

5. *Urges* landlocked developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region to sign and ratify the Multilateral Agreement on the Establishment of the International Think Tank for the Landlocked Developing Countries of 24 September 2010 at their earliest convenience in order to bring the think tank, which was established in Ulaanbaatar on 27 July 2009, to full operation;

6. *Invites* the development partners to assist landlocked developing countries in fostering cooperation with the transit countries;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To assist landlocked developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, in cooperation with other relevant international entities, in implementing the recommendations of the Ulaanbaatar Declaration;

(b) To continue to assist landlocked developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, in cooperation with other relevant international entities, in their pursuance of the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) To provide, in collaboration with relevant international organizations, necessary assistance to the landlocked developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region during the final review of the Almaty Programme of Action,⁴⁴ which is scheduled for 2013;

(d) To report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission at its sixty-ninth session.

*Fifth plenary meeting
25 May 2011*

Resolution 67/2

Promoting regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy in Asia and the Pacific⁴⁹

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,⁵⁰ in particular those parts which concern energy, and General Assembly resolution 65/151, in which the Assembly decided to declare 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/6 on the implementation of intercountry energy cooperation to enhance energy security for sustainable development with a view to widening access to energy services in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and 64/3 on promoting renewables for energy security and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2010,⁵¹ adopted by the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific on 2 October 2010,

Recognizing that energy security is a key development issue for all countries in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

⁴⁹ See paras. 129 to 145 above.

⁵⁰ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap I, resolution 2, annex.

⁵¹ E/ESCAP/67/8, chap. I, sect. A.

Recognizing also that nearly one billion people in the Asia-Pacific region today do not have access to modern affordable energy services,

Emphasizing the need to improve access to reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy resources for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that energy demand in the Asia-Pacific region is rising faster than in other regions and is projected to almost double by the year 2030 and that fossil fuels are likely to remain the main source of energy for meeting that demand,

Expressing concern that volatile oil prices may threaten the region's nascent recovery from the global economic crisis and its prospects for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Recognizing the potential of various new and renewable energy technologies in meeting the challenges presented by unmet energy demand,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the ESCAP secretariat in promoting subregional energy cooperation with a view to enhancing energy security and sustainable development,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of Governments to promote regional and interregional cooperation for enhanced energy security and sustainable use of energy resources,

1. *Calls upon* all members and associate members to further promote regional cooperation in addressing energy security challenges and to formulate and implement coherent energy policies based on comprehensive assessments of their environmental and social impacts;

2. *Urges* members and associate members, as appropriate, to give due attention to supply-side constraints, the management of energy demand and the consequences of price volatility and potential disruptions to energy supply,

3. *Calls upon* members and associate members to cooperate proactively in the development and deployment of cost-effective new and renewable energy technologies, and to promote cooperation on increasing energy efficiency, in particular, in the context of South-South cooperation;

4. *Encourages* all members and associate members to develop and strengthen efficient policy and regulatory structures at the national and subnational levels that will encourage private-sector investment in energy products;

5. *Also encourages* members and associate members to actively engage the private sector in order to enhance investments, to generate innovations and to take leadership as a partner in creating a sustainable energy future;

6. *Invites* Governments, donor countries, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, international and subregional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society, to actively consider contributing towards the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To strengthen the role and capacity of the ESCAP secretariat in the area of energy security;

(b) To ensure effective coordination with other United Nations bodies and agencies, in particular through UN-Energy, and with multilateral agencies and subregional organizations in working towards enhancing the capacity of ESCAP member States;

(c) To collaborate effectively with development partners in order to mobilize financial and technical support to promote regional cooperation for enhanced energy security;

(d) To assist members and associate members in meeting their energy security challenges through: (i) the collaborative development of energy security scenarios; and (ii) the organization of meetings and regional networking arrangements aimed at promoting the exchange of experiences and information;

(e) To convene, in 2013, the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum at the ministerial level to discuss the progress achieved in the Asia-Pacific region in addressing the energy security challenges at the regional, national and household levels, and to facilitate continuous dialogue among member States with a view to enhancing energy security and working towards sustainable development;

(f) To report to the Commission at its seventieth session on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
25 May 2011*

Resolution 67/3

Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific⁵²

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing that all the Millennium Development Goals are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, and therefore underline the need to pursue these goals through a holistic and comprehensive approach, as well as the need for the members of the Commission to continue rapid economic growth in order to lift millions of people out of poverty and achieve Millennium Development Goal 1, while keeping environmental sustainability high on the agenda, as proposed in Millennium Development Goal 7, while maintaining the pace of growth and environmental vigilance,

Noting with satisfaction the successful holding of the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, held in Astana from 27 September to 2 October 2010, which adopted the Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2010, and the Regional Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2011-2015, and welcomed and endorsed the Astana “Green Bridge” Initiative: Europe-Asia-Pacific Partnership for the Implementation of “Green Growth”,⁵³ as outcomes of the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development,

Noting that the Astana “Green Bridge” Initiative is intended to provide a forum for dialogue among European, Asian and Pacific countries and therefore can serve as a contribution to the preparatory process for the Seventh Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe”, to be held in 2011,

Noting with appreciation the continuous commitment of the Government of Kazakhstan, which has provided financial, expert and logistic support for the

⁵² See paras. 129 to 145 above.

⁵³ See E/ESCAP/67/8.