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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE  
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW  
AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY  
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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

PRELIMINARY DRAFT  
OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Addendum

## V. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

50. The preceding section outlined the full spectrum of measures required to promote the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. The effective implementation of those measures for concerted action will require: the identification of selected priority areas requiring urgent action within the framework of the measures for concerted action; institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring, to include:

- (a) The designation of an appropriate intergovernmental body,
- (b) Mobilization of the United Nations system,
- (c) Mobilization of regional and subregional resources,
- (d) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries,
- (e) Appropriate involvement of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

and the mobilization of adequate and additional resources.

### A. Areas for priority action

51. The international community agrees that urgent action is required in the priority programmes outlined below, which incorporate selected proposals contained in the measures for concerted action. It will be necessary to keep those programmes under constant review and to make such adjustments as may be necessary.

52. Developed countries and others in a position to do so, international financial institutions, and other international organizations will provide the necessary support, including financial assistance, to ensure the successful implementation of the programmes. The United Nations system, in particular, is enjoined to develop and implement programmes and projects for the execution of the programmes for priority action. The efforts of the international community must be in accordance with the explicit requests, needs and priorities of the country concerned.

#### 1. Strengthening national capacity

53. The international community will establish new programmes or enhance existing programmes designed to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to assess new and renewable energy resources and to develop energy programmes and plans consistent with their national development objectives. The programmes should include support and assistance in the following areas:

- (a) Assessment of national energy resources;
- (b) National energy planning efforts, including the strengthening or establishment of appropriate institutional infrastructure;
- (c) Comprehensive and sectoral studies of energy supply and demand, taking into account planned sectoral development;
- (d) Educational and training programmes to assure a self-generating capacity to meet personnel requirements for the assessment, planning, and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;
- (e) The identification and formulation of projects and proposals for external assistance.

54. The goal of the programmes is to ensure that during the present decade, all countries wishing to do so will be in a position to formulate and implement national energy strategies as an integral part of their development planning. To that end, countries may wish to designate immediately national energy assessment and planning focal points to begin the process of inventorying resources and demands and to identify areas in which external assistance might be necessary and appropriate. National surveys of appropriate new and renewable energy resources and of energy requirements should be completed as soon as possible. While the development of the necessary qualified manpower is a long-term process, early identification of projected national needs would provide the basis for the formulation of specific international programmes to respond to those needs.

## 2. Demonstration and application of relevant technologies

55. The international community will undertake all necessary action to permit developing countries to implement their national programmes for the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. This will require support and assistance in the following areas:

- (a) Evaluation of existing technologies and local capacities for developing and utilizing different sources of energy with a view to determining the specific support measures and promotional activities which would enable those sources of energy to play their role fully;
- (b) Demonstration activities for both testing and dissemination of information related to the application of new and renewable sources of energy;
- (c) Establishment and development at the local, national, subregional and regional levels of the infrastructure required for the manufacture, operation, maintenance, marketing and management of equipment and spare parts related to the use of new and renewable sources of energy,

(d) Expeditious execution of project requests, in particular those already in the pipeline,

(e) Development and implementation of programmes of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries,

(f) Fullest possible access by developing countries to scientific and technological processes,

(g) Much greater participation by the international, national and regional financial institutions in the financing of energy projects.

(h) Improvement in the investment climate of interested developing countries so as to stimulate flows of foreign investment in the framework of their national plans and policies and according to their national legislation.

56. The goal of the programme is to ensure that new and renewable sources of energy make the largest possible contribution to meeting energy demand. To that effect, by 1985, action should be undertaken to:

(a) Establish a network of regional and subregional demonstration projects for promising technologies,

(b) Create a network of regional and subregional mechanisms for undertaking the long-term testing of systems and components;

(c) Prepare national and regional programmes for the development of both large- and small-scale hydropower;

(d) Undertake demonstration projects, using full-scale equipment for the large-scale generation of power from relevant sources [in particular oil shale and tar sands and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion].

### 3. Rural energy

57. The international community will establish or enhance programmes designed to meet rural energy requirements within the context of integrated rural development programmes, to include: agricultural production and transportation, small-scale and rural industries, household requirements, and socio-cultural sectors such as education, health care and communications.

58. To that end, support and assistance will be provided to developing countries in the following areas:

(a) Setting up and implementing national targets for reforestation and the development of improved techniques for harvesting and utilizing forest produce and agricultural wastes and residues;

(b) The development of improved technologies based on indigenously available sources of energy for harvesting, preserving and processing of food,

including the development of improved cooking stoves. Such technologies must take account of socio-cultural requirements and preferably use equipment and systems that could be manufactured, operated and maintained in a rural setting;

(c) The improvement of animal husbandry practices to produce an increase in the quantity and quality of draught animals and the improvement of the different types of equipment used in conjunction with draught animals;

(d) The development of stand-alone power sources (for example 0-50kW) which, in addition to using indigenously available sources of energy and manufacturing capacity, would be able to compete, technically and economically, with conventional engines;

(e) The enhancement of public awareness of the critical nature of the fuelwood situation and the promotion of active popular participation in the transition to other energy sources or to a restoration of an adequate supply of fuelwood.

59. The goal of the programme is to ensure that during the present decade, countries will undertake planned programmes with a view to ensuring that the energy needs of the rural areas can be met on a sustainable basis. To that end, countries may wish to establish targets for the development of biomass, including reforestation programmes, so that by the year 2000 there would be a doubling of the extent of terrestrial surface devoted to the production of biomass; the development, within five years, of a variety of stand-alone power sources using indigenously available sources of energy, to meet the growing energy needs of rural industries adequately; and the development, within five years, of improved cooking stoves using indigenously available sources of energy.

## B. Institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring

### 1. Intergovernmental body

60. The implementation and monitoring of the programme of action, including areas designated for priority action, will require the international community to designate an appropriate intergovernmental body. The mandate of that body should also include arrangements for the review, appraisal and adaptation of the programme of action.

### 2. United Nations system

61. It is necessary to mobilize fully the United Nations system in support of the programme of action. The specific measures contained in the programme, including the priority action proposals outlined above, fall within the competence of existing United Nations bodies and thus require essentially an

intensification of efforts already under way and, in some instances, the initiation of new programmes. The organs and organizations of the system are requested to review and, as appropriate, revise their current work programmes so as to ensure the implementation of those aspects of the programme of action falling within their respective jurisdictions. It is assumed that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) will wish to make appropriate provisions to review the activities of the system so as to ensure the necessary co-operation and co-ordination in implementing the programme of action. United Nations resident co-ordinators have an important role to play in providing a focal point at the national level in consultation with the country representatives of the organizations concerned.

62. In order to better focus the efforts of the United Nations system, consideration might be given to the establishment of task forces in areas of major importance which require intersecretariat co-ordination and co-operation. Such task forces could be organized to deal with energy sources (e.g., solar, hydropower, biomass), cross-sectoral issues (e.g. information, education and training, assessment and planning), or energy application (e.g., rural energy, industrialization). The task forces could survey existing activities and information with a view to strengthening or developing concrete programmes, including the identification of areas for research and development. The task forces might be organized under the aegis of a lead agency designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system and include representatives not only of interested United Nations organs and organizations but also of appropriate intergovernmental and other institutions.

63. Consideration should be given to the designation of a secretariat unit within the existing United Nations framework to serve as the central focal point for the system and to provide support for the intergovernmental body.

### 3. Regional/subregional action

64. Regional and subregional efforts, including the strengthening or establishment of appropriate intergovernmental bodies, should be undertaken as an integral part of the implementation of the programme of action. Consideration should be given to:

(a) Possible institutional arrangements, especially in the fields of education and training and research and development, including the establishment and development of specialized training institutes, which might be more effective at the regional level;

(b) The establishment of regional information networks which would connect with the international information network and focus at the regional level on technologies and application and on the centralization and diffusion of information on equipment, its use and its limits;

(c) Organization of joint research and development activities related to promising technologies;

(d) The feasibility and usefulness of organizing regional demonstration and pilot projects and installations designed both to test application and to disseminate information on technologies related to new and renewable sources of energy;

(e) Development of preinvestment activities designed to provide a basis for the accelerated implementation of technologies for new and renewable sources of energy utilization;

(f) The strengthening and support of existing regional efforts directed at the transfer and diffusion of technologies;

(g) Consideration of joint industrial activities for the production of related capital goods; and

(h) The organization of technical meetings, seminars, conferences, study tours and so on, with a view to facilitating and developing exchanges of information and experience on the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy.

The international community should provide the necessary support for these regional activities.

65. The regional commissions have a critical role to play in this effort through their direct assistance to Member States, their participation in international programmes and activities, and their support of regional and subregional activities.

#### 4. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

66. Developing countries seek to enhance their collective self-reliance through programmes of economic and technical co-operation. The implementation of the programme of action must fully reflect their commitment, and the international community should provide the assistance necessary.

#### 5. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

67. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations can make a significant contribution to the successful implementation of the programme of action and are requested to undertake specific actions to do so.

### C. Mobilization of resources

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