

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social
Commission for Asia and the Pacific



Conference A

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Committee Staff

Director	Mihai Gheorghe Cioc
Assistant Director	Ian James A. Lee
Chair	Martin Brennecke
Rapporteur	Julia Denker

Agenda

- I. Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands
- II. Promoting Climate Resilience
- III. Information and Communications Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
ESCAP/1/1	Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands	26 in favour, 5 against, 2 abstentions
ESCAP/1/2	Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands	31 in favour, 0 against, 2 abstentions
ESCAP/1/3	Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands	29 in favour, 2 against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands
- II. Information and Communications Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction
- III. Promoting Climate Resilience

The session was attended by representatives of 38 Member States one Observer. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands.”

On Monday the committee readily engaged in debate on several issues related to the topic. By Tuesday, the Dais received five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as using public-private partnerships for energy development, the strengthening of existing energy infrastructures, access to electricity in rural areas and creating energy efficient smart cities. The atmosphere of the committee was purposeful and collaborative. By the end of session on Tuesday the committee had worked to integrate complimentary ideas and merge working papers leaving a total of three working papers.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted all three resolutions by simple majority vote. The final resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including urban development, sustainable development goals, off-grid solutions, electricity access in rural areas, capacity building and public-private-partnerships. The committee had worked diligently, collaboratively, and smoothly, all while professionally representing their respective Member States.



Code: ESCAP/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands

1 *The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,*
2
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
4 Development” (2015) with regards to Sustainable Development Goal 11 concerning sustainable cities and
5 communities as well as Goal 7 regarding affordable and clean energy,
6
7 *Recalling* Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolution 72/6 of 2016 that
8 calls upon Member States for regional cooperation and full implementation of the *2030 Agenda for*
9 *Sustainable Development,*
10
11 *Acknowledging* the importance of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets
12 concerning renewable energy, such as target 7.2, which is related to increasing substantially the share of
13 renewable energy in the global energy mix,
14
15 *Acknowledging* the significance of meeting the SDG target 9.1, which is to develop quality, reliable,
16 sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a
17 focus on affordable and equitable access for all, and target 7.A that stresses the need to promote
18 investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology,
19
20 *Bearing in mind* targets of SDG 11, especially 11.2 regarding the access to sustainable transport systems
21 for all, and 11.B referring to the need for cities to adopt policies towards resource efficiency,
22
23 *Recognizing* the common thread of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), which promotes the transition to
24 sustainable development,
25
26 *Recognizing* the growing energy demand in cities due to the rapid increase of urban population within the
27 Asia and the Pacific region,
28
29 *Noting* the role of smart cities, which are defined as cities in which traditional infrastructure is integrated
30 and coordinated with information and communications technology (ICTs) and other new digital
31 technologies, in order to make cities more efficient and sustainable, such as in regards to energy
32 consumption,
33
34 *Recognizing* the initiative of the 2019 report on the *Future of Asia and Pacific Cities* drafted by the Centre
35 of Livable Cities Singapore (CLCS) and the ESCAP, which explores the need for smart cities in the
36 region,
37
38 *Noting* the initiative of the United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) which provides guidelines,
39 framework, and tools to finance and use ICTs in order to ease the transition to smart sustainable cities,
40
41 *Noting* United Nations United Smart Cities program (USC) initiated by the United Nations Economic
42 Commission for Europe (UNECE) and other industrial partners to promote sustainable development of
43 cities,
44
45 *Recognizing* the initiatives of Member States in the promotion of Smart City solutions such as, but not
46 limited to, World Cities Summit in Singapore, Philippines’ New Clark City Project, Smart Cities Council,
47 India’s Smart City Mission, and the Sun Rise initiative in France,
48

49 *Recalling* the 7th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum, which sought to provide a platform to discuss and solve the
50 region's challenges related to urban development by gathering urban stakeholders, engaged
51 policymakers from local and national governments, financial institutions, (non-governmental
52 organizations) NGOs, and the private sector,
53

54 *Recognizing* the important role of scientific research in technology and innovation, as well as knowledge-
55 sharing and cooperation between Member States as a vital stage to develop sustainable energy solutions
56 and programs as emphasized in ESCAP resolution 72/12 of 2016,
57

58 *Recalling* the Energy Efficient Cities Initiative (EECI) of the Energy Sector Management Assistance
59 Program (ESMAP) as it explores opportunities and initiatives to scale up energy efficiency in urban areas,
60

61 *Noting* the initiative of the Greener Cities Partnerships put forth by the UN-Habitat and UN-Environment
62 which is focusing on local, regional and national cooperation through the promotion of environmental
63 sustainability transportation priority,
64

65 *Further noting* the 2017 peer-reviewed journal on the Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and
66 the Pacific, No. 87 Transport and Sustainable Development Goals, published by ESCAP to promote the
67 sharing of knowledge, experience, ideas, policy options, and information on the development of transport
68 infrastructure and services in the Asia-Pacific region as well as energy efficiency,
69

70 *Taking into consideration* the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* that provides a new global framework for
71 financing sustainable development, and emphasizes cooperation between public and international, or
72 domestic private investors,
73

74 *Recognizing* the discussion held in Yerevan under the theme of "An integrated platform for sustainable
75 development and building resilience", which endorses regional cooperation and sharing of knowledge in
76 regards to energy efficient and therefore resilient and sustainable cities,
77

78 *Taking into consideration* the 2015 *Energy and Resilient Cities* report of the Organization for Economic
79 Cooperation and Development (OECD), especially indicators regarding improving infrastructure of
80 energy, such as number of supply sources, energy capacity, and energy security, in order to effectively
81 evaluate the resilience of urban cities and improve public policies and decision making,
82

83 *Recognizing* the challenges vulnerable populations within urban areas face in transitioning to sustainable
84 energy as outlined in ESCAP resolution 73/8 of 2017,
85

- 86 1. *Invites* Member States to engage in region-wide cooperation in sustainable and resilient urban
87 development by participating in the regular meetings, such as World Cities Summit and Asia Pacific
88 Urban Forum, to facilitate multilateral dialogue to allow for technical assistance and build cooperation
89 within the region to collaborate and exchange best-case practices, technology, and research projects;
90
 - 91 2. *Notes* the importance public-private partnerships (PPPs) between researchers, corporations, NGOs,
92 local and national governments, citizens and investors among Member States for transition to
93 sustainable cities and their role in development of joint implementation projects within U4SSC
94 guidelines and framework, that includes multiple cities across Member States in the region in order to
95 ease access to private sector funding and secure successful implementation;
96
 - 97 3. *Recommends* Member States to consider supporting the development of smart city solutions by:
98
 - 99 a. Promoting renewable energy conservation and storage using technologies such as battery
100 coating, battery cell improvement, converting unused heat to electric energy, efficient energy
101 storage solutions, etc.;
- 102

- 103 b. Advocating for efficient energy management in urban areas through methods laid out in the
104 EECI, as well as through:
105
- 106 i. Creating private decentralized green energy production centers that will work as
107 independent grids providing energy supply in the area;
 - 108 ii. The promotion of energy-efficient architectural design through insulating urban
109 infrastructures, using low-energy lighting and efficient heating solutions based on the
110 Leadership in Energy and Design (LEED) guidelines;
 - 111 iii. Furthering the development of “green zones” to insulate the buildings and decrease
112 CO₂ and heat emissions such as green architecture and rooftop farming practices;
113
- 114 c. Securing the supply of energy by ensuring the quality of the energy and the safety of the
115 energy producing facilities through the implementation of safe work measures and proper
116 technology management;
117
- 118 4. *Notes* the importance and the benefits for Member States to explore the Transport and
119 Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No. 87 Transport and Sustainable Development
120 Goals regarding urban sustainable transportation and Greener Cities Partnership to promote the use
121 of cleaner vehicles and fuels which can meet growing energy demands;
122
- 123 5. *Recommends* urban settlements within Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), Least Developing
124 Countries (LDCs), and developing countries to boost their sustainable energy capacities by
125 implementing attractive legal frameworks as developed within the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*;
126
- 127 6. *Notes* that disaster-prone cities within Member States must ensure disaster resilient forms of energy
128 in order to consistently meet growing energy demands and secure stable urban development;
129
- 130 7. *Recommends* Member States to promote the implementation of the “Indicators for Resilient Cities”
131 developed by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);
132
- 133 8. *Further notes* the importance of informing and including vulnerable populations in the decision-
134 making process of the transition to sustainable energy and resilient infrastructure within urban areas;
135
- 136 9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of ESCAP:
137
- 138 a. To organize regular workshops and conferences for governmental institutions to improve their
139 policy and capacity-building for coordinating Member States in their efforts to transition to
140 smart sustainable cities;
141
 - 142 b. To continue spreading awareness about sustainable, resilient, and smart city practices by
143 means of regular regional reports;
144
 - 145 c. To explore possibilities of integrating urban technological solutions that will generate
146 electricity in order to gradually make cities within Member States energy self-sufficient such
147 as integrating solar panels in urban design (such as rooftops), wind turbines, and energy
148 generating sidewalks;
149
 - 150 d. To explore the use of new technologies such as blockchain, near-field communication
151 systems, and artificial intelligence in to ease the transition to smart cities within Member
152 States.



Code: ESCAP/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands

1 *The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,*
2
3 *Reiterating* Article LXII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which makes recommendations for
4 the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,
5
6 *Recognizing* the progress made through the Regional-Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda
7 (2017) towards the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which addresses the
8 complications that could arise from transitioning to sustainable energy in Asia and the Pacific,
9
10 *Noting* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, which strives to ensure access to affordable, reliable,
11 sustainable, modern energy for all,
12
13 *Acknowledging* the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency and the International Solar
14 Alliance in Asia and Pacific on improving energy access in rural areas,
15
16 *Deeply concerned* by the challenges faced by Member States in the Asia and the Pacific due to their
17 geographical location, especially those Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are not yet provided
18 with electricity,
19
20 *Aware of* the infrastructure challenges which are derived from different geographical constraints within
21 each region,
22
23 *Regretting* the continued lack of input from underrepresented groups on pursuing sustainable energy
24 while meeting growing energy demands,
25
26 *Cognizant of* the need for diversified solutions to ensure universal access to sustainable energy in remote
27 areas and the potential of off-grid energy production to satisfy this growing need,
28
29 *Expressing concern* for the present inequalities between and within Member States in Asia and the
30 Pacific regarding the progress made in expanding the access of clean and sustainable energy to their
31 citizens,
32
33 *Acknowledging* the progress made by the Asia Pacific Energy Portal and the Energy Access Practitioner
34 Network to gather data and bring communities together to further the SDGs,
35
36 *Referring to* the mandate of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on Energy, to
37 meet annually and provide policy research and technical assistance promoting energy infrastructure and
38 sustainable energy technology,
39
40 *Expressing satisfaction* with the full and effective participation in the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of
41 Action Pathway (2014) and its dedication towards sustainable development,
42
43 *Acknowledging* previous efforts to address growing energy demands, such as the Ministerial Declaration
44 and Plan of Action on Regional Cooperation for Enhanced Energy Security and the Sustainable Use of
45 Energy in Asia and the Pacific,
46
47 *Reaffirming* its commitment to sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific as expressed in ESCAP
48 resolution 72/6 (2016) on “Committing to the Effective Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
49 Development in Asia and the Pacific,”

50 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/288 (2009) “The Future We Want,” which is the outcome
51 document of the United Nations Conference of Sustainable Development and recognizes that the
52 participation of underrepresented populations drives economic growth and sustainable development,
53

- 54 1. *Invites* all Member States to implement the following proposed guidelines, to be referred as
55 ELECTRification for Remote Areas (ELECTRA), for the purpose of promoting universal access to
56 electricity and which will:
57
- 58 a. Prioritize renewable energy sources when developing energy infrastructure, such as solar
59 hydro, and geothermal power;
60
 - 61 b. Encourage collaboration between Member States and Sub-regional Offices through an
62 aggregated report to the Asia Pacific Energy Portal, for the purpose of assisting policy-
63 making on energy development by analyzing and measuring:
64
 - 65 i. Potential locations for renewable infrastructures development, and their capacity to
66 produce energy;
 - 67 ii. Projected expenses involved in the establishment of such projects;
68
 - 69 c. Further expand upon electrical infrastructure in under-served areas by identifying on-grid
70 zones to which the national grid is to be connected and off-grid zones in which policies that
71 prioritize autonomous sustainable energy solutions through economic incentives towards
72 private companies that ensures market shares for the negotiated time frame between the
73 state and the private sector;
74
- 75 2. *Encourages* Member States to create policies that facilitate cross-border cooperation between private
76 and public sectors and incentivize the production and transportation of sustainable energy by:
77
- 78 a. Supporting business practices that respect local laws and further facilitate cooperation within
79 Member States;
80
 - 81 b. Introducing financial incentives for private sector investment in sustainable energy such as:
82
 - 83 i. Tax reductions to create a lucrative market for private investors to join the renewable
84 energy market;
 - 85 ii. Risk guarantees and debt forgiveness programs that may include but are not limited to
86 partial or full-loss compensation;
 - 87 iii. Low-interest loans preferably with fixed rates in order to provide a safe and accessible
88 environment for foreign investment;
 - 89 c. Promoting the Network for Infrastructure Transition and Investment (NEITI) platform in order
90 to implement ELECTRA’s goal of international grid-expansion to:
91
 - 92 i. Enable foreign private investment directed toward the production of sustainable energy
93 projects;
 - 94 ii. Develop linkages between Member States physical energy infrastructures;
- 95 3. *Proposes* the publication of analytical reports on technology and methods used by renewable energy
96 producing companies in order to have detailed data on:
97
- 98 a. Concrete plans aimed at long-term energy efficiency;
99
 - 100 b. Estimated costs, demands, and profits;
101
 - 102 c. Public private partnership initiatives for the development of sustainable energy;
103
 - 104 d. Different sustainable energy technologies that can withstand the effects of natural disasters
105 such as geothermal energy and hydropower technologies;

- 106 e. The social, environmental, and economic impact generated by sustainable energy projects
107 which would highlight the importance of sustainability in communities;
108
- 109 4. *Encourages* Member States to meet growing energy demands by integrating a specialized program
110 within their existing educational curriculum that would involve youth in improving energy consumption
111 levels in the region:
112
- 113 a. Highlighting the need to create a cross-curriculum initiative that allows the integration of
114 multiple subjects within a specified program;
115
- 116 b. Introducing sustainable solution fairs that work on engaging youth in an interactive
117 environment that empowers them to develop sustainable innovations;
118
- 119 c. Developing a coherent understanding of future demands and the importance of maintaining a
120 current and relevant focus on sustainable resources;
121
- 122 5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:
123
- 124 a. Prioritize the establishment of a regional network for the transition toward sustainable energy
125 sources, namely the Network for Infrastructure Transition and Investment (NEITI), at the
126 upcoming Committee on Energy meeting, in order to:
127
- 128 i. Foster cooperation between Member States, civil society organizations, academic
129 experts, and the private sector;
130
- 131 ii. Bridge the gap between rural and urban energy accessibility, and the disparity between
132 developed and developing Member States;
133
- 134 iii. Enable multilateral dialogue, share data and best practices regarding renewable energy
135 development programs;
136
- 137 iv. Develop public-private partnerships (PPPs) for research and investment opportunities;
138
- 139 b. Advise the Committee on Social Development to foster youth and community-based capacity-
140 building in pursuit of achieving SDG 7 and implementing ELECTRA by:
141
- 142 i. Providing training on how to properly operate and maintain the sustainable energy
143 infrastructure, especially for youth, to promote the transition to sustainable energy
144 infrastructure, and to better meet the growing energy demands;
145
- 146 ii. Promoting especially the education and training of youth on the maintenance of
147 sustainable energy infrastructure to look towards the future of sustainable energy;
148
- 149 c. Ensure the inclusion of underrepresented groups in renewable energy efforts by:
150
- 151 i. Supporting regional organizations which meaningfully promote access to energy for all;
152
- 153 ii. Further engaging the leadership of underrepresented groups in energy infrastructure
154 policy decision-making processes;
155
- 156 iii. Supporting and training underrepresented groups on the operation and maintenance of
157 sustainable energy infrastructure;
158
- 159 d. Report on the progress of the implementation of infrastructure transition projects to the
160 Committee of Energy;
- 155 e. Provide technical assistance to Member States implementing policies along the lines of
156 ELECTRA;
157
- 158 f. Establish guidelines for Member States regarding the monitoring and evaluation of
159 electrification levels, taking note of ESCAP data collection expertise;
160

161
162

- g. Support all Member States by encouraging the integration of labor standard mechanisms into the national rural and urban energy sectors.



Code: ESCAP/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands

1 *The Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific,*
2
3 *Recognizing* Article XXV of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) that establishes
4 access to energy as one of the human rights to adequate standards of living,
5
6 *Recalling* the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and its main goal to keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius
7 by reducing greenhouse emissions, which are caused by conventional means of generating electricity
8 and cooking fuels such as charcoal and wood, and its statements concerning the combatting of climate
9 change,
10
11 *Referring* to the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015) which builds on pre-existing frameworks such as the
12 *Monterrey Consensus* (2002) and the *Doha Declaration* (2008), and gives new directions to Member
13 States on creating, developing and diffusing new innovations and technologies and associated know-how,
14 including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms,
15
16 *Emphasizing* the importance of keeping statistics on demographic developments including, but not limited
17 to urbanization and increasing population to gauge future demands of sustainable energy,
18
19 *Noting* the positive effects of public-private partnerships (PPPs) especially raising economic growth rates
20 and facilitating investment in human capital,
21
22 *Recognizing* successful coordination between international funding efforts such as the Green Climate
23 Fund, World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank to promote efficient renewable energy
24 infrastructure,
25
26 *Acknowledging* the Sustainable Energy for All (SEA4ALL) initiative in General Assembly resolution
27 65/151 (2011) on “International Year of Sustainable Energy for all” that strives to achieve SDG 7 to
28 provide universal renewable energy access to all through gaining aid in finance,
29
30 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda
31 for Sustainable Development” including, but not limited to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7.1.1
32 focusing on ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, SDG
33 7.B targeting the expansion of infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and
34 sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, and SDG 11.2 mentioning to provide access
35 to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all,
36
37 *Acknowledging* the Alliance of Rural Electrification (ARE) and its work to connect the private sector with
38 ways of providing electricity to individuals,
39
40 *Recalling* the 2018 *Energy Transition Pathways for the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific Report* that
41 stresses the need to develop resilient renewable energy infrastructure,
42
43 *Reaffirming* Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific (ESCAP) commitment to the
44 Asia-Pacific Interagency Network on Youth (APINY),
45
46 *Guided* by ESCAP’s 2015 coordinating initiatives and facilitating the work of regional bodies especially
47 with a focus on renewable energy and data management, and recognizing the work of international and
48 regional organizations on sustainable energy such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA), and the
49 International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) that entertain measurements and estimations research

50 on the promotion of transitioning to renewable energies and the implementation status of renewable
51 energy as well as on expected energy demands,

52
53 *Recognizing* the important role that the Committee on Energy plays in the development of energy through
54 the identification of policy options and creation of regional strategies,

55
56 *Further* noting the success of the United Office for Project Services (UNOPS) projects in Asia and South-
57 East Asia to build sustainable infrastructure,

58
59 *Recognizing* that that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and inland Member States are unable to
60 meet their population's energy demands due to a lack of natural resources and financial capital,

- 61
- 62 1. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate on a regional level through the utilization of resources and
63 data made available by the Committee on Energy when planning to obtain and expanding methods
64 of energy supply;
 - 65
 - 66 2. *Proposes* that Member States consider the opportunities and challenges for infrastructure
67 development in border regions during the next Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in
68 2020,
 - 69
 - 70 3. *Encourages* Member States to integrate the subject of sustainable energy into public school
71 curriculum in order to involve the youth in improving sustainable energy in the future;
 - 72
 - 73 4. *Further encourages* Member States to use PPPs in order to change private companies' perspectives
74 as a way to fund sustainable energy development as a long-term project by:
 - 75
 - 76 a. adjusting tax incentives and government subsidies for companies that invest in renewable
77 energy;
 - 78
 - 79 b. applying for funding to the Green Climate Fund when Public Private Partnerships cannot
80 meet the demand for energy infrastructure;
 - 81
 - 82 5. *Suggests* that Member States collaborate with UNOPS in order to:
 - 83
 - 84 a. Ensure efficient implementation of sustainable energy infrastructure projects such as
85 hydropower plants and solar power projects;
 - 86
 - 87 b. Monitor the budget and funding of these projects through UNOPS' project management
88 services;
 - 89
 - 90 c. Provide expertise and advice in areas of sustainability, such as using renewable resources
91 and improving resilience in Member States;
 - 92
 - 93 6. *Invites* the Member States to endorse the measurement and estimation research by the IRENA to
94 implement economic diversity of the rural areas, and collaboration with the Alliance for Rural
95 Electrification (ARE) to collect data on off-grid and mini-grid solar panels and photovoltaic;
 - 96
 - 97 7. *Recommends* Member States to promote Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology amongst
98 carbon emitting industries, such as refineries and fossil fuel carbon plants, in order to capture carbon
99 dioxide emissions before they enter the atmosphere and meet energy demands in an
100 environmentally-responsible manner;
 - 101
 - 102 8. *Recommends* to the Committee of Energy to extend the Support Renewable Energy Deployment
103 training program to rural areas within the Member States promoting affordability means such as the
104 implementation of pay-as-you-go projects for solar panels on a small-scale basis to enable small
105 businesses and private house owners to be self-sufficient in their energy consumption;

- 106
107 9. *Proposes* the publication of an analytical research report inspired by the IRENA Renewable Energy
108 Market Analysis on the Gulf Cooperation Council, on existing projects and companies within the
109 Asian-Pacific region which produce renewable energy, in order to have detailed data on:
110
111 a. The qualities and weak links of the technologies and methods used so that it is possible to:
112
113 i. Make a concrete plan for future improvements to boost efficiency;
114 ii. Estimate the costs and profit that could potentially emerge from the projects in the
115 near future;
116 iii. Successfully plan future sustainable energy initiatives and use the observed data as
117 proof, with the intention of encouraging more private and public sectors to take part in
118 the development of sustainable energy;
119
120 b. Different aspects and areas of sustainable energy technologies including;
121
122 i. Sustainable energy sources that can withstand the effects of natural disasters;
123 ii. Geothermal energy technology and the expansion of its use by Member States;
124 iii. Hydropower for clean and sustainable energy that combines hydroelectricity with a
125 number of other benefits such as flood control, irrigation, and water supply;
126
127 c. The social, environmental and economic impact generated by the sustainable energy projects
128 so that the population can recognize the importance of sustainability in their communities;
129
130 10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the ISA on:
131
132 a. Training programs on the construction and maintenance, and evaluation of the productivity
133 and profitability of potential solar energy projects to attract solar energy investments;
134
135 b. Establishing a certificate system containing criteria on air temperature, insolation, irrigation,
136 local knowledge in the maintenance and construction of solar projects, and protection from
137 expropriation to evaluate the profitability of potential solar plants to enhance transparency
138 and investment;
139
140 11. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the International Research Center for Renewable
141 Energy (IRCRES) to conduct research on Energy Storage Technologies to find affordable and efficient
142 solutions to store energy from renewable energies for the use of solar energy in times of less to none
143 sun radiation;
144
145 12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:
146
147 a. To raise awareness among vulnerable communities and developing Member States
148 regarding the utilization of energy resources in a sustainable way to reduce greenhouse gas
149 emissions by implementing awareness campaigns through the use of social media and
150 partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society
151 organizations (CSOs);
152
153 b. To retain the concept of renewable energy auctions developed by IRENA and export and
154 adapt the idea to the Asian and Pacific energy markets by entrusting the Committee on
155 Macroeconomic Policy, Poverty Reduction and Financing for Development as well as the
156 Committee on Energy to provide technical assistance to the IRENA so that these auctions
157 can function in the region through:
158
159 i. Auctions that will be specifically tailored to different areas in the region that will
160 provide Member States in need with the opportunity to bid and obtain electrical grid,

- 161 and green-power construction and management contracts at low costs from private
162 energy companies;
- 163 ii. The supervision of IRENA to ensure that the private energy companies that put their
164 services up for auction are properly vetted beforehand so that all Members States'
165 lands and populations are protected from any forms of abuse such as the unlawful
166 exploitation of resources or populations;
- 167 iii. The encouragement of increased competition among participating bidders in order to
168 bring prices down, which can be done through the promotion of policy dialogue and
169 networking among participants;
- 170 iv. The financial and managerial assistance from the IRENA's SIDS Lighthouse
171 Initiative, which has the main goal to mobilize funds from different sectors in order to
172 provide renewable energy to SIDS, and then uses these funds to enable Member
173 States to easily access new and affordable sources of financing;
- 174 v. The determination of an auction's demand for renewable energy related services,
175 and the assessment of new or existing markets by deciding ahead of time what is to
176 be procured and under what circumstances and also by considering:
- 177 1. The volume of product being auctioned and how this volume can and will be
178 affected by the offer;
- 179 2. The periodicity of available bidders and sellers as well as long-term
180 commitments between participants;
- 181 3. Demand-side agreements that have been made between bidders and sellers
182 to advocate growth in the renewable energy sector, and to stimulate the
183 demand for the goods and services being auctioned;
- 184 vi. And as seen in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;
- 185
- 186 c. To create a regional marine research center, funded through PPPs, in order to accelerate the
187 development of the marine energy industry and economically feasible marine energy
188 technologies, and increase recognition of marine energy in the renewable energy supply
189 portfolio of the region by:
- 190
- 191 i. Assembling a regional group of experts to conduct national resources assessments,
192 and to identify areas with high potential energy programs;
- 193 ii. Employing existing technologies and developing improved energy devices fixed on
194 the shore, seabed or floating out at sea, capable of generating electricity from both
195 the kinetic and potential energy available in waves and tide, and using the Flywheel
196 Energy Storage (FES) technology to deposit energy and effectively use it during off-
197 peak periods;
- 198
- 199 d. To further encourage cooperation between the Committee on Energy and Member States
200 to supervise and coordinate national energy policies within the Asia and the Pacific region,
201 and implement best practices of sustainable energy to ensure a durable transition to
202 sustainable energy by:
- 203
- 204 i. Considering existing infrastructures of different the Member States;
- 205 ii. Proposing sustainable and adapted energy infrastructures to Member States;
- 206 iii. Emphasizing the importance of building durable and resilient energy infrastructure;
- 207
- 208 e. To propose the Statistic Committee to continue its analytical research, and to publish reports
209 that ensure the appropriate information for Member States and their respective population on:
- 210
- 211 i. The advantages and disadvantages of the existing technologies and methods used;
- 212 ii. Methods to increase energy efficiency;
- 213 iii. Different aspects and areas of sustainable energy technologies such as geothermal,
214 hydropower, and water supply energy;
- 215 iv. Social, environmental and economic impact of the importance of the data provided
216 above.