



American Model United Nations

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and
the Pacific**

**Report to the Economic and Social Council
on Energy Security and Sustainable
Development in Asia and the Pacific**

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1 **Executive Summary**

2
3 The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has prepared for
4 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) its report on Energy Security and
5 Sustainable Development in the Asia Pacific Region. The following report covers a broad
6 cross section of sub-topics including the construction of transnational pipelines in the
7 Asian Highway Network, unique geographic challenges, limitations facing land locked
8 and island members, financing of investment projects in this sector, alternative energy
9 resources among other topics.

10
11 The members of ESCAP expressed their concern for the growing number of rural, urban,
12 and unsettled migrants without access to electricity. It was discussed that the right to
13 development is a human right, and consequently energy security must be addressed in
14 order to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDG'S), in light of such realities
15 renewed focus on the topic of energy security.

16
17 The report attempts to address the supply and demand concerns for the Asian and the
18 Pacific region, in particular the concentration of resources within a limited number of
19 members, the lack of progress due to high barriers to entry in the market, and increasing
20 disparity between energy production within the region.

21
22 Deliberations focused on infrastructure and regional energy security, regional cooperation
23 through such mechanisms as expanded transnational pipeline networks, off-grid solar
24 systems, micro-hydro-power plants, and responsible geothermal power. While a small
25 percentage of renewable energy technology is being implemented to modernize and
26 diversify energy supplies in the region, fossil fuels are still a valuable energy resource.
27 Obstacles inherent in the geography, infrastructure, and available technology of some
28 members hinder their ability to diversify their energy supplies. Members of ESCAP play a
29 crucial role in global energy production, contributing 46 percent of the total global energy
30 supply. However statistics on energy self-sufficiency display that the region does not
31 produce enough energy to meet overall demand requirements. Lack of physical
32 infrastructure, human capital, and capacity present perhaps the most daunting challenge to
33 the ability of members in the region to maximize energy efficiency and utilize their full
34 spectrum of energy resources.

35
36 Financing is essential to the creation of new infrastructure and the modernization of
37 existing systems. To this end, this body recognizes the promotion of foreign aid, foreign
38 direct investments, and a focus on public-private partnerships including specialized
39 private equity funds to further the development of infrastructure. The ESCAP recognizes
40 the geographic and political challenges posed to various members, especially landlocked
41 and island members. Limitations stemming from these geographic realities are not limited
42 to focal points of trade in the ESCAP region, but include social, economic, and
43 environmental constraints. In spite of these challenges, cooperative energy agreements are
44 essential to promoting interstate cooperation in the region.

46 **Chapter I**
47 **Matters calling for action by the Economic and social Council or brought to its**
48 **attention**

49
50 **A. Draft resolutions for consideration by the Economic and Social Council**
51

52 The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific recommends to the
53 Economic and Social Council the consideration of the following draft resolution:
54

55 **Draft Resolution II**
56

57 *The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,*

59 *Recognizing* the need for the regional Implementation Plan for Sustainable
60 Development in Asia and the Pacific,
61

62 *Noting with grave concern* that demand for energy in the Asia-Pacific region is to
63 increase by 47 percent over the next 25 years, with Asia and the Pacific accounting for
64 almost 50 percent of the total global energy demand by 2030,
65

66 *Bearing in mind* that regional energy supplies remain dependent on biomass
67 energy resources,
68

69 *Also keeping in mind* that the consequences of the lack of access to clean and
70 environmentally friendly energy resources will lead to an increase of poverty, spread of
71 diseases, and mortality rate,
72

73 *Reaffirming* the need to establish mechanisms for enforcing rules supported by
74 individual state and the need to negotiate with existing members for suitable conditions of
75 regulation to the Economic and Social Commission,
76

77 *Acknowledging* the sovereign right of independent countries to utilize their own
78 resources, pursue their own environmental and developmental policies, have the
79 responsibility to ensure that activities within their own resources are pursuant to their
80 policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control
81 do not cause damage to the environment of other states or of allies beyond their national
82 borders,
83

84 *Recalling* that many developing members currently rely solely upon non-
85 renewable sources of energy that have effects outside of their borders,
86

87 1. *Requests* that developed members aid developing members' in areas of
88 technology sharing or finance;
89

90 2. *Recommends* multilateral co-operation in the issue of energy security and
91 sustainable development;

92

93 3. *Advises* Member States to ensure that none of their energy resource-based
94 infrastructure is developed to the detriment of the people residing in their country and the
95 states nearby;

96

97 4. *Urges* developing members to increase their support of renewable sources of
98 energy such as hydroelectric power and solar energy while at the same time decreasing
99 their dependence on non-renewable resources such as oil and coal;

100

101 5. *Encourages* further discussion on the topic of Energy Security and Sustainable
102 Development within Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

103 **Chapter II**

104

105 **Consideration of Energy Security and Sustainable Development in Asia and the**
106 **Pacific**

107

108 At its third through seventh meetings, from 18 to 20 November 2012, the Commission
109 considered agenda item 1, the priority theme: Energy Security and Sustainable
110 Development in Asia and the Pacific.

111

112 For its consideration of this item the Commission had before it the following documents:

113

114 (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council on energy security and sustainable
115 development in Asia and the Pacific (E/ESCAP/64/34);

116

117 (b) Report of the Statistics omits second session(E/ESCAP/67/12;

118

119 (c) Report of the Economic and Social Council on promoting trade and investment
120 in low-carbon goods and services (E/ESCAP/CTI(2)/2);

121

122 (d) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Annual Report
123 /ESCAP/67/2)

124

125

126 (f) Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific 67/5
127 titled Renewable Energy for Rural livelihoods

128

129 **A. Deliberations**

130

131 Temporary energy supply and demand patterns are not functioning efficiently enough to
132 address energy security issues within Asia and the Pacific region. Few members control
133 large quantities of energy reserves while other members depend almost entirely on
134 importated resources. The capacity to purchase sufficient amounts of raw materials is a
135 luxury that very few can afford. The price of energy resources is based primarily on global
136 demand relative to the global supply, meaning that the rate of consumption determines the
137 rate at which the price for such resources increases. Second, when global consumption is
138 concentrated so strongly between so few of the world 's populations, a member 's value to
139 suppliers as a potential buyer is limited by its purchasing power in relation to the largest
140 consumers. Thus unequal rates of consumption are sustained, in part, because the market
141 rates effectively punish developing members for not consuming enough even though
142 these members do not have the means to consume more in the first place. In summation,
143 the system propagates the continual development of energy consumption in developed
144 members while less developed members face increasingly steeper prices.

145

146 Fossil fuels dominate energy resources, with a small percentage of renewable energy
147 technologies being implemented in a modern energy supply diversification. A mixture of
148 a members' energy portfolio is crucial for energy security insofar as it reduces the

149 volatility effects of imported energy or energy supply shocks.

150

151 The obstacles that hinder the ability of members to diversify resources include, but are
152 not limited to geography, infrastructure, and technology. Although geographical realities
153 are rigid, there is potential for improvement in infrastructure and technology which will
154 in turn increase efficiency in energy production.

155

156 The region holds abundant renewable energy resources including geothermal power,
157 hydroelectric, biomass, solar, and wind, among others. For example, this region holds 40
158 percent of the world's hydroelectric potential. Biofuels are found in most areas of the
159 region where agricultural crops such as corn, sugarcane, cassava, jetropha, eucalyptus,
160 ground nuts, and oil palm can be grown.

161

162 Energy production in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
163 (ESCAP) region accounts for 46 percent of the total energy production in the world. The
164 crude oil produced in Asia and the Pacific contributes to 30 percent of the world's total
165 supply. Nuclear power in the region represents 28 percent of globally installed nuclear
166 capacity. However, renewable energy, including hydropower, accounts for only 9 percent
167 of primary energy production in the region.

168

169 Statistics on energy self-sufficiency display that the region does not produce enough
170 energy to meet overall demand requirements. Due to unequal distribution of energy
171 resources, energy trade has become a significant factor in supply security. As for trade in
172 the region members are net exporters of solid and gas fuels resources and net importers of
173 liquid fuels. Since 2005, within the ESCAP region, energy import dependency increased
174 to 31 percent of the world's total while exports accounted for 35 percent of total global
175 exports. In developed nations the highest level of energy dependency is 82 percent.

176

177 The region accounts for approximately 40 percent of the world's total consumption of
178 energy, with an annual growth rate of five and four tenths percent. Energy consumption
179 levels per capita are much lower than those in the rest of the world. For the less
180 developed members in the region per capita consumption is the lowest, showing that
181 energy is not being equally distributed throughout the region and that unequal gaps exist
182 which in turn negatively affect quality of life in these areas.

183

184 In addition, a lack of infrastructure diminishes the ability of nations to harness the
185 potential energy output of the region. Available resources are often rendered useless due
186 to lack of infrastructure necessary to enable the potential of energy resources. Power grids
187 in the region are often antiquated and a lack of pipelines and other distributive tools raises
188 the price and reduces the availability of energy. The 928.8 million people living in rural,
189 migrant, and urban communities in developing Asia that do not have access to electricity.
190 This demonstrates the tangible struggles that accompany the lack of a well-developed
191 infrastructure.

192

193 Whether creating new infrastructures or updating currently existing systems financing is a
194 key factor in these developments. The key to success is within energy efficient measures,

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195 and renewable energy options in the agricultural, commercial, industrial, residential, and
196 transport sectors. It is estimated \$9 trillion dollars will be required in order to achieve the
197 assurance of baseline security for all members of ESCAP. Energy infrastructure
198 development is one of the essential national programs that requires entities to ensure the
199 distribution of a proper supply of energy to consumers. Even if available traditional
200 international funding sources are considered, a shortage of approximately \$344 billion in
201 financing energy infrastructure initiatives for the region is estimated annually. Since
202 current amounts of official development assistance total is only \$5.4 billion per year for
203 funding energy projects within developing members, the necessary financial resources
204 will require mobilization elsewhere.

205
206 One option to provide funding is to open up large investment opportunities for private
207 investors and to allow their participation in energy infrastructure development through
208 specialized private equity funds. A specific example is a regional revenue bond initiative
209 through which bonds would be issued for the long-term financing of infrastructure
210 ventures. Other innovative financing options, such as carbon finance, could also be
211 streamlined for the development of energy infrastructure. The increasing role of the
212 private sector in various forms of financing, including public-private partnerships, could
213 also be assessed. Consideration could also be given to the possible establishment of a
214 financing mechanism, such as a financial special purpose vehicle, for the development of
215 the energy infrastructure in the region.

216
217 A growing concern of ESCAP is the collateral environmental impact of current and future
218 state policies upon neighboring countries. Members possess the sovereign right to utilize
219 their own resources pursuant to their established environmental and developmental
220 policies, a fact not contested by this body. There exists however an inherent responsibility
221 which dictates that these efforts be conducted in a way that prevents negative impacts
222 upon environmental conditions of adjacent members. While infrastructure development
223 and resource acquisition are essential concerns shared equally by all members, these
224 needs should not take precedence over the integrity of environmental systems.
225 Degradation of the global commons poses a threat to each member without
226 discrimination, and therefore should be recognized as a severe and threatening
227 impediment to development.

228
229 There have been many promising new developments including pipelines from Russia to
230 parts of Europe, from Kazakhstan to eastern and western markets; between Turkmenistan,
231 India, Afghanistan, and Pakistan; and the pipeline network currently under construction to
232 connect Myanmar to China. These developments have proven to be insufficient for
233 sustaining global energy development and regional energy security. Moreover, political
234 instability in the region, particularly in the case of the Turkmen, Indian, Pakistan, and
235 Afghani pipelines, threaten the potentially positive outcomes of these developments, and
236 without governmental stability progress on the development of this pipeline cannot be
237 expected to continue.

238
239 In spite of these challenges, cooperative energy agreements are essential to promoting
240 interstate cooperation in the region. The exchange of technologies, cross-cultural

241 understanding, and good faith measures in the region will assist in opening lines of
242 international communication across the Asia and Pacific region, and lay the foundations
243 for peaceful cooperation and economic interdependence.

244
245 The continued success of the Asian Highway Network indicates that an extensive pipeline
246 project is feasible. This presents an ideal context to engage in further international
247 cooperation. Physical infrastructure in the Asian-Pacific region has acted as a microcosm
248 for the continued regional goal of promoting security. Logically, energy security should
249 follow. Specifically, regional security interests, including but not limited to: 1) the
250 Caspian Sea region; 2) Mekong Delta; and 3) South China Sea could benefit from energy
251 security assurance through cooperative pipeline systems. However, this new level of
252 security cannot be achieved without the active engagement of voluntary foreign assistance
253 from interested and able parties.

254
255 The construction of these transnational pipelines will promote the supply chain
256 connectivity that will ensure the smooth functioning of this infrastructure's delivery of
257 natural resources to the consumers in need. The added investment will create jobs in the
258 sector, and increase productivity of labor force.

259
260 To this end, this body recognizes the promotion of foreign aid, foreign direct investments,
261 and public-private partnerships towards the development of such transnational pipeline
262 systems so as to achieve regional energy security as well as political and economic
263 cooperation. It is the hope of this body that such economic activity will further ensure the
264 socioeconomic stability of the region.

265
266 As previously discussed, a significant part of the Asian Pacific population, including
267 remote rural areas, unsettled migrants, and the urban poor are unable to fully utilize
268 conventional means of obtaining energy. In the following paragraphs, ESCAP will offer
269 three potential remedies to this issue.

270
271 One approach is the utilization of an off-grid solar system. The implementation of such a
272 system has provided five hundred thousand migrants within Mongolia with a reliable
273 energy source. These people were, until recently, without electricity. Members that
274 contain these populations will find solar power systems uniquely appropriate due to the
275 units' ability to be broken down, moved, and reinstalled easily. Furthering the reach of
276 electric sources into these populations can foster economic development, educational
277 opportunities, and improve the quality of daily life for affected peoples.

278
279 Another proposed remedy involves micro hydroelectric power plants, which are small-
280 scale hydroelectric projects that produce 100 kW of electricity or less, but typically do not
281 involve the use of dams or reservoirs to power their turbines thereby leaving little to no
282 environmental impact on local areas. These projects require a minimal level of initial
283 infrastructural development due largely to the fact that their use in rural areas does not
284 require direct association with a larger electrical grid. However, the abundance of micro
285 hydroelectric power systems presents an opportunity to forge a nucleus for new, more
286 rural grids that collectively can be connected to more robust national grid systems. In this

287 context, utilization of this energy source can serve as a catalyst at the earliest stages of
288 infrastructural development creating an environment more conducive to overall economic
289 growth.

290
291 Geothermal energy is a highly valuable alternative energy throughout Asia and the Pacific
292 due to the geography of the region, as the potential created by the Ring of Fire is
293 monumental. However, extracting this potential energy is both expensive and volatile;
294 shoddy construction does not create increased pollution as most other power sources do,
295 but instead creates large-scale disasters such as explosions and seismic activity due to
296 mismanagement of steam. As a result, harnessing geothermal power requires large
297 amounts of capital to be invested to accurately construct the infrastructure. Such high
298 costs create a barrier to entry that impedes both small and less-developed members. As
299 the energy potential is significant, and geothermal power is environmentally friendly,
300 encouraging financing for geothermal power in Asia and the Pacific should be a major
301 component of ESCAP's resolutions. Such infrastructure development should be coupled
302 with further development of the systems in which energy extraction takes place.

303
304 Within the ESCAP region, there exist multiple areas in which development of
305 infrastructure is further complicated by geographic circumstances, including the Caspian
306 Sea, the Mekong Delta, and the South China Sea. Therefore, it is vital that the
307 development of these significant points be tailored to account for limitation in
308 infrastructure stemming from realities inherent in the geography.

309
310 Proven and undiscovered oil reserve estimates in the South China Sea range to over 200
311 billion barrels of oil (United States Energy Information Administration). Discussions are
312 beginning on a bilateral and multilateral basis with members of the Association of South
313 East Asian Nations (ASEAN) starting this year regarding the ownership of this property
314 and its rich natural resources. Legal interest, security concerns, and economic concerns
315 must be taken into consideration in accordance with the United Nations Convention on
316 the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

317
318 Limitations stemming from geographic realities are not limited to focal points of trade in
319 the ESCAP region, but entail social, economic, and environmental constraints
320 disproportionately felt by both island and landlocked members. In the case of island
321 members the limited availability of space for the implementation of sustainable
322 technologies such as windmills can be harmful to indigenous species of birds and have an
323 overall negative cascading effect on the unique ecosystems of island members.
324 Landlocked countries utilizing hydroelectric technology run the risk of disrupting the
325 migratory patterns of animals, especially riparian systems, which would adversely affect
326 downstream members. Therefore, any consideration regarding infrastructure
327 development for the purpose of energy security must account for potential impacts in all
328 areas relevant to the development process. Considering the aforementioned information
329 ESCAP members took the initiative to work with synergy in order to move toward
330 potential resolutions and solutions.

331
332 Representatives expressed the appreciation of the work done in May 2011 with the Report
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333 of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) and noted the
334 importance of this sharing of information technology for further advancements of
335 members. This cooperation among Members would allow for further progress towards
336 achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), enhancing diplomatic
337 relationships, and improvement of the socioeconomic conditions of each member.
338 Representatives acknowledge the need to share information and technology to prevent the
339 waste of time and resources on redundant research done by members.

340

341 Representatives acknowledged their preoccupation with the achievement of the
342 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) within the region, and ESCAP asserts that the
343 adage 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure' applies in this scenario. Access to
344 energy, or lack thereof, is a foundation concern for the achievement of the MDG in that it
345 has been shown that increased energy availability contributes to overall poverty eradication.
346 While not formally listed as a MDG the theme of energy security and sustainable
347 development underpins several of the established goals thereby implying and reinforcing
348 the view that energy access is a fundamental human right.

349

350 ESCAP believes that the availability of a wide spectrum of traditional and alternative
351 energy sources, regional cooperation within the spheres of production and delivery, as
352 well as commitment to the maintenance of access to resources will result in greater
353 economic, social, and environmental benefit for all member states. While recognizing
354 state sovereignty this body believes that political concerns should not limit the
355 availability of energy required for the peoples of any member state, nor should the effects
356 of any specific agenda of any member state supersede the importance of energy access
357 within the ESCAP region.

358

359 In the course of deliberations many members expressed willingness to collaborate as a
360 region in pursuit of more efficient and environmentally friendly ways of utilizing existing
361 energy resources such as fossil fuels. Several member states also desire to continue the
362 development and expansion of alternative energy allowing for the free and open sharing
363 of the research, methodologies, and technologies that promise to provide greater stability
364 and security moving forward. On issues regarding the environment and climate change,
365 ESCAP wishes to ensure the implementation of comprehensive and collaborative energy
366 strategies that capitalize upon available resources within individual states for future
367 development of alternative energy sources. Some members believe that to better address
368 the ecological impact of energy as a whole, members must begin to think of the issue of
369 energy security and sustainable development within the ESCAP region as an opportunity
370 for transboundary cooperation at every level. While the worldwide movement toward
371 alternative sources and away from more traditional fuels may signal an eventual shift in
372 the region's own supply, ESCAP acknowledges the need for all sources of energy at the
373 present time. In this context, it is important to recognize the vital role that oil
374 consumption has in fostering growth and industrial development, especially in those
375 under developed countries who have yet to reach the capacity necessary to fully commit
376 to any shift of this nature.

377

378 General concern was raised over aid and guidance towards less developed members.

379 Developed members were concerned that they would need to take on the full financial
380 burden of the technological development of less developed members. These members
381 were fearful that more developed members would have overwhelming control of the
382 energy sector if a request for assistance was made. Finally, there was concern that less
383 developed members would be deserted by the developed members or assistance might be
384 reduced.

385

386 Discussion occurred on forming a panel of advisers as well as an informational network
387 that would work to provide a guide for developing nations. The determined purpose of
388 this panel was to provide expertise to the Asia and Pacific region on the best forms of
389 energy for each member's needs. Furthermore, members recognized the need for the
390 transfer of human capital and expertise.

391

392 It is recognized that developed members are frequently approached for assistance by the
393 international community, and it should be noted that establishing sustainable and secure
394 energy for all members would relieve the burden of developed members in the long run.
395 Over all, this transfer of technology would make large strides towards achieving
396 sustainable and secure energy and aid the growth of members.

397

398 The representative of People's Republic of China would like to reiterate their declaration
399 of sovereignty over the islands of the South China Sea and the adjacent waters. The
400 People's Republic of China currently enjoys their sovereign rights and jurisdiction over
401 the relevant waters as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof. Although ASEAN has
402 attempted to convene about disputes concerning this land by way of a multilateral nature,
403 the People's Republic of China will only progress on a bilateral basis. In accordance, the
404 People's Republic of China does not recognize certain nation states' interpretation of the
405 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and continue to urge other nation states
406 to stay out of their waters. The People's Republic of China would not prefer to engage
407 militarily on the high seas but will resort to that if further violations of their sovereignty
408 continue and make that their only viable road to resolution.

409

410 The representative of the People's Republic of China disapproves of Resolution 1:1 that
411 was passed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the
412 Pacific (ESCAP) on 11/19/2012 with a record of sixteen votes for, twelve votes against,
413 and five abstentions. The specific concern is in regards to operative clause four.

414

415 The intent of several ESCAP member states to merge information sharing networks
416 should be questioned. Specifically, the United States, United Kingdom, and France's
417 involvement in the information sharing raises alarm. Concerns arise from these nation's
418 potential to unfairly influence these energy markets. This potential shift in the influence
419 could have deleterious effects on the future of energy development in developing nations.
420 This open sharing of information networks is not in the interest of the People's Republic
421 of China.

422

423 Representatives from Afghanistan and the Russian Federation are in opposition to
424 Resolution 1:1 operative clause 4, which would allow for the database of technology

425 sharing to be open to the ESCAP members, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
426 and private sector. Agreeing with the dissenting opinion of China, it would be unsavory
427 for nations outside of the Asian-Pacific Region to have access to this database when they
428 are not included in the region of concern. In addition, the inclusion of non-governmental
429 organizations and private sectors should be up to the government in which the
430 organization resides, as to not infringe upon sovereignty of a nation. Since NGOs have a
431 very broad meaning, it is the concern of these delegates that a NGO such as terrorist
432 organizations and non-state actors would gain access and it would be very irresponsible
433 for this Commission to allow for this potential occurrence. Furthermore, there is
434 additional concern that should a terrorist organization or non-state actor gain access from
435 the private sector rather than ESCAP that this would be detrimental to the international
436 community.

437

438 **B. Action taken**

439

440 At the 5th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf
441 of the members of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP),
442 introduced a draft resolution 'Energy Security and Sustainable Development in Asia and
443 the Pacific'. At the 5th meeting, on 19 November, the representatives of United Kingdom
444 and New Zealand introduced revisions to the draft resolution, which were circulated in an
445 informal paper resolution and following were placed on the floor and then voted upon.
446 The resolution concerned energy technology transfers between members, through forums,
447 expertise panel, and other tools. A dissenting viewpoint was brought forth by the People's
448 Republic of China, along with other Asian countries. The dissenting viewpoint was
449 manifested through a contested amendment, which called for the limitation of
450 information sharing to only countries native to Asia to promote South-to-South
451 cooperation. The debate upon the amendment concerned the exclusion of members of the
452 ESCAP body, in particular the United States of America, European nations, as well as
453 Oceania members. The body voted to decline the exclusionary provision of the
454 amendment. Members who voted in favor of the amendment include: Afghanistan,
455 Azerbaijan, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan,
456 Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and Turkmenistan. Members that abstained:
457 Australia, Myanmar, Netherlands, and Philippines; all other members that were present
458 with voting powers voted to decline the amendment.

459

460 The resolution was adopted the body without the amendment, or division of the question
461 on operative clause four. Members that voted against: Cambodia, China, Democratic
462 People Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of
463 Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. Those who abstained from voting
464 were Australia, Azerbaijan, Myanmar, Netherlands, and Tajikistan.

465

466 Draft Resolution I/2 was brought to the floor during the fifth meeting of ESCAP. After
467 debate a motion for adjournment of debate on this resolution was made. This motion was
468 then passed at the start of the sixth meeting of ESCAP.

469 **Chapter III**

470

471 **Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the commission at its 2012 session**

472

473

474 *The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,*

475

476 *Guided by the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21,*

477

478 *Keeping in mind A/RES/65/151 which declares 2012 as the International Year of*
479 *Sustainable Energy for All,*

480

481 *Bearing in mind the work of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*
482 *(Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),*

483

484 *Recalling the 64th Commission Session which stressed the need for regional*
485 *cooperation in technology sharing,*

486

487 *Acknowledging the lack of Millennium Development Goals on the topic of energy*
488 *security,*

489

490 *Reaffirming state sovereignty as defined in the United Nations' (UN) Charter*
491 *Article II,*

492

493 *Noting with grave concern the discrepancy between developed and developing*
494 *members' abilities to garner technologies that would be better able to serve that Member's*
495 *energy needs,*

496

497 1. *Requests* increased cooperation among members in the creation and
498 implementation of clean and renewable energy sources;

499

500 2. *Encourages* developed members to aid developing members, while respecting
501 sovereignty, in the creation of infrastructure and systems of energy delivery;

502

503 3. *Calls upon* developed members to invest in technologies which have a
504 significant possibility of improving energy security for the purpose of furthering regional
505 and national development;

506

507 4. *Calls for* the merging of existing information-sharing networks in order to
508 create an all-inclusive database for use by the government of ESCAP members, and
509 ESCAP-approved NGO's and private sector participants;

510

511 5. *Advises* ECOSOC to create a commission which would organize a forum to be
512 staffed by ESCAP nominees, which would be held once every three years, to be named
513 the Special Commission on Energy Technology Transfer (SCETT);

514

515 6. *Urges* that a panel of experts in the relevant fields, nominated by members and
516 approved by ESCAP members, be created for the purpose of acting as an advisory board
517 and a resource to guide members in the creation of secure energy systems.
518

519 **Chapter IV**

520 **Adoption of the report of the Commission on its seventh session**

521

522 At its seventh meeting on 20 November 2012, the draft report of the Commission was
523 made available for consideration. The commission considered the report, and with one
524 amendment, adopted the report by consensus.