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COMMITTEE I
Agenda item 5

UN/SA COLLECTION

CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME
OF ACTION

Amendments proposed to Preliminary draft of a
programme of action contained in
document A/CONF.100/4 - A/CONF.100/PC/L.36

Chapter V (C)

C. Mobilization of financial resources for the implementation
of the Nairobi Programme of Action

1. 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 NRSE 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. Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires additional and adequate international and financial resources, both public and private, from all developed countries, and others in a position to contribute ^{1/} international financial institutions and other international organizations. 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. 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.

1/ EC-10

2. The development of new and renewable sources of energy involves numerous types of undertakings ranging from supporting actions and pre-investment activities to capital investment in projects and programmes.

3. The mobilization of resources should be undertaken in the context of an assessment of national energy requirements which will determine the nature and amount of the resources needed. Comprehensive assessments of the total energy picture at the national level will be critical for the development of practical action plans which will utilize in the most effective way the domestic and external resources available.^{72/}

4. The supporting actions include such areas as assessment of new and renewable energy resources, strengthening of the relevant national institutional infrastructure, data collection, training and education, research, development and demonstration, etc., while the pre-investment activities encompass feasibility studies, design and engineering, etc.

5. The magnitude of the demand for financing such types of actions or activities is already considerable and will increase in the years to come, particularly with the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

6. In addition to the financing of supporting actions and pre-investment activities, it is of paramount importance to promote the financing of capital investment in the field of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries.

7. The financing requirements for these purposes are of a very significant magnitude and it is expected that such requirements will grow progressively as new and renewable sources of energy become, on a wide scale, technically and economically more and more feasible. This should make it possible to attract greater amounts of traditional international development financing, including concessional financing, as well as commercial financing for development projects of new and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries.

2/ Canada.

8. Consistent with national development plans and priorities, governments should consider developing and implementing policies and programmes which serve to promote the contribution of NRSE to total energy supplies and encourage a transition from excessive dependence on non-renewable sources.
9. Joint ventures in activities related to NRSE should be based on sound economic considerations consistent with national plans and priorities. Efforts should be made by interested countries to promote, as appropriate, an environment conducive to an increase in net flows of non-concessional capital and a mobilization of domestic resources required for contributing to the financing needs of new and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries, in the framework of their national plans and policies.
10. All countries might also examine ways in which regional co-operation can be supportive of efforts undertaken at the national level.
11. For the purpose of undertaking the various activities in line with the Nairobi Plan of Action it is necessary to strengthen and rationalize^{3/} / improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of the^{4/} the existing financial mechanisms and institutions within the United Nations system and establish, if and when necessary, new financing mechanisms on a voluntary basis^{5/} in order to provide additional and^{6/} adequate funds to meet the growing requirements for preliminary supporting actions and pre-investment activities related to the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries.

^{3/} Group of 77.

^{4/} United States of America.

^{5/} USSR.

^{6/} Group of 77.

12. In this connection, a target of ___ million dollars per year is established, to be met specially by substantial increases in the contributions of developed countries to such mechanisms and institutions. By the end of the Conference, final commitments should indicate that the financial resources will be forthcoming for the attainment of such targets.^{6/}

13. Within over-all efforts to ensure ODA growth, developed countries, and others in a position to do so, will actively attempt to expand the financial bases of the existing international organizations undertaking energy-related activities and to increase bilateral assistance in the field of energy, emphasizing the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy as one of the priority areas in their international co-operation and development assistance.^{7/} In line with its mandate given in paragraph 60 (c) the Intergovernmental Body^{8/} these international organizations^{7/} should continually examine the financial resources needs in the field of ERSE and suggest measures to meet these needs.^{8/}

14. Specific and additional^{6/} resources should be earmarked and^{6/} directed for financing of new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system, through such channels as the UNDP, the Revolving Fund for the Exploration of Natural Resources, the interim financial arrangements for science and technology and the UNDP Energy Account and others directly or indirectly involved, in accordance with national priorities.

15. In order to secure access to the widest possible range of financial resources, international and regional development financial organizations and institutions, in particular the World Bank, are urged to provide additional and adequate resources specifically for large scale supporting actions, pre-investment and investment activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, in accordance with national priorities.

6/ Group of 77.

7/ Japan.

8/ Sweden.