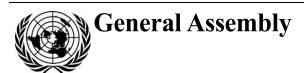
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Seventy-seventh session Agenda item 18 Sustainable development

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay:* draft resolution

International Day of Clean Energy

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 and 67/215 of 21 December 2012,

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,

Recognizing the indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and that Goal 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030,

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,

^{*} Any changes to the list of sponsors will be reflected in the official record of the meeting.





Recalling that the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2022 took note of the global road map proposed by the Secretary-General to accelerate action on Sustainable Development Goal 7 and reaffirmed the need to maintain cooperation for the implementation of Goal 7,

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

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 to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement¹ and the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan,²

Emphasizing 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 emphasizing also 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,

Emphasizing also 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 new and renewable energy, including in off-grid and decentralized systems, and energy efficiency could make a significant contribution in that regard,

Recalling 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 in support of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recognizing the importance for Member States to identify actions that promote the participation and leadership of academics, entrepreneurs and other relevant stakeholders in the energy sector, including women and young people, in order to develop affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy systems to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda as a whole,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

- 1. Decides to proclaim 26 January as the International Day of Clean Energy;
- 2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to collaborate on the celebration of the

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¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

² FCCC/CP/2022/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.27.

International Day of Clean Energy, jointly with other competent organizations and stakeholders, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency, civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

- 3. Stresses that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
- 4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders for appropriate observance.

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