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The pivotal role of reliable and stable energy connectivity in driving sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [63/210](#) of 19 December 2008, [67/263](#) of 17 May 2013 and [78/149](#) of 19 December 2023 on reliable and stable transit and connectivity of energy and their role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling its resolution [79/211](#) of 19 December 2024, in which it decided to extend until 2030 the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda for sustainable development, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled “Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation”¹ and “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”,²

¹ [A/69/309](#).

² [A/80/374](#).



Taking note also of the summary report of the International Meeting of Experts on Enhancing Energy Connectivity: Fostering Collaboration and Achieving Sustainable Development, held in Ashgabat on 16 and 17 October 2024,³ in accordance with resolution 78/149 to discuss strategies and foster collaboration on enhancing energy connectivity, recognizing its pivotal role in driving sustainable development and addressing the needs of countries with limited domestic energy resources,

Noting the outcome of the High-level Conference on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy and Its Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, held in Ashgabat on 23 April 2009,⁴ as well as the International Meeting of Experts on the Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy for Sustainable Development,⁵ held in Ashgabat on 10 and 11 December 2014 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/263,

Underlining that reliable and stable energy connectivity is underpinned by the capacity of countries to transport, transmit, transform and store energy through different systems or networks,

Noting that stable, efficient and reliable energy connectivity, as a key factor of sustainable development, is in the interest of the entire international community,

Reiterates its appreciation for the generous proposal of the Government of Turkmenistan to host the next Sustainable Energy for All Forum,

Recognizing the need for continued international cooperation in determining ways of ensuring reliable and stable energy connectivity to deliver energy resources to international markets through various transportation systems,

Recognizing also the important role of energy transportation hubs in the reliable and stable transit of energy to international markets,

Welcoming efforts at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels in supporting energy connectivity and transportation systems and facilitating the trade of energy to promote sustainable development,

Underlining the importance of activities of the Expert Working Group on Energy Connectivity established by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in its resolution 73/8 of 19 May 2017,

Emphasizing the need for enhanced coordination among the relevant bodies of the United Nations regional commissions, including the Committee on Sustainable Energy of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Energy Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Energy, Infrastructure and Services Section of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Natural Resources Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Energy Section of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, to foster regular collaboration, joint analytical work and the exchange of experiences on energy connectivity and cross-border infrastructure development,

Highlighting the synergies between the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement⁶ and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁷ and underlining the role of

³ See A/79/594.

⁴ See A/63/843.

⁵ See A/69/725.

⁶ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

reliable and stable energy connectivity in accelerating the transition to sustainable energy systems and addressing climate change,

Recognizing the growing role of artificial intelligence, digitalization and data-driven technologies in transforming energy systems, and emphasizing the potential of these technologies to enhance forecasting, grid optimization, cross-border transmission, storage management and overall energy efficiency, thereby contributing to the development of reliable and stable energy connectivity,

Countries in special situations

Underlining that, without stable, resilient and reliable energy connectivity and transportation, developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, would face difficulties in meeting their own energy demand, taking into consideration the diversity of national situations, policies, specific needs and capacities of developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting reliable and stable energy transportation systems, networks and market frameworks that link them to the regional and international markets,

Welcoming in this regard the Awaza Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [79/233](#) of 24 December 2024, and the Awaza Political Declaration adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Awaza, Turkmenistan, from 5 to 8 August 2025,⁸ which together reaffirm the importance of reliable and stable energy transit and connectivity as the essential instruments for accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Stressing the importance of enhancing inter-island connectivity and linking the economies of small island developing States to regional markets and global supply chains, including by integrating them into existing and emerging maritime and multimodal transport and economic corridors,

1. *Encourages* continued international cooperation in promoting reliable and stable energy connectivity at the national, regional and global levels to advance economic integration and sustainable development, in particular, to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7, on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

2. *Also encourages* efforts for resilient and secure cross-border energy infrastructure and energy connectivity, including electricity transmission lines, pipelines, smart grids, renewable energy integration, storage technologies and digitalization, in order to advance access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

3. *Recognizes* the need to diversify energy sources, enhance the security and resilience of supply chains and integrate renewable and low-carbon energy into connectivity systems;

4. *Encourages* harmonization of regulations and standards across borders, improved transparency and governance of energy markets and the development of enabling policy frameworks that attract investment, promote competition and mobilize innovative financing, including from the private sector;

⁸ Resolution [80/3](#), annex.

5. *Emphasizes* the role of capacity-building, training, technical assistance and knowledge-sharing in enabling developing countries to design, implement and manage energy connectivity initiatives, with support from international organizations and multilateral development banks;

6. *Takes note* of the high-level dialogue on energy held on 24 September 2021 to promote the implementation of the energy-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in support of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All and the voluntary commitments in the form of 200 energy compacts, and also takes note of the Secretary-General's proposed road map for accelerated action on Sustainable Development Goal 7, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,⁹ and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

7. *Recognizes* the need to promote international and interregional platforms that facilitate dialogue and cooperation among energy-producing, transit and consuming countries, with a view to enhancing transparency, building mutual trust and developing reliable and stable energy connectivity frameworks that balance the interests of all parties and contribute to global energy security and sustainable development;

8. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Turkmenistan to continue hosting international expert meetings to discuss strategies and foster collaboration on enhancing energy connectivity, recognizing its pivotal role in driving sustainable development and addressing the needs of countries with limited domestic energy resources;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, on issues relating to reliable and stable energy connectivity, as well as on possible ways to strengthen international cooperation in this sphere, including through the sharing of experiences, information, best practices, lessons learned and capacity-building, and to include such views as an annex to the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session.

⁹ [A/78/201](#).