

**REPORT
OF THE
INTERIM COMMITTEE ON NEW
AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 47 (A/37/47)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1982

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[28 June 1982]

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1	1
II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	2 - 12	2
A. Opening and duration of the session	2 - 5	2
B. Attendance	4 - 9	2
C. Election of officers	10	4
D. Adoption of the agenda	11	4
E. Documentation	12	4
III. OPENING STATEMENTS	13 - 23	5
IV. IMMEDIATE LAUNCHING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY	24 - 68	8
A. Discussion of agenda items 3 (a) and 3 (b)	24 - 57	8
B. Discussion of agenda items 3 (c) and 3 (d)	58 - 68	14
V. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES	69 - 70	17
VI. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE	71 - 114	18
VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE	115	26
VIII. EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE HOST COUNTRY	116 - 117	27

ANNEXES

I. LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE	28
II. STATEMENTS MADE BY DELEGATIONS AT THE 12TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON 18 JUNE 1982	30

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of section II of resolution 36/193 of 17 December 1981, decided "without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements, to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, patterned on the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and ... to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action".

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

2. The session of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was held at Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982. The Committee held 12 meetings (1st to 12th) and a number of informal meetings.

3. The session was opened by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

B. Attendance

4. Representatives of the following States attended the session:

Afghanistan	Greece	Pakistan
Algeria	Ghana	Panama
Angola	Guinea	Paraguay
Argentina	Guinea-Bissau	Peru
Australia	Haiti	Philippines
Austria	Hungary	Poland
Bangladesh	India	Portugal
Belgium	Indonesia	Romania
Benin	Iran	Rwanda
Bhutan	Iraq	Somalia
Brazil	Ireland	Spain
Bulgaria	Israel	Sri Lanka
Burundi	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Ivory Coast	Switzerland
Cape Verde	Jamaica	Sudan
Central African Republic	Japan	Thailand
Chile	Jordan	Thaisia
China	Kenya	Turkey
Colombia	Lao People's	Uganda
Comoros	Democratic Republic	Union of Soviet
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Socialist Republics
Czechoslovakia	Lesotho	United Arab Emirates
Democratic People's	Malawi	United Kingdom of
Republic of Korea	Malaysia	Great Britain and
Denmark	Mali	Northern Ireland
Dominican Republic	Mexico	United Republic of Cameroon
Ecuador	Morocco	United Republic of
Egypt	Nepal	Tanzania
El Salvador	Netherlands	United States of America
Finland	New Zealand	Uruguay
France	Nicaragua	Venezuela
German Democratic Republic	Niger	Yemen
Germany, Federal	Norway	Yugoslavia
Republic of		Zambia

5. The following United Nations organs and bodies were represented:

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

Economic Commission for Latin America
Economic Commission for Africa
Economic Commission for Western Asia
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

6. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization
World Bank
World Meteorological Organization
International Fund for Agricultural Development

7. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented.

8. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented as observers:

African Regional Centre for Technology
Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
Arab Organization for Mineral Resources
Commonwealth Secretariat
Communauté économiques des pays des grands lacs
Council of Europe
European Economic Community
European Space Agency
Istituto Italo Latino Americano
Inter-American Development Bank
Intergovernmental Bureau of Informatics
International Energy Agency
Latin American Energy Organization
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

9. The following non-governmental organizations attended the session:

Baha'i International Community
Catholic Relief Services - United States Catholic Conferences, Inc.
International Alliance of Women
International Association for Water Law
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Institute for Environment and Development
International Juridical Organization
International Society of Social Defence
New International Economic Order Research Centre
Renewable Energy and Environmental Consultation Association
World Energy Conference

C. Election of officers

10. At its 1st and 6th meetings, on 7 and 10 June, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Mr. Sergio CATTANI (Italy)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Marcelo DIDIER (Brazil)
Mr. Erten KAYALIBAY (Turkey)
Mr. Andrew LIGALE (Kenya)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ion MARGINEANU (Romania)

D. Adoption of the agenda

11. At its 1st meeting, on 7 June, the Committee adopted the following agenda (A/AC.215/1):

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy including, inter alia:

(a) The recommendation of policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in regard to new and renewable sources of energy;

(b) The formulation and recommendation of action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action in accordance with the areas of priority action identified in the Programme, in particular in paragraphs 47 to 56 thereof;

(c) The promotion of the mobilization of resources required in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(d) The recommendation of guidelines to the financial organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the financing of activities related to the implementation of the measures contained in the Nairobi Programme of Action, with a view to helping to ensure the implementation of the measures in the Programme related to financial resources.

4. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Documentation

12. The list of documents before the Committee is contained in annex I to the present report.

III. OPENING STATEMENTS

13. In his welcoming address, the Honourable G. C. Tesini, Minister for the Co-ordination of Scientific and Technical Research of Italy, stressed the fact that there was no easy solution in the field of energy and that the solutions adopted by each country should contribute to overcoming the energy problems encountered by other countries. Hence there was a need for effective international co-operation in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

14. After reiterating the main principles of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 1/ the Minister expressed his Government's conviction that there was a need to proceed rapidly in implementing the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The knowledge and experience accumulated by Italy in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, especially in hydropower, geothermal and solar energy, which had been made available to the international community would be useful in rendering more efficient international co-operation in this area.

15. He further stated that his country's policy of co-operation with developing countries had two main priority areas: food and agriculture and energy. He also underlined that many of the problems faced by developing countries could only be solved within a wider framework than bilateral co-operation, that was to say, in a multilateral framework. The key role that international public aid would have to play in the field of energy, particularly in multilateral aid, was obvious. An efficient and flexible structure within the United Nations Secretariat backed by the goodwill of the entire United Nations system would make it possible to achieve better co-ordination while fully utilizing existing resources and attracting additional financial resources, especially with the adoption of a formula combining the efforts of multilateral as well as bilateral co-operation.

16. In his opening remarks, the Chairman of the Committee sought the help and support of the participants in meeting the challenge of launching the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. He expressed the view that the agenda was clearly defined and that flexibility in the debate would be required in order to reach valid and concrete conclusions. The themes to be discussed involved a critical analysis of the documentation and proposals submitted to the Committee, an in-depth examination of the areas for priority action identified in the Nairobi Programme of Action, the problem of the mobilization of resources, and clarifying the different aspects and implications of the institutional issues in order to achieve a better common understanding that may help the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session to reach a mutually satisfactory solution.

17. In his address, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation stated that the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Nairobi, had been successful in giving the essential political impetus to the development of new and renewable sources of energy, in increasing the awareness of the role of new and renewable sources of

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10 to 21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.2), chap. I, sect. A.

energy in the energy transition, and in agreeing by consensus on a programme of concerted action by the international community: the Nairobi Programme of Action.

18. He noted that recent events were a background against which the present work had to be viewed. In reviewing the results of the Conference in the light of subsequent events, he noted that the international economic situation had shown little improvement. Under these circumstances it was important for the Committee to provide evidence, in a limited but crucial area, of the will and the capacity of States to meet the challenges posed and to reaffirm by deeds the validity of international co-operation. At the basis of the Nairobi Programme of Action was the recognition of the importance of carrying out, in a peaceful and orderly manner, an energy transition which, taking into account the requirements and options of individual countries, was socially equitable, economically and technically viable and environmentally sustainable. Recently, the world had witnessed a slow-down in energy consumption and an escalation of costs of some alternative energy sources. Economic stagnation, high rates of interest and political uncertainty were some of the factors that discouraged long-term energy investments. To avoid future catastrophes, Governments, individually and collectively, had to ensure the continuance of long-term energy strategies in terms of economic recovery and growth prospects and an acceleration of such growth in developing countries; otherwise, energy supplies would become tomorrow's bottle-neck.

19. The place of new and renewable sources of energy in over-all energy requirements might seem, a priori, to be a modest one; however, in the developing countries such sources were quantitatively of prime importance and were vital for rural areas. In addition, new and renewable sources of energy had important advantages, such as decentralized availability and the potential to contribute to national self-sufficiency.

20. The Director-General stated further that, in the long term, a more diversified combination of energy sources would be necessary in order to sustain future world economic growth. Therefore, it was of paramount importance that the Committee should reaffirm the determination of States to work in a concerted manner in order to promote urgently the development and the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in the context of the energy transition.

21. The United Nations system had addressed itself to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. Corresponding activities had been carried out within the United Nations Secretariat by a working party composed of the heads of all the departments involved. With respect to the United Nations system as a whole, a working group was established by the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination (ACC). It produced, within a very limited time, documentation demonstrating that co-ordination among the agencies could be effectively achieved.

22. The Director-General noted that the Committee would wish to consider the proposals formulated by the ACC working group not only in terms of the United Nations system, but also as a framework for bilateral activities. The implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action would depend on the mobilization of adequate additional financial resources from a variety of sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, bilateral and multilateral. Thus, the Committee should carefully study the machinery required for ensuring the mobilization of such resources. In conclusion, the Director-General stated that the Committee might wish to discuss the question of institutional arrangements in order to prepare for the final decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

23. The Deputy Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) stated, on behalf of the Director-General, that the Organization was honoured to host the session of the Committee. He stressed the importance of both conventional and new and renewable sources of energy in agriculture and rural development. He also underlined the dramatic fuelwood situation, which affected two billion people in developing countries. He said that the Twenty-first General Conference of FAO had expressed general support for the Nairobi Programme of Action and welcomed in particular the priority for immediate action assigned to rural energy.

IV. IMMEDIATE LAUNCHING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

A. Discussion of agenda items 3 (a) and 3 (b)

1. Introductory statements

24. At the 2nd meeting, on 8 June, the Special Adviser to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation introduced the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) entitled "Current and planned activities of the United Nations system to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy" (A/AC.215/2) and "Proposals for action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action" (A/AC.215/5). He stated that the contribution of the Nairobi Programme of Action was manifold. First, it showed that the concept and discussion on the energy transition was feasible and viable, although complex. Second, it outlined a coherent and systematic set of priority action programmes for new and renewable sources of energy, placing them in a wider and equitable global energy context. Third, it called for and evoked national responses and gave an impetus to national energy surveys, assessments, plans and policies. Fourth, it initiated a process of international co-operation by calling for the initiatives and response of the United Nations system. Finally, it made a collective appeal to the international community at all levels - to the donor countries, to bilateral, subregional and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for supportive action in respect of new and renewable sources of energy.

25. In referring to the report of ACC on the current and planned activities of the United Nations system (A/AC.215/2), the Special Adviser stated that, of the 850 subprogrammes in the field of international co-operation, 180 dealt with energy aspects and 152 with alternative sources of energy. In his statement, he described the "installed capacity" of the system to respond quickly to the challenge of immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. ACC, he stated, had carried out the first stage of the process by pinpointing a number of additional pre-project activities in the six vital areas of (a) assessment and planning, (b) identification of known resources, (c) rural energy, (d) industrial energy, (e) human resources and (f) information activities. The secretariats of the regional commissions had also met the challenge by outlining a selected list of proposals which had been endorsed by regional energy conferences and by their respective intergovernmental bodies, demonstrating both the advantages of co-operative opportunities at subregional and regional levels as well as the considerable inherent capacity of the regional bodies to launch activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. He also referred to the joint study prepared by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (A/AC.215/4) and to the report of the Secretary-General on the role of regional and other financial institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy (A/AC.215/6).

26. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the session of the Interim Committee would mark a pragmatic, natural corollary to the historic Conference held at Nairobi by initiating effective, efficient and collective co-operation activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. He stressed that the proposals contained in the report of ACC (A/AC.215/5) were concrete and specific, as requested by the Conference, and he invited the comments of delegations on the report.

27. The representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which acted as lead agencies in the preparation of the ACC report (A/AC.215/5), commented on the relevant chapters.

28. The representative of UNDP in introducing section I, on energy assessment and planning, referred to the energy surveys of more than 60 countries, which were under way in a World Bank/UNDP programme, and to the plans for covering an additional 45 countries as well as for intensifying the surveys, particularly in rural areas.

29. The representative of the Secretary-General introduced section II (Evaluation, research, development and demonstration), and described the work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the field of technical co-operation in energy. The Department was the operational arm of the United Nations Secretariat and provided technical co-operation in energy and many other areas. He announced the formation in the Department of a special unit on new and renewable sources of energy. Resource evaluation covered a range of activities, from the gathering of background data on wind and solar energy to specific on-site evaluations for wind, hydro and geothermal energy. In connexion with research and development, proposals had been made in the report for the support of renewable energy research institutions in developing countries as well as the support of field testing and evaluation of specific technologies.

30. The representative of FAO introduced section III (Integrated rural energy development). He underlined the fact that the energy problems of the rural areas required urgent solutions because of their human dimension and environmental repercussions. The FAO proposals were fully in conformity with the Nairobi Programme of Action and were related to (a) the wider use of new and renewable sources of energy in order to increase food and agricultural production (biogas, draught animal power, small-scale solar driers, wind energy for water lifting); (b) meeting the fuelwood needs of rural households (assistance for national programmes, support of national fuelwood programmes); (c) the use of new and renewable sources of energy for small-scale agro-industries and (d) integrated rural energy systems.

31. The representative of UNIDO introduced section IV (Energy and industrialization). He stated that industry was central to the energy problem, since about 35 per cent of the world energy supply was used directly in industry and the energy needed in the production of capital and consumer goods delivered by industry accounted for one half of total energy consumption. Among the new and renewable sources of energy available, hydropower and biomass, including fuelwood and charcoal, would be used most extensively for industrial purposes by the year 2000. Special emphasis was, therefore, placed on the development of utilization of hydropower and biomass for industrial purposes in the developing countries, including the production of the relevant equipment. In addition, problems relating to energy management in industry were incorporated in the proposals.

32. The representative of the International Labour Organisation, in introducing section V (Human resources), identified four priority areas: (a) manpower and training assessment; (b) priority education and training activities; (c) popular participation in rural energy development and (d) the social, economic, cultural, labour and environmental implications of new and renewable sources of energy.

33. The representative of UNESCO, in introducing section VI (Information flows), stated that current information programmes were insufficiently co-ordinated and specialized, and were inadequately funded. He proposed the establishment of a flexible network of information facilities and the development of national and regional mechanisms for the gathering of information on a systematic basis. He attached high priority to the establishment of regional pilot projects for the strengthening of information activities.
34. At its 4th meeting, the Committee heard statements by the representatives of the regional commissions on their respective proposals, contained in section VII (Regional and subregional action).
35. The work programme of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) took into account the Lagos Plan of Action and the African Plan of Action for new and renewable sources of energy. However, the regular work programme in this area was very limited and additional projects requiring additional resources should be considered. The role of ECA in the development and utilization in Africa of new and renewable sources of energy was crucial, particularly in relation to advising on energy policies and planning. The regional projects related to the establishment of specialized institutions which would act as focal points, such as an African regional centre for solar energy, an East African geothermal institute, an oil shales centre and hydropower-design units. At the subregional level, the creation of five demonstration centres on training, on prototypes and on feasibility studies was envisaged. The proposals in support of national efforts related to the inventory and assessment of energy needs. Training seminars and the collection and dissemination of information were also included in the proposals.
36. The programme proposals of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) were based on the recommendations of a regional export group meeting held at Colombo; these recommendations were subsequently endorsed by the Commission. The recommended activities fell under five priority areas: (a) the establishment of networks in each of the areas of new and renewable sources of energy; (b) the promotion and support of demonstration projects; (c) the promotion of applications and generation of local manufacturing capability; (d) the establishment of regional information networks which would be linked with the proposed global networks and (e) training programmes. The activities identified in the regional programmes were expected to act as a catalyst for national action which would lead to the identification of the pre-investment and investment studies required in specific areas.
37. In the region of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the main areas for concentration were forest and forest industries and biogas, geothermal, hydropower, solar and wind energy. As a follow-up of the Nairobi Programme of Action, an ad hoc meeting, to be held from 30 November to 3 December 1982 would elaborate the ECE work programme in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.
38. The joint efforts made by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) with the Latin American Energy Organization were reported and a paper was submitted which described the first steps in launching the Nairobi Programme of Action in Latin America. Based on the priorities defined by the Latin American countries through the adoption of the Regional Programme of Action on new and renewable sources of energy at a meeting held at Mexico City in March 1981, and the Latin American Energy Co-operation Programme (PLACE) at a meeting held at Santo Domingo in November 1981, ECLA and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) had formulated programmes in energy and planning and in hydropower, biomass, solar, geothermal and wind energy.

39. The representative of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) stated that the second Arab Energy Conference, which had taken place in Qatar in March 1982, had discussed the Nairobi Programme of Action. ECWA had concentrated on a limited number of energy sources, including solar, hydropower, wind, geothermal, oil shale and tar sands, which were grouped under four subprogrammes, one of which dealt with rural energy. ECWA was devoting particular attention to the least-developed countries of the region and was working towards the creation of a consultative inter-Arab centre for transfer of technology.

2. Summary of the discussion

40. Many delegations commended the work accomplished by the ad hoc working group of ACC in assembling the information on the current and planned activities of the United Nations system to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy contained in document A/AC.215/2, and in preparing the proposals for action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action, contained in document A/AC.215/5.

41. Many delegations agreed that the Nairobi Programme of Action had established the basic framework for action by the international community to promote the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. The proposals submitted by ACC were, in general, considered to be balanced and useful and it was felt that they constituted an important contribution to the implementation of the Programme. On the other hand, a number of delegations thought that the proposals should be viewed as useful, but only as a first step. A number of delegations stated that the ACC proposals provided a list of actions that might be considered for the implementation of the Programme by all elements of the international community.

42. Many delegations felt that the suggestions contained in the ACC report should be reviewed by the Interim Committee in general terms but that detailed examination would best be left to the appropriate governing bodies of the United Nations system. Some delegations regretted that during the session, both in the general debate and the working groups, there was time for only a limited discussion of the details of the ACC report. Many delegations made general comments. The areas for special attention varied according to the delegations and no attempt was made to reach a general consensus. In discussing ways of improving ACC programmes, some delegations suggested the development of a select list of areas for urgent action but they also acknowledged that this would be a difficult task. In this connexion, many delegations stressed that the selection of areas for priority action had already been done during the Conference and that they were reflected in the Nairobi Programme of Action. A number of delegations stated that the list of programmes was too long; however, many felt that the approach adopted by ACC was practical, useful and in line with the Programme. It was, however, suggested that the usefulness of the programmes, as presented in document A/AC.215/5, would have been enhanced if a general view of the activities and goals to be achieved in the development of new and renewable sources of energy had been provided. A few delegations pointed to the difficulty of comparing current and planned activities with the proposals in the ACC report in order to identify overlapping. It was also suggested that the report had not identified trends in the development of new and renewable sources of energy and thus provided an inadequate basis for the long-term development of these resources.

43. Several delegations felt that a number of the programmes and proposals in the report of ACC were inappropriate or inconsistent in the context of the Nairobi Programme of Action. Some of them had been formulated in too limited a fashion and thus did not allow for a full assessment of options in a given situation; also, a number were inadequately co-ordinated. Specific examples of these shortcomings were given in the general discussion and some delegations undertook to make further and more detailed comments on the various sections of the report available in writing to the Secretariat and ACC in order to assist in the revision of the proposals. Some delegations qualified their acceptance of the proposals in the report as an adequate framework for initial action to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action by suggesting that they first required review and revision in the light of the comments made during the current session.

44. A number of delegations stressed that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action was a dynamic and evolving process and that while the ACC report, together with the comments made by delegations at the current session, provided a good initial basis for action, plans should be subject to improvement, refinement and evolution over time. It was felt that provision should be made by the United Nations for this process.

45. Many delegations emphasized that energy assessment and programming was one of the essential areas for action and that the United Nations system was particularly well equipped to provide assistance in this field. A few delegations commented that bilateral activities were an important complement to the United Nations system in this field. Meeting the growing rural energy requirements was considered of utmost importance by most delegations and, in this context, the increase of fuelwood production by the introduction of new, fast-growing species was considered to be of great urgency. Other areas for urgent action included education and training and information flows, although a few delegations questioned the extent of the United Nations role in these areas. Several delegations called for flexibility in indicating areas for urgent action, as conditions varied from country to country. One delegation noted that energy utilization was not a priority area in the Nairobi Programme of Action.

46. It was emphasized that the basic purpose of the Interim Committee was the immediate launching of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and that its functions included, inter alia, the provision of guidance to the United Nations system on how best to organize and mobilize multilateral co-operation for strengthening national efforts in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and the formulation of action-oriented plans and programmes by the international community. It was felt that the ACC report should be reviewed in that light.

47. There were repeated calls for both international and regional co-operation, including co-operation among developing countries, in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. A number of delegations from the industrialized countries distributed reports on their bilateral activities and informed the Committee that they had already increased their bilateral activities following the Nairobi Conference. Some of them indicated that they were prepared to draw on the ACC proposals in their future planning of co-operation. The specific areas for co-operation cited included energy assessment and planning, rural energy and fuelwood.

48. One delegation proposed that experts should be placed at the disposal of the regional commissions for both short-term and long-term as a way of assisting in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, especially in the planning of regional activities, and invited the commissions to submit suitable project applications, which would be given priority consideration.

49. One delegation expressed its Government's readiness to finance some of the important activities proposed in the ACC report; including the dispatch of experts and provision of a funds-in-trust contribution for supporting the country energy assessment programme of the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme; the provision of a funds-in-trust contribution for convening a donor/recipient symposium on strengthening international co-operation in the field of energy assessment and planning; and the provision of a funds-in-trust contribution for facilitating consultations on the establishment of research development and demonstration networks, including evaluation networks, within the ESCAP region.

50. Delegations reiterated their commitment to the Nairobi Programme of Action. Some stated that new and renewable sources of energy would play an increasingly important role in meeting future energy requirements. In this context, a number of delegations noted the need for developing these resources without delay.

51. Many delegations stated that the United Nations had an important role to play in the implementation of the Programme and some suggested that the role should be a catalytic one. Delegations stated that other channels, including, in particular, bilateral and private sector activities, had an important role to play. However, many felt that these channels could not be a substitute for multilateral action.

52. Delegations reaffirmed that the basic effort in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action should be directed towards assisting national efforts. In this connexion, it was noted that it was stated in the Programme that the primary responsibility for promoting the development of new and renewable sources of energy rested with individual countries.

53. Some delegations said that the major efforts in the implementation of the Programme should be made primarily at the national level. The experience of countries in the development of their economies showed that only Governments were in a position effectively to mobilize and to make rational use of human and financial resources for the introduction of new and renewable sources of energy, in the context of their national economic development plans. In that connexion, an important condition for the success of activities aimed at the introduction of such sources of energy would be concrete progress in regard to the achievement of general and complete disarmament. Those delegations drew attention to the unacceptability of the statement in the ACC report (A/AC.215/5) to the effect that implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action required an increase in the regular budget of the United Nations. In their opinion, the Programme should be implemented through the rational distribution and more effective utilization of existing resources in the United Nations system or through voluntary contributions.

54. Some delegations drew attention to what they considered as improper reference to the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the report of ACC (A/AC.215/2). In their opinion, it was not correct that the report referred to the work of IAEA.

55. Many delegations called for more effective co-ordination within the United Nations system in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. This would ensure the rational use of resources and greater efficiency and would lead to a more effective follow-up of the Programme. It was suggested that ACC should provide a continuing co-ordination mechanism for new and renewable sources of energy in order to avoid duplication and overlapping.

56. Many delegations stressed as essential the improvement of national capacity for policy decision-making as well as increased utilization of national capacity in implementing programmes.

57. In reference to paragraph 69 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, one delegation proposed the establishment of a regional centre for the development of oil shales in Morocco and another delegation proposed that a regional centre for small hydropower resources should be established in Nepal. In reference to paragraph 76 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, one delegation proposed that due consideration should be given to the needs of the least developed countries for the promotion and development of new and renewable sources of energy.

B. Discussion of agenda items 3 (c) and 3 (d)

1. Introductory statement

58. At the 6th meeting, on 10 June, the Deputy Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme introduced the joint study by the World Bank and UNDP, entitled "Financial requirements for supporting actions and pre-investment activities for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries during the 1980s" (A/AC.215/4). He stated that the estimates represented the cost of realistic and practical programmes in line with the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme of Action; there was, however, no identification of the sources of financing.

59. He pointed out the limitations of the estimates in view of general uncertainties, technological as well as economic, and particularly that of the rapidly changing world energy situation. The estimates, therefore, were based on a number of assumptions on the energy requirements in developing countries and the price of hydrocarbons etc. The estimates had been reviewed by a small group of high-level experts from both developed and the developing countries. He emphasized that the financial requirements would continue to increase along with the growing absorptive capacity of the developing countries for the implementation of the Programme. He added that in relation to the UNDP current programming period 1982-1986, there was a trend for increased requests; the indicative planning figures would be unable to meet these requirements in new and renewable sources of energy.

60. He informed the Committee that in order to mobilize additional resources for energy projects, an energy account, which would be financed by voluntary contributions, had been established in UNDP. He added, however, that the resources so far made available to the account were limited.

2. Summary of the discussion

61. Delegations recognized the usefulness of the joint study prepared by the World Bank and UNDP (A/AC.215/4) which estimated the amount of resources required for supporting actions and pre-investment activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy during the 1980s. A number of delegations underlined the magnitude of the total financing required for such actions and activities which was estimated at \$US 14 billion. Many delegations agreed that this figure highlighted the extent of the challenge facing developing countries and the international community. One delegation noted that before energy assessments were completed, the

estimates of financial requirements could only be speculative. Another delegation pointed out that the report underlined the importance of individual countries taking appropriate policy measures for eliminating constraints to the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

62. A number of delegations commented on the appropriateness of the relative weight given in the joint study to commercial sources, such as large hydropower projects which accounted for about 65 per cent of financial resources. It was stated that more importance should have been envisaged in the energy equation regarding other renewable sources of energy such as fuelwood, biomass and solar, especially as these sources of energy were particularly suited to meeting rural energy requirements and thus deserved high priority. Some delegations requested additional information in regard to various assumptions, such as the future hydrocarbon pricing, the balance between demand and supply in developing countries and external financial requirements. One delegation noted that, given the stage of development of most renewable energy technologies other than hydropower, it was not possible to undertake large-scale installations at the present time. While large hydropower projects should not be dropped, the relative emphasis on the other technologies should be increased as it became feasible.

63. The representative of UNDP explained that estimated requirements for the various sources of new and renewable sources of energy were derived from a number of studies conducted in several developing countries and that reasonable extrapolations had been made. However, the time constraints on the study, which had been started only in January 1982, and the fact that only about 25 replies from Governments of developing countries had been received, did not allow a more in-depth and rigorous examination. Furthermore, it was assumed from the present and prospective hydrocarbon situation that during the decade the real increase in oil prices would probably be small and that new and renewable sources of energy would only gradually replace the more conventional energy sources. External financial requirements for imported equipment components and services were estimated at 60 per cent of the total financial requirements. The supply and demand projections were based on existing patterns which were then projected using certain criteria. He added that the detailed background studies used in the preparation of the document submitted to the Committee were available to delegations for consultation.

64. Many delegations felt that the identification and mobilization of resources was an important task of the Committee. Several delegations stated that additional resources would be required for the effective implementation of the suggested programme and projects. Some delegations stated that the funding of such a programme should result from savings and increased efficiency in the utilization of resources already available in the United Nations system. A few delegations noted that the mobilization of both internal and external resources was indispensable in order to achieve the goals of the Nairobi Programme of Action. Multilateral, bilateral and private sector mechanisms should be used in channelling the financial resources. Many delegations stressed that the United Nations system should play an important role in channelling resources and that bilateral, private and public mechanisms could not be a substitute for the multilateral approach. On the other hand, some delegations stressed that both private and public bilateral mechanisms should be emphasized. Attention was drawn to paragraph 86 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, which called for emphasis on the development of new and renewable sources of energy, whenever possible, in development assistance programmes.

65. Many delegations indicated that the resources made available for the development of new and renewable sources of energy should be added to existing aid funds and should be sufficient to implement the programmes covered in the ACC report. The resources should be made available over a period of time in order to allow continuity and stability in the implementation of programmes; the United Nations system should be considered a potential channel. A number of delegates thought that a World Bank energy affiliate could render a useful service for the investment funding of the programme and that the UNDP energy account was an existing financial mechanism for pre-investment and support activities. It was thought by some delegations that a world energy bank might be useful. The need for the co-ordination of the resources made available for the implementation of the Programme was underlined by many delegations.

66. Many delegations felt that consultative mechanisms were an appropriate method of co-ordinating donor activities as well as mobilizing resources for the development of new and renewable sources of energy. Some delegations thought that a consultative mechanisms approach would be more fruitful if convened on an ad hoc basis at the national or subregional levels, while others believed that regional and global consultations would also be useful. Existing arrangements for consultations were already available through the World Bank and UNDP which convened consultative groups for aid to specific countries. Attention was drawn to other useful consultative meetings outside the United Nations system that had taken place since the Nairobi Conference. Some delegations supported the convening of specific national or subregional meetings that would allow the implementation of specific energy programmes or projects to be discussed between potential contributors and representatives from developing countries; the existing resources of the United Nations system should be utilized for the convening of such meetings.

67. It was suggested that a small unit might be established in the Secretariat by drawing on existing United Nations personnel; this unit would provide support for the consultative meetings as well as the other Secretariat support services required.

68. A number of delegations stated that, in accordance with the Nairobi Programme of Action, special consideration should be given to helping the least developed countries in solving their energy problems; in mobilizing resources for implementing the Programme, account should be taken of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

V. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

69. At the 12th meeting, on 18 June, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, and the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of a number of socialist States of Eastern Europe, made statements on institutional issues. A summary of those statements appear in annex II of the present report.

70. The representative of Japan requested that the paper circulated by his delegation on modalities for consultations among multilateral and bilateral donors and interested recipient countries on the implementation of the priority measures identified by the Nairobi Programme of Action with due attention to the programmes proposed by ACC should be kept under consideration since it contained aspects related to institutional issues.

VI. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

71. At its 12th meeting, on 18 June, the Chairman introduced an informal paper that contained draft conclusions drawn up on the basis of informal consultations.

72. The Secretary of the Committee stated that any provisions of the conclusions that had implications for the programme budget of the United Nations would be brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the Secretary-General when the report of the Committee was considered by the Assembly.

73. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft conclusions, which are set out below.

A. General

74. The fundamental objective of this Programme of Action is to promote concerted action in the context of the energy transition, the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy with a view to helping meet future over-all energy requirements, especially those of developing countries. This Programme of Action should be viewed as an integral part of the efforts of the international community to accelerate the development of developing countries as set forth, inter alia, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and the relevant declarations and resolutions related to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

75. To this end, in the context of the measures for concerted action, the Nairobi Programme of Action establishes areas for priority action and requests that the international community, including the United Nations system, should develop and implement programmes and projects in those areas.

76. The Nairobi Programme of Action constitutes the basic framework of reference for action by the international community and its areas for priority action represent those where urgent initiatives are required. The primary responsibility for promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy rests with individual countries; in this regard international co-operation is indispensable and should be directed towards assisting and supporting national efforts; the developed countries bear a special responsibility for ensuring that both their bilateral and multilateral efforts contribute actively to this end and other countries in a position to do so should also continue to promote efforts in this regard.

77. The efforts of the international community should be made in accordance with the explicit requests, needs and priorities of the country or countries concerned and should be directed towards assisting and supporting national efforts and strengthening national capabilities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

78. All these efforts should be made with due regard to the necessity of promoting the full participation of men and women, on an equal basis.

79. The successful implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action will require the commitment and efforts of the international community at national, subregional, regional and international levels. In this context, the United Nations system has

a vital role to play in assisting effectively in the implementation of the Programme.

80. Specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy are invited to extend their co-operation in order to strengthen the co-operative action of the international community and to ensure that further resources are made available for the development of new and renewable sources of energy. National public and private entities in interested countries, as appropriate, have a role to play. In certain countries, non-governmental entities will also have a significant role to play.

81. The proposals for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action provide scope for bilateral activities, both public and private, as appropriate.

B. Policy guidelines for the United Nations system

82. The Nairobi Programme of Action constitutes the basic framework of reference for action by the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. The United Nations system, because of its central nature, has a vital role to play in promoting multilateral action in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

83. The report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on proposals for action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action (A/AC.215/5) is recommended as a useful framework for agency and interagency follow-up to the Programme within the United Nations system. The proposals contained in the report should be reviewed and adjustments should be made, as necessary. Consideration should be given, as appropriate, to all comments made during the session of the Interim Committee, and to further experience and to future developments, among other relevant input. Other proposals which may be forthcoming, in particular those to be made by developing countries as a result of national, regional and interregional initiatives, should also be given full consideration. In the context of measures for concerted action, such initiatives should be taken in accordance with the Nairobi Programme of Action and in particular in accordance with the areas for priority action identified therein.

84. Since the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action involves all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, there is a need for continuing co-ordination within the system so as to contribute to ensuring its successful implementation. It is imperative to increase the responsiveness of the system in this respect. The institutions should organize their work and rationalize their activities in such a way as to meet the requirements for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action. Furthermore, focal points for new and renewable sources of energy should be maintained or established by the concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. An appropriate interagency mechanism for co-ordination should also be established in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 99 of section F below, making, to the extent possible, the full and efficient use, inter alia, of existing resources and mechanisms. In the context of over-all co-ordination, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation should continue to carry out his responsibilities as described in paragraph 63 of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

85. The regional and subregional dimensions are very important in the implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action. The United Nations system should

assist the regional commissions and other regional bodies in the formulation and implementation of regional plans and programmes in accordance with the Nairobi Plan of Action. To this end, complementarity of action and mutual reinforcement should be pursued and unnecessary duplication should be avoided.

C. Action-oriented plans and programmes

86. The Nairobi Programme of Action identifies five broad policy areas for concerted action and, in that context, areas for priority action which are deemed to require more urgent action, consistent with national needs in the context of international co-operation. The report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on proposals for action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action (A/AC.215/5) is an important and useful contribution to the identification of areas of action in accordance with the above. It is recommended that the international community, and the United Nations system in particular, should develop and implement programmes and projects in the areas for priority action.

87. The effective and efficient implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires detailed information and assessment of the activities already under way at all levels, as well as those to be carried out in the future. A continuing exchange of information on programmes and projects is therefore essential. The United Nations system should continue to provide detailed information on its activities. Countries engaged in bilateral assistance are invited to provide detailed information on their activities. This information, as well as information on other activities, should be made available and disseminated.

88. In accordance with the Nairobi Programme of Action, particular attention should be given to the need for accelerated development of the least developed countries and other developing countries where development needs and problems are greatest. Due consideration should be given to the needs and requirements of the least developed countries in accelerating the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with their national plans and priorities, and this should be reflected in the action aimed at the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

89. In developing action-oriented plans and programmes, the international community should consider both those activities that can have an immediate impact as well as those necessary for the more long-term process of energy transition. In this context, special attention should be given to meeting the need for action in those problem areas which the Nairobi Programme of Action has considered to be of particular urgency.

90. In accordance with the Nairobi Programme of Action, consideration should also be given to socio-cultural, environmental, energy efficiency and other relevant factors related to the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy.

91. While action is necessary in all of the areas identified for priority action, it is recognized that the specific circumstances of each country or region need to be reflected and relative emphasis given in specific national programmes and projects.

92. In implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action, full use should be made of the national capabilities existing in developing countries so as to maximize the benefits to them.

D. Policy guidelines

93. The implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires the mobilization of additional and adequate resources. Each country will continue to bear the main responsibility for the development of its new and renewable sources of energy which would require vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of its domestic financial and other resources. In pursuing national programmes, potential applications at the regional and international levels should also be considered where appropriate. The implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires additional and adequate international financial resources, both public and private, from all developed countries, international financial institutions and other international organizations. Developing countries in a position to do so should also continue to provide assistance to other developing countries. Such financial resources would be used to support national efforts of developing countries aimed at the development of new and renewable sources of energy, within the context of the Nairobi Programme of Action. Efforts should be made to increase concessional flows allocated to the financing of projects and programmes in the field of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities. Particular attention should be given to the need for the accelerated development of the least developed countries and other developing countries where development needs and problems are greatest.

94. In the context of this general statement made in paragraph 76 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, the Interim Committee considers that the mobilization of financial resources should be guided by the following:

(a) **Additionality:** a net increase of financial resources as described in paragraph 93 above;

(b) **Adequacy:** covering the long-term, medium-term and short-term activities encompassed in the Nairobi Programme of Action, including supporting actions, pre-investments and capital investment, consistent with the assessment of changing energy requirements;

(c) The sustained mobilization of funds for the development of new and renewable sources of energy, within the over-all efforts made to ensure the growth of official development assistance on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis;

(d) The co-ordination of financial activities with the United Nations system and, as appropriate, with other channels and activities;

(e) The need for efficiency and effectiveness.

E. Instruments

95. The Nairobi Programme of Action is addressed to all sectors of the international community, and in particular to the United Nations system which, because of its central nature, has a vital role to play. The activities undertaken

in order to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action should include multilateral and bilateral action at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, both public and private initiatives, intergovernmental and non-governmental activities, as well as co-operation among developing countries. The multilateral approach is essential to the development of new and renewable sources of energy in the context of the Nairobi Programme of Action because many essential activities in this field are not adequately covered by bilateral concessional or non-concessional financing.

F. Mobilization of additional resources

96. The Nairobi Programme of Action identifies measures to be undertaken for concerted action which concomitantly require additional resources in accordance with the guidelines outlined above. In this context, the following recommendations are made with regard to various channels for mobilizing additional resources.

97. For the purpose of undertaking the various activities in line with the Nairobi Programme of Action, the financial mechanisms and institutions of the United Nations system should be provided with additional and adequate funds to meet the growing requirements for preliminary supporting action and pre-investment activities related to the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries. The existing mechanisms and institutions should be improved with a view to enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency. Specific and additional resources should be directed through such channels as the United Nations Development Programme, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Programme Energy Account and other channels directly or indirectly involved, in accordance with national plans and priorities. In this context, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/AC.215/5) is indicative of the initial activities that may be promoted or undertaken by the United Nations system in implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action. Also, the joint study prepared by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (A/AC.215/4) indicates the range of possible activities in the areas of supporting actions and pre-investments in new and renewable sources of energy during the present decade, based on available data. Both reports present initial estimates of the financial resources that will be needed during the 1980s in order to launch the supporting actions and pre-investment activities of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

98. In order to generate additional funding, there should be improved co-ordination between various sources of financing and the co-financing of new and renewable sources of energy should be encouraged. Consultative meetings on the implementation of specific priority measures identified by the Nairobi Programme of Action should be convened, as required, by appropriate entities in the United Nations system, with the participation of multilateral and bilateral donors and interested recipient countries. Such meetings should be consistent with existing procedures, for example, along the lines of the round tables held by UNDP and the consultative groups convened by the World Bank. The representatives of other relevant multilateral institutions should also be invited to participate in these meetings. The consultative meetings may be held at the national, subregional and regional levels, as well as at the global level, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action and should take into account national plans and priorities and should operate on a non-discriminatory basis. The donors and interested recipient countries should consider convening, where appropriate, consultative meetings with other interested bilateral and multilateral donors, and non-governmental donors, as appropriate.

99. In pursuance of paragraphs 91 and 92 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, there should be secretariat support on a continuous basis in the United Nations system, making full and efficient use of the resources already available in the system and subject to the normal procedures of the General Assembly, which would assist, co-ordinate and monitor the functions of the consultative mechanisms, serve as a focal point of information of multilateral, bilateral and other programmes in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and report on resource flows for the financing of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. To this end, the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant institutions of the United Nations system, is requested to submit his recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the most effective and efficient arrangements for this support, in accordance with the contents of paragraph 63 of the Nairobi Programme of Action. Such secretariat support should be integrated with other institutional arrangements that will be adopted for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

100. Countries should consider other possible avenues for generating additional financing for new and renewable sources of energy, including, inter alia, the mechanisms being examined by the World Bank, such as an energy affiliate, as well as a new financing mechanism within the United Nations system, funded on a voluntary basis, for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

101. The need for such additional financing is all the more evident in light of the investment required for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries. In this respect, it should be noted that the cost of the supporting actions and pre-investment activities, as estimated on a preliminary basis in the documentation presented to the Interim Committee, only represents a fraction of the total potential investment requirements, so that significant additional resources will be essential.

102. With regard to the accelerated promotion and development of new and renewable sources of energy, particular attention should be given to the needs of the least developed countries and other developing countries where development needs and problems are greatest.

Statements made by delegations after the adoption of the conclusions

103. After the adoption of the conclusions, three delegations made statements and requested that the substance of their statements should be reflected in the report of the Interim Committee.

104. The representative of Belgium, on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, commented on the paragraphs which dealt with institutional issues (see sect. B, para. 84 and sect. F, para. 99). He said that the Secretary-General, in fulfilling the mandate given to him in paragraph 99 of section F, must consider himself completely free to propose to the General Assembly what he considers to be the best solutions with regard to the organization of the secretariat services needed to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action, the mandate they are to receive and their place within the framework of the existing interagency co-ordination machinery of the United Nations system, which at the present stage would continue to function in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 63 of the Programme of Action.

105. The Community and its member States, which had already given their opinions on some of these questions, intended to elaborate their position after taking cognizance of the suggestions of the Secretary-General on the matter.

106. He said that, in the view of the Community, the secretariat support services for the proposed consultation mechanism should be provided by a small number of officials drawn from the existing resources of the United Nations system, and that they should concern themselves essentially with the programmes and financial resources submitted to the consultative groups.

107. The representative of the United States of America, in joining in the consensus on the conclusions of the Interim Committee, said that his Government believed that the conclusions of the Committee had concentrated much too heavily on recommendations for actions and programmes. The Nairobi Programme of Action had contemplated implementation by both public and private entities at all levels: national, subregional, regional and multilateral. Appropriately, the Nairobi Programme of Action accorded the United Nations system an important role, both in monitoring the implementation of the Programme and in taking action consistent with its recommendations, particularly through its organs, organizations and entities. But the Government of the United States of America did not accept the idea that the United Nations system was "central" to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, in a directive sense.

108. The United States of America believed that the proposals contained in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action (A/AC.215/5) would provide scope for bilateral activities, both public and private and including non-governmental organizations, as well as multilateral activities, both within and outside the United Nations system.

109. He said that as regards the mobilization of funds on an assured, continuous and predictable basis, the United States Government could not associate itself with that idea. Over-all, the United States of America believed that substantial improvements could be made in the management and allocation of resources available to the financial mechanisms and institutions within the United Nations system. These improvements would result in additional resources becoming available for support of various activities in furtherance of the Nairobi Programme of Action. However, the representative of the United States of America made it clear that at the present time, his Government was not in a position to contribute additional financial resources to the United Nations system for the purpose of new and renewable sources of energy.

110. He also made it clear that the United States of America supported the efforts of the international community aimed at facilitating financing for energy investment, particularly in developing countries.

111. Finally, with regard to non-concessional financing, the representative of the United States of America recalled the recommendations contained in paragraph 83 of the Nairobi Programme of Action and said that such an environment would improve the flow of non-concessional capital for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

112. The representative of the German Democratic Republic, speaking on behalf of a number of delegations from the socialist States of Eastern Europe, expressed their disagreement with the principle of predictability and guarantees for financing measures connected with new and renewable sources of energy, since that would signify recognition of the legitimacy of qualitative indexes of financial obligations. He added that, in discussing the question of financing measures related to United Nations activities in the exploitation of new and renewable

sources of energy, a painstaking and thorough analysis should be carried out of the existing methods and sources of financing with a view to enhancing their efficiency.

113. He further reiterated the position and ideas developed by the socialist States of Eastern Europe at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and which were recorded in paragraphs 254 to 259 of the report of the Conference.

114. In response to a query, the representative of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation stated that all written comments on the ACC proposals for action-oriented plans and programmes would be circulated to interested entities of the United Nations system.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

115. At its 12th meeting, on 18 June, the Committee adopted the draft report (A/AC.215/L.2 and Add.1-4 and the amendments thereto in A/AC.215/L.4 and A/AC.215/L.5) as amended during the discussion, and authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report, in conformity with the practice of the United Nations, with a view to its submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982.

VIII. EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE HOST COUNTRY

116. At the 12th meeting, on 18 June, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.215/L.3) entitled "Expression of thanks to the host country".

117. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, the text of which reads as follows:

Expression of thanks to the host country

The Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,

Having met in Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Italy,

1. Expresses its warm gratitude to the Government and people of Italy for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality;
2. Expresses its thanks to the Minister for the Co-ordination of Scientific and Technical Research of Italy for his inspiring inaugural address;
3. Requests the Government of Italy to convey to the authorities concerned the appreciation of the Interim Committee for the services and facilities placed at the disposal of the participants.

ANNEX I

List of documents before the Committee

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/AC. 215/1	2	Provisional agenda
A/AC. 215/2	3	Current and planned activities of the United Nations system to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
A/AC. 215/3	3	Role of the United Nations financial institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General
A/AC. 215/4	3	Financial requirements for supporting actions and pre-investment activities for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries during the 1980s: joint study by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme
A/AC. 215/5	3	Proposals for action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
A/AC. 215/6	3	Role of regional and other financial institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General
A/AC. 215/L. 1	2	Report of the state of preparedness of documentation for the session: note by the Secretariat
A/AC. 215/L. 2 and Add.1-4 and L. 2/Add.1/Corr.1	4	Draft report
A/AC. 215/L. 3		Draft resolution
A/AC. 215/L. 4	4	Amendments to the draft report
A/AC. 215/L. 5	4	Amendments to the draft report
A/AC. 215/CRP. 1 <u>a/</u>	2	Current and planned bilateral co-operation in the field of new and renewable sources of energy: note by the Secretariat

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/AC.215/CRP.2 <u>a/</u>		Breakdown of financial requirements for supporting actions and pre-investment activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries during 1983-1985: note prepared by the United Nations Development Programme
A/AC.215/INF.1 and Add.1-2		List of participants

a/ The document was made available only in English.

ANNEX II

Statements made by delegations at the 12th meeting
of the Committee on 18 June 1982

1. The representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, reiterated paragraphs 59 and 60 of the Nairobi Programme of Action regarding the establishment of an intergovernmental committee especially responsible for new and renewable sources of energy and which should be opened to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations. He stated that, in view of the significance of the Nairobi Programme of Action in respect of facilitating the energy transition, the intergovernmental committee should meet once a year. He also said that the proposed committee should be serviced by a special secretariat unit. Finally, he suggested that the institutional issues should be thoroughly discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming session which is expected to forward the report of the Interim Committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

2. In connexion with the statement made by the representative of Algeria, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, speaking on behalf of a number of socialist States of Eastern Europe, pointed out that the position taken on this question by the group of socialist States of Eastern Europe at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy had not changed. He considered that the existing Committee on Natural Resources of the Economic and Social Council, strengthened by a new mandate, supported by the existing division in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, should be able to give effect to the decisions of the Conference. In this connexion, he stated that all organizational measures should be carried out within the framework of the present United Nations programme budget and should not involve further financial implications.