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

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Mihai Gheorghe Cioc</td>
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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

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<th>Code</th>
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<td>ESCAP/1/1</td>
<td>Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands</td>
<td>26 in favour, 5 against, 2 abstentions</td>
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<td>ESCAP/1/2</td>
<td>Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands</td>
<td>31 in favour, 0 against, 2 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESCAP/1/3</td>
<td>Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands</td>
<td>29 in favour, 2 against, 2 abstentions</td>
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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.
The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015) with regards to Sustainable Development Goal 11 concerning sustainable cities and communities as well as Goal 7 regarding affordable and clean energy,

Recalling Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolution 72/6 of 2016 that calls upon Member States for regional cooperation and full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging the importance of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets concerning renewable energy, such as target 7.2, which is related to increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix,

Acknowledging the significance of meeting the SDG target 9.1, which is to develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, and target 7.A that stresses the need to promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology,

Bearing in mind targets of SDG 11, especially 11.2 regarding the access to sustainable transport systems for all, and 11.B referring to the need for cities to adopt policies towards resource efficiency,

Recognizing the common thread of the Paris Agreement (2015), which promotes the transition to sustainable development,

Recognizing the growing energy demand in cities due to the rapid increase of urban population within the Asia and the Pacific region,

Noting the role of smart cities, which are defined as cities in which traditional infrastructure is integrated and coordinated with information and communications technology (ICTs) and other new digital technologies, in order to make cities more efficient and sustainable, such as in regards to energy consumption,

Recognizing the initiative of the 2019 report on the Future of Asia and Pacific Cities drafted by the Centre of Livable Cities Singapore (CLCS) and the ESCAP, which explores the need for smart cities in the region,

Noting the initiative of the United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) which provides guidelines, framework, and tools to finance and use ICTs in order to ease the transition to smart sustainable cities,

Noting United Nations United Smart Cities program (USC) initiated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and other industrial partners to promote sustainable development of cities,

Recognizing the initiatives of Member States in the promotion of Smart City solutions such as, but not limited to, World Cities Summit in Singapore, Philippines’ New Clark City Project, Smart Cities Council, India’s Smart City Mission, and the Sun Rise initiative in France,
Recalling the 7th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum, which sought to provide a platform to discuss and solve the region’s challenges related to urban development by gathering urban stakeholders, engaged policymakers from local and national governments, financial institutions, (non-governmental organizations) NGOs, and the private sector,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Invites Member States to engage in region-wide cooperation in sustainable and resilient urban development by participating in the regular meetings, such as World Cities Summit and Asia Pacific Urban Forum, to facilitate multilateral dialogue to allow for technical assistance and build cooperation within the region to collaborate and exchange best-case practices, technology, and research projects;

2. Notes the importance public-private partnerships (PPPs) between researchers, corporations, NGOs, local and national governments, citizens and investors among Member States for transition to sustainable cities and their role in development of joint implementation projects within U4SSC guidelines and framework, that includes multiple cities across Member States in the region in order to ease access to private sector funding and secure successful implementation;

3. Recommends Member States to consider supporting the development of smart city solutions by:

   a. Promoting renewable energy conservation and storage using technologies such as battery coating, battery cell improvement, converting unused heat to electric energy, efficient energy storage solutions, etc.;
b. Advocating for efficient energy management in urban areas though methods laid out in the EECI, as well as through:

   i. Creating private decentralized green energy production centers that will work as independent grids providing energy supply in the area;
   
   ii. The promotion of energy-efficient architectural design through insulating urban infrastructures, using low-energy lighting and efficient heating solutions based on the Leadership in Energy in Energy and Design (LEED) guidelines;
   
   iii. Furthering the development of "green zones" to insulate the buildings and decrease CO2 and heat emissions such as green architecture and rooftop farming practices;

   c. Securing the supply of energy by ensuring the quality of the energy and the safety of the energy producing facilities through the implementation of safe work measures and proper technology management;

4. Notes the importance and the benefits for Member States to explore the Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No. 87 Transport and Sustainable Development Goals regarding urban sustainable transportation and Greener Cities Partnership to promote the use of cleaner vehicles and fuels which can meet growing energy demands;

5. Recommends urban settlements within Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), Least Developing Countries (LDCs), and developing countries to boost their sustainable energy capacities by implementing attractive legal frameworks as developed within the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

6. Notes that disaster-prone cities within Member States must ensure disaster resilient forms of energy in order to consistently meet growing energy demands and secure stable urban development;

7. Recommends Member States to promote the implementation of the “Indicators for Resilient Cities” developed by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);

8. Further notes the importance of informing and including vulnerable populations in the decision-making process of the transition to sustainable energy and resilient infrastructure within urban areas;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary of ESCAP:

   a. To organize regular workshops and conferences for governmental institutions to improve their policy and capacity-building for coordinating Member States in their efforts to transition to smart sustainable cities;
   
   b. To continue spreading awareness about sustainable, resilient, and smart city practices by means of regular regional reports;
   
   c. To explore possibilities of integrating urban technological solutions that will generate electricity in order to gradually make cities within Member States energy self-sufficient such as integrating solar panels in urban design (such as rooftops), wind turbines, and energy generating sidewalks;
   
   d. To explore the use of new technologies such as blockchain, near-field communication systems, and artificial intelligence in to ease the transition to smart cities within Member States.
The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Reiterating Article LXII of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which makes recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recognizing the progress made through the Regional-Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda (2017) towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), which addresses the complications that could arise from transitioning to sustainable energy in Asia and the Pacific,

Noting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, which strives to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, modern energy for all,

Acknowledging the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency and the International Solar Alliance in Asia and Pacific on improving energy access in rural areas,

Deeply concerned by the challenges faced by Member States in the Asia and the Pacific due to their geographical location, especially those Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are not yet provided with electricity,

Aware of the infrastructure challenges which are derived from different geographical constraints within each region,

Regretting the continued lack of input from underrepresented groups on pursuing sustainable energy while meeting growing energy demands,

Cognizant of the need for diversified solutions to ensure universal access to sustainable energy in remote areas and the potential of off-grid energy production to satisfy this growing need,

Expressing concern for the present inequalities between and within Member States in Asia and the Pacific regarding the progress made in expanding the access of clean and sustainable energy to their citizens,

Acknowledging the progress made by the Asia Pacific Energy Portal and the Energy Access Practitioner Network to gather data and bring communities together to further the SDGs,

Referring to the mandate of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on Energy, to meet annually and provide policy research and technical assistance promoting energy infrastructure and sustainable energy technology,

Expressing satisfaction with the full and effective participation in the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway (2014) and its dedication towards sustainable development,

Acknowledging previous efforts to address growing energy demands, such as the Ministerial Declaration and Plan of Action on Regional Cooperation for Enhanced Energy Security and the Sustainable Use of Energy in Asia and the Pacific,

Reaffirming its commitment to sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific as expressed in ESCAP resolution 72/6 (2016) on “Committing to the Effective Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific,”
Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/288 (2009) “The Future We Want,” which is the outcome document of the United Nations Conference of Sustainable Development and recognizes that the participation of underrepresented populations drives economic growth and sustainable development,

1. **Invites** all Member States to implement the following proposed guidelines, to be referred as ELECTrification for Remote Areas (ELECTRA), for the purpose of promoting universal access to electricity and which will:
   
   a. Prioritize renewable energy sources when developing energy infrastructure, such as solar, hydro, and geothermal power;

   b. Encourage collaboration between Member States and Sub-regional Offices through an aggregated report to the Asia Pacific Energy Portal, for the purpose of assisting policy-making on energy development by analyzing and measuring:
      
      i. Potential locations for renewable infrastructures development, and their capacity to produce energy;
      
      ii. Projected expenses involved in the establishment of such projects;

   c. Further expand upon electrical infrastructure in under-served areas by identifying on-grid zones to which the national grid is to be connected and off-grid zones in which policies that prioritize autonomous sustainable energy solutions through economic incentives towards private companies that ensures market shares for the negotiated time frame between the state and the private sector;

2. **Encourages** Member States to create policies that facilitate cross-border cooperation between private and public sectors and incentivize the production and transportation of sustainable energy by:
   
   a. Supporting business practices that respect local laws and further facilitate cooperation within Member States;

   b. Introducing financial incentives for private sector investment in sustainable energy such as:
      
      i. Tax reductions to create a lucrative market for private investors to join the renewable energy market;
      
      ii. Risk guarantees and debt forgiveness programs that may include but are not limited to partial or full-loss compensation;
      
      iii. Low-interest loans preferably with fixed rates in order to provide a safe and accessible environment for foreign investment;

   c. Promoting the Network for Infrastructure Transition and Investment (NEITI) platform in order to implement ELECTRA’s goal of international grid-expansion to:
      
      i. Enable foreign private investment directed toward the production of sustainable energy projects;
      
      ii. Develop linkages between Member States physical energy infrastructures;

3. **Proposes** the publication of analytical reports on technology and methods used by renewable energy producing companies in order to have detailed data on:
   
   a. Concrete plans aimed at long-term energy efficiency;

   b. Estimated costs, demands, and profits;

   c. Public private partnership initiatives for the development of sustainable energy;

   d. Different sustainable energy technologies that can withstand the effects of natural disasters such as geothermal energy and hydropower technologies;
e. The social, environmental, and economic impact generated by sustainable energy projects which would highlight the importance of sustainability in communities;

4. Encourages Member States to meet growing energy demands by integrating a specialized program within their existing educational curriculum that would involve youth in improving energy consumption levels in the region:

a. Highlighting the need to create a cross-curriculum initiative that allows the integration of multiple subjects within a specified program;

b. Introducing sustainable solution fairs that work on engaging youth in an interactive environment that empowers them to develop sustainable innovations;

c. Developing a coherent understanding of future demands and the importance of maintaining a current and relevant focus on sustainable resources;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary:

a. Prioritize the establishment of a regional network for the transition toward sustainable energy sources, namely the Network for Infrastructure Transition and Investment (NEITI), at the upcoming Committee on Energy meeting, in order to:

i. Foster cooperation between Member States, civil society organizations, academic experts, and the private sector;

ii. Bridge the gap between rural and urban energy accessibility, and the disparity between developed and developing Member States;

iii. Enable multilateral dialogue, share data and best practices regarding renewable energy development programs;

iv. Develop public-private partnerships (PPPs) for research and investment opportunities;

b. Advise the Committee on Social Development to foster youth and community-based capacity-building in pursuit of achieving SDG 7 and implementing ELECTRA by:

i. Providing training on how to properly operate and maintain the sustainable energy infrastructure, especially for youth, to promote the transition to sustainable energy infrastructure, and to better meet the growing energy demands;

ii. Promoting especially the education and training of youth on the maintenance of sustainable energy infrastructure to look towards the future of sustainable energy;

c. Ensure the inclusion of underrepresented groups in renewable energy efforts by:

i. Supporting regional organizations which meaningfully promote access to energy for all;

ii. Further engaging the leadership of underrepresented groups in energy infrastructure policy decision-making processes;

iii. Supporting and training underrepresented groups on the operation and maintenance of sustainable energy infrastructure;

d. Report on the progress of the implementation of infrastructure transition projects to the Committee of Energy;

e. Provide technical assistance to Member States implementing policies along the lines of ELECTRA;

f. Establish guidelines for Member States regarding the monitoring and evaluation of electrification levels, taking note of ESCAP data collection expertise;
g. Support all Member States by encouraging the integration of labor standard mechanisms into the national rural and urban energy sectors.
The Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing Article XXV of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) that establishes access to energy as one of the human rights to adequate standards of living,

Recalling the Paris Agreement (2015) and its main goal to keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius by reducing greenhouse emissions, which are caused by conventional means of generating electricity and cooking fuels such as charcoal and wood, and its statements concerning the combatting of climate change,

Referring to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) which builds on pre-existing frameworks such as the Monterrey Consensus (2002) and the Doha Declaration (2008), and gives new directions to Member States on creating, developing and diffusing new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms,

Emphasizing the importance of keeping statistics on demographic developments including, but not limited to urbanization and increasing population to gauge future demands of sustainable energy,

Noting the positive effects of public-private partnerships (PPPs) especially raising economic growth rates and facilitating investment in human capital,

Recognizing successful coordination between international funding efforts such as the Green Climate Fund, World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank to promote efficient renewable energy infrastructure,

Acknowledging the Sustainable Energy for All (SEA4ALL) initiative in General Assembly resolution 65/151 (2011) on “International Year of Sustainable Energy for all” that strives to achieve SDG 7 to provide universal renewable energy access to all through gaining aid in finance,

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” including, but not limited to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7.1.1 focusing on ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, SDG 7.B targeting the expansion of infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, and SDG 11.2 mentioning to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all,

Acknowledging the Alliance of Rural Electrification (ARE) and its work to connect the private sector with ways of providing electricity to individuals,

Recalling the 2018 Energy Transition Pathways for the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific Report that stresses the need to develop resilient renewable energy infrastructure,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific (ESCAP) commitment to the Asia-Pacific Interagency Network on Youth (APINY),

Guided by ESCAP’s 2015 coordinating initiatives and facilitating the work of regional bodies especially with a focus on renewable energy and data management, and recognizing the work of international and regional organizations on sustainable energy such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA), and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) that entertain measurements and estimations research
on the promotion of transitioning to renewable energies and the implementation status of renewable 
energy as well as on expected energy demands,

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

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

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

1. Encourages Member States to cooperate on a regional level through the utilization of resources and 
data made available by the Committee on Energy when planning to obtain and expanding methods 
of energy supply;

2. Proposes that Member States consider the opportunities and challenges for infrastructure 
development in border regions during the next Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in 
2020,

3. Encourages Member States to integrate the subject of sustainable energy into public school 
curriculum in order to involve the youth in improving sustainable energy in the future;

4. Further encourages Member States to use PPPs in order to change private companies’ perspectives 
as a way to fund sustainable energy development as a long-term project by:
   a. adjusting tax incentives and government subsidies for companies that invest in renewable 
      energy;
   b. applying for funding to the Green Climate Fund when Public Private Partnerships cannot 
      meet the demand for energy infrastructure;

5. Suggests that Member States collaborate with UNOPS in order to:
   a. Ensure efficient implementation of sustainable energy infrastructure projects such as 
      hydropower plants and solar power projects;
   b. Monitor the budget and funding of these projects through UNOPS’ project management 
      services;
   c. Provide expertise and advice in areas of sustainability, such as using renewable resources 
      and improving resilience in Member States;

6. Invites the Member States to endorse the measurement and estimation research by the IRENA to 
implement economic diversity of the rural areas, and collaboration with the Alliance for Rural 
Electrification (ARE) to collect data on off-grid and mini-grid solar panels and photovoltaic;

7. Recommends Member States to promote Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology amongst 
carbon emitting industries, such as refineries and fossil fuel carbon plants, in order to capture carbon 
dioxide emissions before they enter the atmosphere and meet energy demands in an 
environmentally-responsible manner;

8. Recommends to the Committee of Energy to extend the Support Renewable Energy Deployment 
training program to rural areas within the Member States promoting affordability means such as the 
implementation of pay-as-you-go projects for solar panels on a small-scale basis to enable small 
businesses and private house owners to be self-sufficient in their energy consumption;
9. **Proposes** the publication of an analytical research report inspired by the IRENA Renewable Energy Market Analysis on the Gulf Cooperation Council, on existing projects and companies within the Asian-Pacific region which produce renewable energy, in order to have detailed data on:

   a. The qualities and weak links of the technologies and methods used so that it is possible to:
      
      i. Make a concrete plan for future improvements to boost efficiency;
      
      ii. Estimate the costs and profit that could potentially emerge from the projects in the near future;
      
      iii. Successfully plan future sustainable energy initiatives and use the observed data as proof, with the intention of encouraging more private and public sectors to take part in the development of sustainable energy;

   b. Different aspects and areas of sustainable energy technologies including:
      
      i. Sustainable energy sources that can withstand the effects of natural disasters;
      
      ii. Geothermal energy technology and the expansion of its use by Member States;
      
      iii. Hydropower for clean and sustainable energy that combines hydroelectricity with a number of other benefits such as flood control, irrigation, and water supply;

   c. The social, environmental and economic impact generated by the sustainable energy projects so that the population can recognize the importance of sustainability in their communities;

10. **Encourages** Member States to collaborate with the ISA on:

    a. Training programs on the construction and maintenance, and evaluation of the productivity and profitability of potential solar energy projects to attract solar energy investments;

    b. Establishing a certificate system containing criteria on air temperature, insolation, irrigation, local knowledge in the maintenance and construction of solar projects, and protection from expropriation to evaluate the profitability of potential solar plants to enhance transparency and investment;

11. **Encourages** Member States to collaborate with the International Research Center for Renewable Energy (IRCRE) to conduct research on Energy Storage Technologies to find affordable and efficient solutions to store energy from renewable energies for the use of solar energy in times of less to none sun radiation;

12. **Requests** the Executive Secretary:

    a. To raise awareness among vulnerable communities and developing Member States regarding the utilization of energy resources in a sustainable way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by implementing awareness campaigns through the use of social media and partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs);

    b. To retain the concept of renewable energy auctions developed by IRENA and export and adapt the idea to the Asian and Pacific energy markets by entrusting the Committee on Macroeconomic Policy, Poverty Reduction and Financing for Development as well as the Committee on Energy to provide technical assistance to the IRENA so that these auctions can function in the region through:

      i. Auctions that will be specifically tailored to different areas in the region that will provide Member States in need with the opportunity to bid and obtain electrical grid,
and green-power construction and management contracts at low costs from private
energy companies;

ii. The supervision of IRENA to ensure that the private energy companies that put their
services up for auction are properly vetted beforehand so that all Members States’
lands and populations are protected from any forms of abuse such as the unlawful
exploitation of resources or populations;

iii. The encouragement of increased competition among participating bidders in order to
bring prices down, which can be done through the promotion of policy dialogue and
networking among participants;

iv. The financial and managerial assistance from the IRENA’s SIDS Lighthouse
Initiative, which has the main goal to mobilize funds from different sectors in order to
provide renewable energy to SIDS, and then uses these funds to enable Member
States to easily access new and affordable sources of financing;

v. The determination of an auction’s demand for renewable energy related services,
and the assessment of new or existing markets by deciding ahead of time what is to
be procured and under what circumstances and also by considering:

1. The volume of product being auctioned and how this volume can and will be
affected by the offer;

2. The periodicity of available bidders and sellers as well as long-term
commitments between participants;

3. Demand-side agreements that have been made between bidders and sellers
to advocate growth in the renewable energy sector, and to stimulate the
demand for the goods and services being auctioned;

vi. And as seen in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;

c. To create a regional marine research center, funded through PPPs, in order to accelerate the
development of the marine energy industry and economically feasible marine energy
technologies, and increase recognition of marine energy in the renewable energy supply
portfolio of the region by:

i. Assembling a regional group of experts to conduct national resources assessments,
and to identify areas with high potential energy programs;

ii. Employing existing technologies and developing improved energy devices fixed on
the shore, seabed or floating out at sea, capable of generating electricity from both
the kinetic and potential energy available in waves and tide, and using the Flywheel
Energy Storage (FES) technology to deposit energy and effectively use it during off-
peak periods;

d. To further encourage cooperation between the Committee on Energy and Member States
to supervise and coordinate national energy policies within the Asia and the Pacific region,
and implement best practices of sustainable energy to ensure a durable transition to
sustainable energy by:

i. Considering existing infrastructures of different the Member States;

ii. Proposing sustainable and adapted energy infrastructures to Member States;

iii. Emphasizing the importance of building durable and resilient energy infrastructure;

e. To propose the Statistic Committee to continue its analytical research, and to publish reports
that ensure the appropriate information for Member States and their respective population on:

i. The advantages and disadvantages of the existing technologies and methods used;

ii. Methods to increase energy efficiency;

iii. Different aspects and areas of sustainable energy technologies such as geothermal,
hydropower, and water supply energy;

iv. Social, environmental and economic impact of the importance of the data provided
above.