climate change and that it is vital to now invest in low emission electricity generation.

Imploring: All member states to vote in favour of this resolution aimed at restructuring world energy systems. All member states should recognise the importance of energy sharing as it would contribute to poverty reduction, aid technological advancement and would create a better future for all members.

Decides:

1. To create a Global Electricity Grid, as electricity is a fundamental factor of development and it will be spread around all member states. The Grid will be subdivided into regional/continental bloc grids which will then form the global grid. Member states producing more electricity than they require will allocate excess electricity production to other countries within their regional blocks with low production of energy, at adjusted prices per Kilowatts-hour.
2. To create the *United Nations Council for Energy Globalisation* (UNCEG), a UN organization aimed to regulate the Global Electricity Grid, by 2040. To determine that the large-scale infrastructure required will be paid in a joint effort by privates and member states. Private companies will be able to hold shares in the UNCEG up to a maximum of 35% while the remaining 65% will be UN controlled. Each member state will pay 0.01% of their real GDP. All member states will be required to pay those contributions for the construction of the necessary infrastructure such as high tension cables, power stations, and maintenance. Financial requirements per member state will be adapted depending on the decisions of the UNCEG. The 0.01% requisite is only a standard requirement which may be changed per individual case. The UNCEG will invest in new and renewable technologies, as well as older sources of electricity which have low CO₂ emissions. Contributions on infrastructure/energy sources using fossil fuels will be limited by the UNCEG, and subsidies or grants will be increased for nations which transfer to renewable or nuclear energy generation methods.
3. The Council will be composed of fifteen members. The five greatest net exporters of electricity will be permanent members (with a recomposition every ten years, if the export figures change), while importing/minor producing countries will have ten seats on an annual rotation. The import/export deals and pricing will still be negotiated by individual nations, following UNCEG regulations.
4. To assert that the UNCEG will work strictly hand in hand with the private sector in order to maximise efficiency. The Council will ensure that nations which cannot afford the sharing, will negotiate separate, less expensive deals.