

**REPORT
OF THE
PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW
AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 47 (A/36/47)



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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.

The present Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy covers meetings of the Preparatory Committee held in 1981 during the periods from 30 March to 16 April (third session) and 8 to 26 June and 3 to 7 August (fourth session). It was previously issued in mimeographed form under the symbols A/36/47 (Part I) and A/36/47 (Part II).

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PART ONE

Meetings of the third session, held during the
period from 30 March to 16 April 1981

.I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 20 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/148, in which it decided, inter alia, to convene a United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1981 and to establish, at its thirty-fourth session, an intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference.
2. On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/190, in which it decided, inter alia, that the Conference should be held at Nairobi in August 1981. The Assembly also designated as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy the Committee on Natural Resources meeting for that purpose in sessions open to the participation of all States as full members.
3. The Preparatory Committee held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 February and its second session at Geneva from 21 July to 1 August 1980. 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/35/43).

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

4. The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was held at Headquarters from 30 March to 16 April 1981. The Committee held 16 meetings (16th to 31st).
5. The session was opened by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Makoto Taniguchi (Japan).
6. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, also addressed the Committee.

B. Membership and attendance

7. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/190, the Preparatory Committee is open to the participation of all States as full members. Representatives of the following States attended the third session:

Algeria	German Democratic Republic
Argentina	Germany, Federal Republic of
Australia	Ghana
Austria	Greece
Bahamas	Guinea
Bangladesh	Guyana
Belgium	Holy See
Benin	Hungary
Bhutan	India
Bolivia	Indonesia
Brazil	Iraq
Bulgaria	Ireland
Burma	Israel
Burundi	Italy
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ivory Coast
Canada	Jamaica
Chad	Japan
Chile	Jordan
China	Kenya
Colombia	Lesotho
Congo	Liberia
Cuba	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Czechoslovakia	Malta
Democratic Yemen	Mexico
Denmark	Nepal
Ecuador	Netherlands
Egypt	New Zealand
Finland	Niger
France	Nigeria

Norway	Tunisia
Panama	Turkey
Papua New Guinea	Uganda
Peru	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Philippines	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Poland	United Arab Emirates
Portugal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Republic of Korea	United Republic of Tanzania
Romania	United States of America
Rwanda	Upper Volta
San Marino	Uruguay
Senegal	Venezuela
Spain	Yemen
Sri Lanka	Yugoslavia
Sudan	Zaire
Sweden	Zambia
Switzerland	Zimbabwe
Syrian Arab Republic	
Trinidad and Tobago	

8. The following United Nations 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
 World Food Council
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 United Nations Environment Programme
 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations University

9. 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 Bank
 World Meteorological Organization
 International Fund for Agricultural Development

10. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented.

11. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
European Economic Community
European Space Agency
Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences
International Energy Agency
Latin American Energy Organization
Organization of American States
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

12. The following non-governmental organizations were represented:

Environment Liaison Center
International Chamber of Commerce
Sierra Club International Earth Center
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

C. Officers of the Committee

13. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March, the Committee elected by acclamation Mr. Richard Martin (New Zealand) as a Vice-Chairman to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Michael Green, who had resigned.

14. As a result, the officers of the Committee for the third session were:

Chairman: Mr. Makoto TANIGUCHI (Japan);
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Ion GORITZA (Romania);
Mr. Richard J. MARTIN (New Zealand);
Mr. Pedro SORENSEN MOSQUERA (Venezuela);
Rapporteur: Mr. Richard H. O. OKWARO (Kenya).

D. Adoption of the agenda

15. The Committee had before it the following provisional agenda for the session (A/CONF.100/PC/35):

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Substantive preparations for the Conference.
3. Preparations at the regional level.
4. Preparations at the national level.

5. Provisional agenda for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.
 6. Draft rules of procedure for the Conference.
 7. Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee.
 8. Adoption of the report of the Committee.
16. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Venezuela, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, proposed that a new item 5, entitled "Preliminary draft outline of a programme of action", should be included, the other items being renumbered accordingly. The proposal was accepted and, at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda, as amended. The agenda, as adopted, was issued as document A/CONF.100/PC/45.

E. Documentation

17. The documentation before the Preparatory Committee is listed in annex II to **part one of the present report.**

III. OPENING STATEMENTS

18. In his address to the Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference briefly reviewed the progress that had been made in preparations for the Conference as a consequence of the decisions taken by the Preparatory Committee at its second session 2/ and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/204 of 16 December 1980. Eight technical panels had submitted reports on sources of energy. In addition, reports on the use of peat for energy (A/CONF.100/PC/32) and draught animal power (A/CONF.100/PC/39) had been prepared by consultants. Six ad hoc groups of experts had analysed the various problems connected with the application of techniques related to new and renewable sources of energy. All the analytical work had been reviewed and consolidated by the Synthesis Group in its report to the Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.100/PC/41 and Add.1). Public information activities related to the Conference had been increased. At the regional level, preparations undertaken under the auspices of the regional commissions had made a valuable contribution. Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, had contributed to the work of the Conference secretariat and had also undertaken significant activities on their own initiative in preparation for the Conference. The Secretary-General also reported that logistic preparations for the Conference, both within the United Nations and by the Government of Kenya, were going smoothly. The Secretary-General noted, in particular, that the secretariat was working closely with the Government of Kenya to ensure the success of the exhibition-cum-demonstration that would take place at Nairobi at the time of the Conference.

19. Several general conclusions appeared to the Secretary-General to be evident from the preparatory work that had been completed. First, the technical review of the different sources of new and renewable energy had demonstrated their relevance and significance for the future energy balance of mankind. It had become evident that the various technologies were at very different stages of development: some were well known and well established, others could play a major role during the next decade, while still others required elaboration and improvement. The Secretary-General noted that the preparatory work had emphasized the difficulty of evaluating the economic and financial viability of different sources of energy, and the limitations of generalizations about their applicability. It had been possible to make a systematic evaluation of some of the main obstacles inhibiting the large-scale adoption of some technologies, and the Secretary-General drew attention to the basic role that considerations of energy efficiency would play in the future in both industrialized and developing countries. Social, cultural and environmental factors were also important, especially in regard to attempts to replace energy-use patterns that were deeply rooted.

20. Turning to the possible scope of the Conference, the Secretary-General suggested five concepts that might aid discussion in the Preparatory Committee:

(a) Awareness of the role of new and renewable sources of energy in the energy transition of mankind;

2/ Ibid., part two, annex I.

(b) Enhancement of national decision-making capacity in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

(c) The launching of a programme of international co-operation for the development of new and renewable sources of energy;

(d) Stimulation of the national utilization and international transfer of resources, which would enhance the application of techniques related to new and renewable sources of energy;

(e) Mobilization and intensification of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

21. Lastly, the Secretary-General drew attention to the need for the Preparatory Committee to indicate its priorities for the final stage of preparations before the Conference. One vital topic appeared to be the development of a draft programme of action that could ultimately be adopted by the Conference. The Secretary-General said it was his intention to submit a preliminary draft outline of such a programme at the current session of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with the request in paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 35/204. On the basis of guidelines and directions given by the Committee as a consequence of its consideration of the preliminary draft outline, a draft programme would be prepared by the secretariat for consideration at the fourth session. The Secretary-General also announced his intention of sending a number of high-level missions to Governments to help to ensure a high degree of political participation in the Conference; he expressed his belief that the public information programme also had to be accelerated. The Secretary-General stated in conclusion that the preparatory process had demonstrated very clearly the importance of the subject with which the Conference would deal, the direct relationship between policies for promoting new and renewable sources of energy and the over-all general policy of development in developing countries, and the need and opportunity provided by the Conference for international co-operation at all levels.

22. In his opening statement, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee **said** that there had been a marked improvement in the state of Conference preparations since the second session of the Committee. He referred to the close links that had been maintained between the Bureau and the secretariat in the intervening period. They had been useful to all concerned and had been marked by a general readiness to consider new ideas and suggestions. With the help of several Governments, the capacity of the secretariat had been enhanced and excellent work had been carried out, particularly in regard to the intensive series of meetings of technical panels and ad hoc groups of experts. The Chairman also expressed his appreciation of the work of the Synthesis Group, the activities of the regional commissions and other bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, and the activities of other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the recent International Conference on Energy 2000 held in Tunisia. The Chairman reiterated his thanks to the Government of Kenya for its excellent co-operation in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

23. In the opinion of the Chairman, the necessary analytical material was now available, and the major task of the current session of the Committee was to consider the preliminary draft outline of the programme of action. The task would

require patience, foresight and mutual understanding if it was to bring realistic results. He emphasized his view that the programme of action should identify short-term, medium-term and long-term activities at different levels, including the regional and subregional levels. Although the Conference could not be a panacea, it should not limit itself merely to describing the problem; agreement should be reached at Nairobi on concrete actions that could be implemented after the Conference.

IV. SUBSTANTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE,
PREPARATIONS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL AND
PREPARATIONS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

(Agenda items 2, 3 and 4)

24. At its 17th to 24th meetings, from 30 March to 3 April and on 6 April, the Preparatory Committee held a general debate on the above items and also considered specific subitems in detail.

25. Most delegations expressed their satisfaction at the progress that had been made in preparations for the Conference in the period that had elapsed since the second session of the Committee, although there was general recognition that much still remained to be done and that the preparatory process was now moving into a decisive phase, especially in regard to the draft programme of action. A few delegations expressed the view that the work that had been carried out in the preceding months did not satisfactorily contribute to meeting the objectives of the Conference, as expressed in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978, nor had the work followed the guidelines established in the relevant decisions taken by the Committee at its second session. 3/

26. With regard to the achievement of the objectives set out in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 33/148, it was stated that there was general agreement among developing countries that the following matters required attention and action in order for individual countries to achieve an orderly and equitable energy transition, based on greater use of indigenous new and renewable sources of energy:

- (a) Establishment of an inventory and analysis of the potential of new and renewable sources of energy;
- (b) Preparation of national energy balances for both the current situation and the desired future situation, to promote the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;
- (c) Development and adaptation of technologies for using new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to promoting the manufacture of equipment in developing countries;
- (d) Establishment of information systems and exchange of relevant expertise;
- (e) Manpower training and education.

To achieve those goals, it would be necessary for the programme of action to be adopted at the Conference to provide for increased international co-operation, including significant increases in financial flows for new and renewable sources

3/ Ibid.

of energy. Attention was drawn, in particular, to the need for financial assistance in the early stages of development (for example, for resource inventories, feasibility studies, etc.) and for action to deal with the critical situation on fuel wood in several regions. In all those activities, support should be given to technical co-operation among developing countries at the regional and interregional levels.

A. Progress report of the Secretary-General

(Agenda item 2)

27. There was general agreement among the delegations taking part in the debate that the report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.100/PC/40), as well as the opening statement made by the Secretary-General of the Conference to the Committee at its current session, provided an accurate view of the appropriate orientation for the Conference. Many delegations recalled the objectives defined in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 33/148 and linked them to the wider objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/56). It was suggested, in that context, that the Conference should represent a major step in international scientific and technical co-operation, leading to the creation of a new international economic order. It was pointed out that, in both industrialized and developing countries, energy was inextricably linked to matters of social and economic development. A number of delegations pointed out that the existence of an organic interrelationship between energy supply and social and economic development implied that success depended on efforts to strengthen peace and security, to deepen the process of détente and to undertake effective measures in the field of disarmament. One delegation stressed the need to ensure that the subject of the Conference - new and renewable sources of energy - remained the centre of deliberations.

28. There was wide support for the view that several forms of new and renewable energy offered great opportunities for immediate, widespread and substantial development, but it was also noted that developing countries would continue to require increasing amounts of conventional energy for the foreseeable future in order to meet development needs; new and renewable sources of energy should therefore be regarded as complementary to conventional sources.

29. The emphasis that had been placed in the Secretary-General's statement on the relationship between policies for promoting the use of new and renewable sources of energy and general policies of development commanded a wide measure of support among delegations. One delegation noted, however, that it was only one side of the problem facing the Conference; substantial changes had taken place in the world energy situation since 1973 and that aspect of the question had largely been neglected in the Conference preparations thus far. The view was also expressed that the Conference objectives defined by the General Assembly indicated that the Conference should not be concerned primarily with development patterns, or with technology or energy comparisons; instead the Conference should be a means of promoting the use of new and renewable sources of energy in social and economic development. In that context, several delegations emphasized the close relationship that existed between the objectives of the Conference and the proposed programme of action, and offered comments and suggestions concerning elements to be included in the programme.

30. The delegation of Kenya informed the Committee of the current state of preparations by the host country for the Conference. In particular, attention was drawn to the need for early decisions by Governments on participation in the exhibition-cum-demonstration, in order that the necessary facilities could be provided.

31. The Director of the Division of Economic and Social Information of the Department of Public Information presented a report on information activities that were in progress or planned for the Conference, and on plans for follow-up activities after the Conference. She stated that, in view of the limited funds and personnel available, maximum use was being made of outside persons to disseminate information about the Conference: the mailing list currently contained approximately 8,000 names. Eleven newsletters would have been distributed before the Conference, together with fact sheets and other printed material; radio programmes in several languages were also being distributed throughout the world. A book on the Conference was planned for external publication at the end of 1981, and an animated film was being produced in co-operation with a film company in Czechoslovakia. The Director drew attention to Conference-related activities being undertaken at the national level with help from the Division, including "national energy days" in 20 countries. Journalist encounters had been arranged in co-operation with the regional commissions. Attention was also drawn to events that would take place at Nairobi during the Conference, including a journalist encounter, an audio-visual presentation, film showings and a photo exhibition.

B. Reports of the technical panels and ad hoc groups of experts

(Agenda item 2)

32. The Committee had before it for its consideration the reports of eight technical panels (A/CONF.100/PC/23 and Corr.1, A/CONF.100/PC/24 and Corr.1, A/CONF.100/PC/25 and Corr.1 and 2, A/CONF.100/PC/26, A/CONF.100/PC/27 and Corr.1, A/CONF.100/PC/28, 30 and 34), reports of consultants on the use of peat for energy (A/CONF.100/PC/32) and on draught animal power (A/CONF.100/PC/39) and the reports of the six ad hoc groups of experts (A/CONF.100/PC/29, 31, 33 and 36-38).

33. Many delegations expressed their satisfaction at the generally high quality of those reports, although several delegations indicated that, especially in regard to the reports from the technical panels, there were omissions or errors on points of detail that should be corrected. It was noted that, in a number of cases, the technical panels had clearly identified specific technologies that were ready for widespread adoption. One delegation expressed the view that the reports did not make a significant contribution to the development of appropriate conclusions by the Conference; by limiting themselves only to surveys of opportunities and difficulties the experts had not adequately responded to the needs expressed in General Assembly resolution 33/148.

34. The Committee agreed that it would be desirable for Governments to communicate to the secretariat in writing any detailed comments or corrections concerning individual reports. The secretariat should then consider the desirability of issuing an addendum or addenda to the reports, listing such recommended alterations.

C. Report of the Synthesis Group

(Agenda item 2)

35. Different views were expressed on the report of the Synthesis Group (A/CONF.100/PC/41 and Add.1). In the view of most delegations, the report contained a satisfactory analysis. Some delegations were of the view that it provided a sound basis on which the draft programme of action could be developed, and felt that the conclusions in chapter V were generally valid and relevant, although some reservations were expressed concerning specific paragraphs. On the other hand, other delegations were of the view that the report of the Synthesis Group fell short of the requirements of General Assembly resolution 33/148 and therefore could not serve as a basis for the elaboration of a draft programme of action.

36. Some delegations felt that more emphasis should have been given in the report to certain forms of new and renewable energy (for example, biomass and solar energy); the basis for cost comparisons among different energy sources was also criticized by some delegations, although it was recognized that substantial theoretical and data problems hindered a more comprehensive approach. One delegation felt that the report did not meet the challenges established for it in paragraphs 9 and 11 of the report, and expressed the view that, in chapters III to V, the Synthesis Group had gone beyond its mandate and had attempted to identify appropriate patterns of development for developing countries.

D. Activities of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy

(Agenda item 2)

37. In accordance with subparagraph (e) of Preparatory Committee decision 7 (II), ^{4/} organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system had submitted reports on activities undertaken by them that were relevant to the subject of the Conference.

38. In their statements to the Committee, all representatives of United Nations bodies and agencies emphasized the increasing importance that was being given to new and renewable sources of energy in their programme activities. It was anticipated that the programme of action that was to be developed for the Conference would provide further impetus to those activities. Many representatives drew attention to projects already being undertaken in co-operation with Governments, and also noted the close liaison that had been established with the Conference secretariat during the preparatory process.

39. With regard to the activities of bodies of the United Nations system, a number of delegations stressed the need to make more effective use of existing resources through full co-ordination and rationalization of the division of labour, as required. Full utilization of existing resources and activities would facilitate the task. Those delegations emphasized that the need would not arise for more institutions, but rather for better management and co-ordination of existing resources. Adaptation of an existing intergovernmental body for co-ordination and oversight was suggested.

^{4/} Ibid., sect. B.

E. Preparations at the regional level

(Agenda item 3)

40. In accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph (f) of Preparatory Committee decision 7.(II), 4/ all the regional commissions of the United Nations had organized special meetings devoted to new and renewable sources of energy. In three cases (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America), regional plans of action had already been adopted; these were now being elaborated and implemented. The reports of the regional meetings were before the Committee (A/CONF.100/8 and Add.1-2, Add.3 and Corr.1 and Add.4-5), together with comprehensive reports on other relevant activities of the regional commissions (A/CONF.100/7 and Add.1-5 and Add.5/Corr.1).

41. In their statements, representatives of the regional commissions referred to the technical assistance that had been provided to individual countries, in co-operation with the Conference secretariat, especially in connexion with the preparation of national reports. Although only a small number of national reports had so far been completed, many would soon be available and would be extremely useful in developing an appropriate programme of action for the Conference. The representatives emphasized that, because of the site-specific and similar characteristics of many forms of new and renewable sources of energy, a regional approach was often essential. The value of that approach had already been demonstrated at several specialized seminars and workshops organized by regional commissions on specific forms of new and renewable sources of energy.

42. The value of the regional approach to international co-operation was also confirmed by many delegations. The plans of action developed for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America were welcomed, and several delegations from countries outside those regions felt that the plans for action offered valuable guidelines and examples for the development of the programme of action to be presented for adoption at the Conference.

F. Preparations at the national level

(Agenda item 4)

43. In their contributions to the general debate, most delegations referred to recent activities at the national level concerned with the increased use of new and renewable sources of energy. In some cases, they arose directly from the preparatory process for the Conference, but in many countries significant decisions and actions had already been taken to ensure a more diversified and self-reliant energy mix in the medium-to-long-term future. Frequently, therefore, preparations for the Conference, including the preparation of national reports, were already viewed as an integral part of continuing national activities to promote the use of new and renewable sources of energy.

44. Several delegations stated that special units or committees had been created at the national level, with a mandate to evaluate opportunities and to promote the development of new and renewable sources of energy. Such special groups were normally established within the over-all national framework of energy and development planning. In a number of cases, a significant reorientation of energy planning and development had already been achieved, although it was generally

recognized that the relative contribution of new and renewable energy to national energy supplies would increase substantially only in the medium term and long term.

45. In the context of national activities linked to international co-operation, several delegations referred to projects in their countries that were being undertaken in co-operation with other countries, or with the assistance of bodies of the United Nations system or other intergovernmental organizations. Several delegations indicated in their statements various constraints faced by their countries in their efforts to develop new and renewable sources of energy. Views were expressed concerning the importance of preparations at the national level in the light of the primacy of activities at that level. Special efforts should be made to improve national data bases, education and training capability, and research, development and testing. Other delegations indicated that their preparations for the Conference at the national level included the compilation of information on research, training and other facilities that could be used by other countries.

G. Chairman's concluding remarks

46. At the conclusion of the general debate, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee expressed the view that an extremely fruitful exchange of views had taken place. A large number of delegations and representatives of organizations had participated in the debate, and many of the statements would be helpful in the preparatory tasks that still lay ahead.

47. The Chairman stated that the following general conclusions might be drawn from the debate on agenda items 2, 3 and 4:

(a) Delegations had expressed their general satisfaction with the progress that had been made in preparations for the Conference since the second session of the Committee;

(b) The work undertaken by the technical panels, ad hoc groups of experts and the Synthesis Group had been of generally high quality, although some delegations had expressed reservations or disagreements on points of detail; it would be useful if Governments could communicate such comments in writing to the secretariat as soon as possible, and no later than 31 May;

(c) In the view of many delegations, the report of the Synthesis Group contained much material that would be useful in developing the draft programme of action;

(d) The summaries of national preparations for the Conference that had been contained in the statements of many delegations had done much to enrich the Committee's understanding of the needs and objectives of the Conference;

(e) It was evident from the debate that activities at the subregional and regional levels were already substantial and were much appreciated by Governments: the contributions made to the debate by representatives of the regional commissions had been extremely valuable;

(f) Similarly, there was evidence of growing co-operation and co-ordination among United Nations bodies and agencies in regard to new and renewable sources of energy; the close links that had been established within the United Nations system in the preparatory process were very important for a successful Conference;

(g) In the course of the debate, many delegations had indicated in general terms their expectations concerning the draft programme of action that was to be developed. Those views would be of considerable assistance when the preliminary draft outline of the programme of action, which was the next item on the Committee's agenda, was being considered.

V. PRELIMINARY DRAFT OUTLINE OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION
(Agenda item 5)

48. In introducing the preliminary draft outline of a programme of action, prepared by the secretariat (A/CONF.100/PC/44), the Secretary-General of the Conference referred to the request for such an outline contained in General Assembly resolution 35/204. The Secretary-General emphasized that what was being presented at that stage should be regarded only as a conceptual sketch of what the programme of action might ultimately contain. In some ways it might have been easier for the secretariat to have prepared a draft programme of action in a near-complete form, but it seemed evident that more would be gained by adopting a mechanism of successive approximations in order to achieve a high degree of consensus.
49. The Secretary-General briefly summarized the contents of the outline and drew attention to several important elements that, in the view of the secretariat, should be embodied in the programme of action. They included the diversity of energy sources involved and the different stages of development they had reached; the need to identify appropriate measures to be taken at the national, regional and international levels; the need to take short-term, medium-term and long-term perspectives; and the different problems for which an increased use of new and renewable sources of energy might assist in finding solutions. The latter included the crisis in traditional patterns of energy use, especially in regard to fuel wood; the need to provide energy to sustain and increase economic and social development; and the need for an energy transition from heavy dependence on fossil fuels to a more varied energy mix.
50. In the Secretary-General's opinion, the programme of action should be a relatively brief and concise text, carrying a clear political message concerning the role that new and renewable sources of energy could play in the future. In preparing a preliminary draft outline of such a programme, the secretariat had benefited from consultations with agencies and bodies of the United Nations system.
51. During the discussion of the preliminary draft outline, there was general agreement that the document represented an appropriate response to the request contained in General Assembly resolution 35/204, and that it was a sound and useful working document for discussion by the Preparatory Committee. The difficulties presented by the multidimensional character of the theme were recognized, and suggestions were made concerning possible groupings of, and linkages between, different elements in the outline. Many delegations noted that the preliminary character of the outline had given rise to unbalanced treatment, for example, an over-emphasis on national action vis-à-vis international measures.
52. In the view of the Group of 77, the structure of the programme of action should include four main sections: an introduction or preamble; a statement of objectives; action proposals and policy measures; and a section on monitoring, follow-up and review and appraisal of the programme of action. The following proposed list of objectives, issued as a conference room paper, was submitted by the Group of 77 for consideration:

"(a) To promote, as the basic issue, concerted action of the international community in order to contribute to the process of energy transition, through the adoption of measures for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to contributing to meeting future over-all energy requirements, especially those of the developing countries, in particular in the context of efforts aimed at accelerating the development of developing countries;

"(b) To strengthen international co-operation designed for the promotion and development of technologies related to new and renewable sources of energy and for the transfer and adaptation of technology from developed countries to developing countries, as well as for an exchange of technology among developing countries, in order to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity and support an increased capacity for the production of capital goods in developing countries;

"(c) To stimulate the mobilization of additional adequate financial resources from developed countries, international financial institutions and other international organizations to the developing countries for the development of new and renewable sources of energy through programmes and projects at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

"(d) To provide, through international co-operative efforts, for the exchange of information and manpower training in the developing countries, as well as to promote their ability to undertake energy resource evaluation and energy planning in order to accelerate the introduction of new and renewable sources of energy in their energy balances;

"(e) To provide support for the attainment of the national objectives and priorities established by developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, related to the strengthening of their national capabilities and institutional infrastructures for the effective incorporation of new and renewable sources of energy into national policy and planning processes;

"(f) To designate adequate mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and follow-up, and for evaluation of the implementation of the programme of action;

"(g) To provide, as requested, assistance and support for co-operative efforts among developing countries;

"(h) To specify measures designed to increase and sustain awareness of new and renewable sources of energy, with respect to their potential and utilization, taking special account of the stage reached in the various technologies and of their socio-cultural impact."

53. The spokesman for the Group of 77 noted that the programme of action should be consistent with the general framework provided by the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The programme should make it clear that the use of new and renewable sources of energy by developing countries should not in any way limit access by those countries to conventional sources of energy. The programme, it was pointed out, should neither overstate nor underestimate the role to be played by new and renewable sources of energy;

that role might, nevertheless, be significant, both in the sense of increasing the indigenous energy resources of all countries, thus contributing to greater energy self-sufficiency, and in providing a more diversified pattern of energy supply and demand, particularly in rural areas.

54. In connexion with the definition of concrete policies and measures, the representative of the Group of 77 noted that they should be developed in terms of the three main variables of resources, end-use and technology. The measures might be of a "horizontal" character, such as transfer of technology, information and training; other actions might be more specific. In the latter context, it was stated that no doubt existed concerning the desirability of applying measures in the short term in respect of those sources of energy for which technologies were immediately available, including the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries and the mobilization of additional financial resources in favour of developing countries. In conclusion, the Group of 77 took the view that the subject of new and renewable sources of energy offered a broad range of opportunities for closer international co-operation on topics of common interest to both developed and developing countries. Those opportunities should not be missed.

55. In a subsequent statement on the section on policy measures that should be included in the programme of action, the representative of the Group of 77 suggested that the section should be adjusted to make it compatible with the objectives for the programme that had been proposed by the Group of 77 (para. 52 above). A geographical perspective should be adopted, including measures at the national, regional and international levels, framed in the context of available technologies for using new and renewable sources of energy. Measures at the national level should be determined in accordance with the policies and priorities of individual Governments and in accordance with the principle of permanent sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources. Measures at the regional and international levels should be complete and comprehensive and should contribute to the achievement of a better energy balance and increases in the rate of development. Action by the international community should strengthen the capacity of developing countries, especially in "horizontal" activities, such as the establishment of energy inventories, energy planning and training. It would be necessary to establish machinery to ensure additional financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy and to ensure an effective follow-up to the Conference.

56. The delegation of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States, expressed the view that, although the proposed structure of the programme of action presented by the Group of 77 adopted a rather different approach to that contained in the outline submitted by the Secretary-General of the Conference, it nevertheless contained many of the same basic ideas with which the States members of the Community were in agreement. The Community wished to emphasize that new and renewable sources of energy were relevant to the needs of all countries and not especially to those of developing countries. Similarly, the Community stressed the importance of energy transition, a concern common to the whole of the international community. In regard to the objectives of the programme of action, the Community could accept the four proposed by the Secretary-General (A/CONF.100/PC/44, sect. B); in preparing a new draft of that section, the Secretary-General should take account of the statements made by the Group of 77 and by other delegations at the third session as well as of the work of the Synthesis Group and other experts and of the regional bodies.

A small number of objectives would, in the view of the Community, enable the Conference to focus its work on major issues, leading to effective and concrete actions. The Community associated itself with the view that action had to be taken in the short term to face the fuel-wood crisis and to benefit rural areas in developing countries; it also wished to re-emphasize the balance that should exist between action at national and international levels, respectively. In regard to institutional, financial and similar matters, the Community looked forward to hearing suggestions, including those from the secretariat, on the co-ordination and harmonization of action undertaken by the United Nations system. It was stressed on behalf of the Community that both the private and the public sectors had a role to play in regard to support measures, including financial resources.

57. The delegation of the United States of America submitted the following proposals, issued as a conference room paper, for redrafting the objectives of the programme of action, which, it believed, reflected in large part the language used in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 33/148:

"(a) To increase and maintain awareness and understanding at the national, regional and international levels of the role of new and renewable sources of energy in meeting future over-all energy requirements, especially those of developing countries, in particular in the context of efforts aimed at accelerating the development of developing countries;

"(b) To strengthen national capability for the effective incorporation of new and renewable sources of energy into national energy policy and planning processes through the strengthening of the relevant institutional infrastructures:

"(i) For the assessment of energy resources, needs and options;

"(ii) For the formulation and better management of integrated policies and programmes in relation to sectoral development plans;

"(c) To establish concerted programmes and improve the efficiency of existing activities to mobilize resources and promote the wider use of new and renewable sources of energy which contribute to meeting future over-all energy requirements, especially those of developing countries, in particular in the context of efforts aimed at accelerating the development of developing countries, namely:

"(i) To increase the quantity of energy that can be derived from new and renewable sources of energy and the pace of transition to those technologies;

"(ii) To increase the amount of energy supplied from traditional energy sources and the efficiency of its conversion;

"(iii) To identify measures to promote new energy technologies;

"(iv) To give higher priority to research and development of promising technologies;

"(v) To encourage over-all planning for the development of large-scale resources, for example, hydroelectric, geothermal, oil shale, and others;

"(vi) To facilitate more efficient and useful programmes of information dissemination, demonstration and training activities."

The United States delegation also pointed out that many of the recommendations that had been made by the technical panels, ad hoc groups of experts and the Synthesis Group were sound and feasible; they should constitute the basis of measures proposed in the draft programme of action.

58. The delegation of Japan took the view that there was some duplication among chapters and paragraphs in the preliminary draft outline. The duplication appeared to stem from the fact that there were overlapping elements among the objectives. Although action proposals might be identified in several ways, an approach that distinguished between national, regional/subregional and international levels of action seemed the most appropriate and action-oriented. For illustrative purposes, the Japanese delegation submitted the following proposals for a revision of the structure of section C (Action proposals) of the draft outline:

National level

- (a) The establishment or strengthening of government offices designed to deal with over-all energy assessment, planning and policy formulation with full integration of new and renewable sources of energy, and closely linked with global development planning, including:
- (i) The establishment or strengthening of institutional mechanisms, including co-ordinating mechanisms;
 - (ii) Strengthening of the efficiency of energy use;
 - (iii) The identification of priorities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;
 - (iv) The mobilization and appropriate allocation of human, technical and financial resources;
 - (v) The promotion of legislative measures and incentive policies;
- (b) Enhancement of the development and utilization of traditional and new and renewable sources of energy, particularly in rural areas, through integrated rural development systems;
- (c) Increased access to and application of new energy technologies that are already proven and reliable;
- (d) The strengthening of research, development and demonstration activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, including adaptation and testing of new technologies;
- (e) The training of specialists, including personnel for the exploitation and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy and for manufacturing, operation, maintenance and repair activities;

(f) The establishment or strengthening of information networks and data collection and dissemination;

(g) The identification of economic, social, financial, environmental or other constraints which hamper the introduction of new and renewable sources of energy.

Regional/subregional level

(a) The development of methodologies for energy assessment and planning;

(b) The establishment of information exchange networks;

(c) The promotion of self-reliance and co-operation among developing countries in research, development and demonstration activities;

(d) The training of specialists for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

(e) The improvement of the effectiveness of existing activities, where appropriate, to promote technical and economic co-operation in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

(f) The mobilization of financial resources and supporting funds within regional institutions to promote pre-investment and investment activities in new and renewable sources of energy;

(g) The promotion of multinational industrial programmes for the manufacture of capital goods for the exploitation of new and renewable sources of energy;

(h) The provision of regional/subregional assistance and support to the continued expansion of activities for economic co-operation among developing countries and technical co-operation among developing countries.

International level

(a) The co-ordination of co-operative efforts of international organizations;

(b) Revision of the priorities of financial institutions and bilateral mechanisms;

(c) The promotion of internal co-operation efforts aimed at:

(i) Energy assessment and planning;

(ii) Education and training;

(iii) Transfer of technology;

(iv) Research and development;

(v) Information flows;

(d) The provision of international assistance and support to the continued expansion of activities for economic co-operation among developing countries and technical co-operation among developing countries at the interregional level.

59. Several delegations drew attention to items that appeared to have been omitted from the preliminary draft outline, or that merited greater emphasis. They included the expansion of industrial infrastructure, especially in developing countries, in order to increase the use of new and renewable sources of energy rapidly; the contribution that could be made by the activities of the private sector, which contained in some countries much of the available technology, skill and capital relevant to new and renewable sources of energy; and the desirability of incorporating actions and policy measures in more comprehensive planning, especially at the national level. Some delegations noted the importance of reflecting in the programme of action the exercise of full national sovereignty over natural resources and, in particular, State control over the process of development and utilization of fuel and energy resources as a crucially important factor in the comprehensive development of the national economy. In regard to the provision of the necessary finance, reference was made to the need to take due regard of existing allocations of resources and ways in which they might be improved; attention was also drawn to the financial resources that could be released through action in regard to disarmament and an end to the arms race. The view was also expressed that, in the development of the draft programme of action, format need not be the primary criterion; proposals for measures to solve some specific energy problems might reduce the residual difficulties that would be encountered in adopting an appropriate structural outline for the programme. It was also emphasized that the programme of action should recognize that the primary difficulties to be overcome in promoting the use of new and renewable sources of energy were political. If the necessary degree of political commitment could be obtained, the rest would be straightforward. In that connexion, participation in the Conference at the highest possible level was greatly to be desired (see annex I, decision 5 (III)).

VI. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

(Agenda item 6)

60. Introducing agenda item 6, the Secretary-General of the Conference recalled that a draft provisional agenda for the Conference (A/CONF.100/PC/13) had been considered by the Preparatory Committee at its second session. ^{5/} That version had been prepared before the decision was taken at the second session to include a programme of action in the proposed work of the Conference. For that and other reasons, the provisional agenda required reconsideration and revision. The General Assembly, in paragraph 13 of its resolution 35/204, had requested the Preparatory Committee to undertake that task at its third session; a decision at the current session was also required in order to facilitate the process of invitations to the Conference. The Secretary-General noted, however, that it would be possible for the Committee to make further changes to the draft provisional agenda at its fourth session if it so wished.

61. To facilitate the work of the Committee, the Secretary-General introduced a revised draft of the provisional agenda, prepared by the secretariat (A/CONF.100/PC/13/Rev.1). He pointed out that no annotations to the agenda had been included, since it appeared preferable to defer drafting them until the draft programme of action was considered at the fourth session of the Committee.

62. During discussion of the revised draft prepared by the secretariat, it was noted that all the substantive items to be discussed at the Conference were directly related to the proposed programme of action, and that it would therefore be desirable for the agenda to indicate that central focus. It was also agreed that adoption of the programme of action should be a separate agenda item and should not be linked to the adoption of the report of the Conference. Other changes to the revised draft were considered, and agreement was reached that the draft provisional agenda should read as follows (see annex I, decision 3 (III)):

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President of the Conference.
3. Organizational and procedural matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (c) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (d) Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (i) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee;

^{5/} Ibid., part two, sect. IV.

(ii) Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. General debate: new and renewable energy sources in the context of development.
5. Consideration and adoption of the programme of action.
6. Adoption of the report of the Conference.

63. In connexion with the adoption of a provisional agenda for the Conference, the secretariat introduced a document on the organization of the work of the Conference (A/CONF.100/PC/46). It was pointed out by the secretariat that the proposals contained in the document followed very closely the guidelines on the preparation, organization and servicing arrangements of special conferences of the United Nations and their preparatory meetings that were annexed to General Assembly resolution 35/10 of 3 November 1980. It was also pointed out that neither the proposals in the document nor the draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference (agenda item 7) imposed any constraint on the Conference in regard to the number of main committees that could be established or the allocation of agenda items to the plenary meetings and the committees. In accordance with recent practice, however, and in view of the relatively small number of working days allocated to the Conference, logistic preparations were proceeding on the assumption that there would be two main committees in addition to the plenary meetings.

64. The Committee gave its approval to the proposals on the organization of the work of the Conference set out in document A/CONF.100/PC/46 (see annex I, decision 7 (III)).

VII. DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE CONFERENCE

(Agenda item 7)

65. The Executive Secretary of the Conference reminded the Committee that the draft rules of procedure for the Conference, contained in document A/CONF.100/PC/14, had been considered at the second session of the Committee, but no decision had been taken thereon. To meet the request in paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 35/204, and in order to proceed with invitations to the Conference, a decision on the rules of procedure should be taken at the current session. The Executive Secretary noted that, in general, the draft rules of procedure followed normal practice, but some questions had been left open, such as the number of Vice-Presidents to be provided for under rule 6. He also pointed out that, at the second session of the Preparatory Committee, there had been some unresolved questions concerning participation in the Conference (rules 52 to 59 inclusive). Those questions had subsequently been resolved in paragraph 18 of Assembly resolution 35/204.

66. After discussion, the Committee agreed to approve the draft rules of procedure set out in document A/CONF.100/PC/14 by specifying that, under rule 6, the number of Vice-Presidents should be set at 23 and by removing the brackets previously placed around rules 52 to 59 inclusive. The Committee also agreed to submit the draft rules of procedure to the Conference. (See annex I, decision 4 (III).)

67. Following those decisions, statements were made on behalf of the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (concerning rule 52), of Australia and the United States of America (concerning rule 53) and of Australia (concerning rule 54); the statements indicated that the reservations that had been expressed by those Governments during the consideration by the Second Committee at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the draft resolution concerning the Conference (A/35/592/Add.5, draft resolution I, subsequently adopted as resolution 35/204), remained in effect. The delegation of Israel requested that its objection to rule 53 should be recorded.

VIII. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

(Agenda item 8)

68. The Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, in introducing agenda item 8, emphasized that the principal matter to be discussed at the fourth session would be the preliminary draft programme of action. The agenda for the session should therefore be kept as short as possible, to enable discussion to be focused on that item.

69. In that connexion, it was pointed out by several delegations that the current and planned future activities of international organizations, especially those within the United Nations system, were of vital importance to the development of an effective programme of action. It was suggested that a separate agenda item should be devoted to that topic, but the suggestion was withdrawn when the Secretary-General of the Conference undertook to prepare, for consideration at the fourth session, a paper that would provide an overview of activities relevant to the increased use of new and renewable sources of energy that were being undertaken or planned within the United Nations system. As far as possible, in the time available, the paper would bring up to date the summaries that had already been provided to the Committee (A/CONF.100/6 and Add.1-13; A/CONF.100/7 and Add.1-5 and Add.5/Corr.1).

70. After discussion, the Committee agreed on the following provisional agenda for its fourth session:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Preparations at the national level.
3. Preliminary draft programme of action.
4. Provisional agenda and organizational arrangements for the Conference.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

(Agenda item 9)

71. The Preparatory Committee considered the draft report on its third session, contained in documents A/CONF.100/PC/L.26 and Add.1 and 2, at its 30th and 31st meetings, on 16 April. In view of the fact that the numerous written amendments that had been submitted to the Rapporteur could not be incorporated in the report in time, the Committee decided to defer further consideration and adoption of the draft report until its fourth session. 6/

Concluding remarks of the Secretary-General

72. In his concluding statement, the Secretary-General of the Conference expressed his satisfaction with what had been achieved at the third session of the Committee. The commitment that had been indicated by delegations had demonstrated that world-wide concern for the theme of the Conference was increasing. It was evident that the preparation of the draft programme of action would be a difficult task, and the secretariat was conscious of the responsibility that had been entrusted to it.

73. In that connexion, the Secretary-General noted that, despite differences of opinion concerning the format and approach to be adopted by the programme, there appeared to be a large area of common agreement among delegations. In the Secretary-General's view, the following characteristics needed to be emphasized in the draft programme:

(a) Close adherence to the objectives of the Conference defined in General Assembly resolution 33/148;

(b) Consideration of the different sources of new and renewable energy in the context of development;

(c) An emphasis on action-oriented proposals;

(d) The importance of the regional and subregional levels, and of the co-operative role that should be undertaken by bodies and agencies of the United Nations system;

(e) Provision for monitoring and follow-up.

74. The Secretary-General also drew attention to the need to give consideration at the fourth session of the Committee to the organization of the work of the Conference, so that scientific, technical and political aspects could all be adequately covered. He invited the views of Governments on that topic as well as

6/ At its fourth session (32nd and 33rd meetings) the Committee resumed consideration of the draft report and adopted it as orally revised by the Rapporteur. The draft report was circulated as document A/CONF.100/PC/L.29.

on the programme of action, and he emphasized the need for help from Governments in moulding public opinion in support of new and renewable sources of energy. The Secretary-General looked forward to the series of visits that he would be making to national capitals and to continuing co-operation with the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and other officers of the Committee.

ANNEX I

Decisions adopted by the Committee at its third session

1 (III). National papers

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy expresses its appreciation to those countries which have so far sent their national papers a/ in response to decision 4 (II), adopted by the Preparatory Committee on 1 August 1980, and decides to extend the deadline for the submission of such papers to 31 May 1981 for those countries which have not yet responded and wish to do so.

30th meeting
16 April 1981

2 (III). Preliminary draft of a programme of action

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy notes the preliminary draft outline of a programme of action submitted by the Secretary-General of the Conference b/ and requests him to prepare, for consideration by the Committee at its fourth session, a preliminary draft of a programme of action, taking into account the preparatory work to date and the observations and proposals, including those on the preliminary draft outline of a programme of action, made during the third session of the Committee.

30th meeting
16 April 1981

3 (III). Provisional agenda for the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy decides to approve the preliminary draft of the provisional agenda for the Conference c/ and to consider it again at its fourth session, together with annotations to the preliminary draft of the provisional agenda, in the light, inter alia, of the developments in the preparation of the draft programme of action, with a view to approving the provisional agenda.

30th meeting
16 April 1981

a/ A/CONF.100/NR/1-29.

b/ A/CONF.100/PC/44.

c/ A/CONF.100/PC/13/Rev.1.

4 (III). Draft rules of procedure for the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, having considered the draft rules of procedure for the Conference, d/ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/204 of 16 December 1980:

(a) Decides that, under rule 6, the number of Vice-Presidents should be twenty-three;

(b) Approves the draft rules of procedure and decides to transmit them to the Conference.

30th meeting
16 April 1981

5 (III). Level of attendance at the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy urges all countries, in view of the importance of the issues to be considered at the Conference, to participate in the Conference at the highest possible level.

30th meeting
16 April 1981

6 (III). Compendium of existing studies on new and renewable sources of energy

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy takes note of the suggestion submitted by the Secretary-General of the Conference e/ in response to subparagraph (d) of decision 5 (II), adopted by the Preparatory Committee on 1 August 1980, and requests the Secretary-General to pursue the idea of establishing a computerized retrieval system of the existing studies, to be provided for the Conference if the extrabudgetary resources required can be secured.

30th meeting
16 April 1981

d/ A/CONF.100/PC/14.

e/ See A/CONF.100/PC/43, paras. 5 and 6.

7 (III). Organization of the work of the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, having considered the note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the Conference, f/

(a) Decides that:

- (i) Pre-Conference consultations should be held for two days immediately prior to the beginning of the Conference in order to consider and reach agreement on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with on the opening day of the Conference;
- (ii) The list of speakers in the general debate shall be opened at United Nations Headquarters on 9 June 1981 at 10 a.m.;

(b) Recommends to the Conference for its adoption the following proposals on the organization of work:

- (i) Meetings should normally be scheduled from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. and should start punctually;
- (ii) The general debate should be held in plenary meetings starting at the second meeting and should be concluded by Tuesday, 18 August; there should be no general debate in the main committees;
- (iii) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed at noon on Wednesday, 12 August 1981, at Nairobi;
- (iv) The time-limit for statements in the general debate should be 15 minutes for the representatives of each State and 10 minutes for other participants;
- (v) Statements in exercise of the right of reply should be made at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever they are devoted to the same item; the number of such statements by any delegation should be limited to two per item at any given meeting, the first intervention lasting not more than five minutes and the second not more than three minutes;
- (vi) The report of the Conference should consist of the decisions of the Conference, a brief account of the events leading to the convening of the Conference, the proceedings, including a summary of the general debate in the plenary meetings and a repertorial account of the work of the main committees, and of the action taken in plenary on their recommendations;

(c) Decides to consider at its fourth session any other aspects of the organization of work of the Conference that may be required.

30th meeting
16 April 1981

ANNEX II

Documentation before the Committee at its third session

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/35/43		Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first and second sessions <u>a/</u>
A/CONF.100/6	2	Activities of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.100/6/Add.1	2	___: activities of the United Nations
A/CONF.100/6/Add.2	2	___: report submitted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
A/CONF.100/6/Add.3	2	___: report submitted by the United Nations Children's Fund
A/CONF.100/6/Add.4	2	___: report submitted by the United Nations Development Programme
A/CONF.100/6/Add.5	2	___: report submitted by the United Nations University
A/CONF.100/6/Add.6	2	___: report submitted by the International Labour Organisation
A/CONF.100/6/Add.7	2	___: report submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
A/CONF.100/6/Add.8	2	___: report submitted by the World Bank

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/35/43).

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/6/Add.9	2	___: report submitted by the World Meteorological Organization
A/CONF.100/6/Add.10	2	___: report submitted by the World Intellectual Property Organization
A/CONF.100/6/Add.11	2	___: report submitted by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
A/CONF.100/6/Add.12	2	___: report submitted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
A/CONF.100/6/Add.13	2	___: report submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
A/CONF.100/7	3	Comprehensive reports on the activities of the regional commissions: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.100/7/Add.1	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe
A/CONF.100/7/Add.2	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Africa
A/CONF.100/7/Add.3	3	___: report submitted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
A/CONF.100/7/Add.4	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Western Asia
A/CONF.100/7/Add.5 and Corr.1	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Latin America
A/CONF.100/8	3	Reports of regional preparatory meetings: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.100/8/Add.1	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe
A/CONF.100/8/Add.2	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Africa

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/8/Add.3 and Corr.1	3	___: report submitted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
A/CONF.100/8/Add.4	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Western Asia
A/CONF.100/8/Add.5	3	___: report submitted by the Economic Commission for Latin America
A/CONF.100/NR/1	4	National report submitted by Pakistan
A/CONF.100/NR/2	4	National report submitted by Hungary
A/CONF.100/NR/3	4	National report submitted by Finland
A/CONF.100/NR/4	4	National report submitted by Czechoslovakia
A/CONF.100/NR/5	4	National report submitted by Belgium
A/CONF.100/NR/6	4	National report submitted by the Dominican Republic
A/CONF.100/NR/7	4	National report submitted by France
A/CONF.100/NR/8	4	National report submitted by Liberia
A/CONF.100/NR/9	4	National report submitted by Poland
A/CONF.100/NR/10	4	National report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
A/CONF.100/NR/11	4	National report submitted by the Sudan
A/CONF.100/NR/12	4	
A/CONF.100/NR/13	4	National report submitted by Iraq

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/NR/14	4	National report submitted by Colombia
A/CONF.100/NR/15	4	National report submitted by the Netherlands
A/CONF.100/NR/16	4	National report submitted by Jamaica
A/CONF.100/NR/17	4	National report submitted by Peru
A/CONF.100/NR/18	4	National report submitted by Norway
A/CONF.100/NR/19	4	National report submitted by Israel
A/CONF.100/NR/20	4	National report submitted by Zaire
A/CONF.100/NR/21	4	National report submitted by Sweden
A/CONF.100/NR/22	4	National report submitted by the Congo
A/CONF.100/NR/23	4	National report submitted by China
A/CONF.100/NR/24	4	National report submitted by Bolivia
A/CONF.100/NR/25	4	National report submitted by Venezuela
A/CONF.100/NR/26	4	National report submitted by Cuba
A/CONF.100/NR/27	4	National report submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany
A/CONF.100/NR/28	4	National report submitted by Ireland
A/CONF.100/NR/29	4	National report submitted by Romania
A/CONF.100/PC/13/Rev.1	6	Draft provisional agenda for the Conference: note by the Secretariat

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/PC/14	7	Draft rules of procedure for the Conference
A/CONF.100/PC/23 and Corr.1	2	Report of the Technical Panel on Geothermal Energy on its second session
A/CONF.100/PC/24 and Corr.1	2	Report of the Technical Panel on Wind Energy on its second session
A/CONF.100/PC/25 and Corr.1 and 2	2	Report of the Technical Panel on Ocean Energy on its second session
A/CONF.100/PC/26	2	Final report of the Technical Panel on Oil Shale and Tar Sands
A/CONF.100/PC/27 and Corr.1	2	Report of the Technical Panel on Solar Energy on its second session
A/CONF.100/PC/28	2	Report of the Technical Panel on Biomass Energy on its second session
A/CONF.100/PC/29	2	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group on Financing of New and Renewable Sources of Energy
A/CONF.100/PC/30	2	Report of the Technical Panel on Hydropower on its second session
A/CONF.100/PC/31	2	Final report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group on Information Flows
A/CONF.100/PC/32	2	Report on the use of peat for energy: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.100/PC/33	2	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group on Education and Training
A/CONF.100/PC/34	2	Report of the Technical Panel on Fuel-wood and Charcoal on its second session

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/PC/35 and Add.1	1	Provisional agenda for the third session of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.100/PC/36	2	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group on Industrial Issues, including Utilization of Energy in Transportation and Allied Sectors
A/CONF.100/PC/37	2	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group on Research and Development and Transfer of Technology
A/CONF.100/PC/38	2	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group on Rural Energy, including the Utilization of Energy in Agriculture
A/CONF.100/PC/39	2	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group on Draught Animal Power
A/CONF.100/PC/40	2	Progress report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.100/PC/41	2	Report of the Synthesis Group
A/CONF.100/PC/41/Add.1	2	Report of the Synthesis Group: appendix to chapter V - Recommendations made by the technical panels and the <u>ad hoc</u> groups of experts: note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.100/PC/42	2	Synthesis of technical panel reports
A/CONF.100/PC/43	2	Compendium of existing studies on new and renewable sources of energy
A/CONF.100/PC/44	5	Preliminary draft outline of a programme of action
A/CONF.100/PC/45	1	Agenda as adopted at the 16th meeting of the Committee on 30 March 1981
A/CONF.100/PC/46	6	Organization of the work of the Conference: note by the Secretariat

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/PC/47	8	Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.100/PC/L.26 and Add.1-2	9	Draft report
A/CONF.100/PC/INF/2		List of participants

PART TWO

Meetings of the fourth session, held during the
periods from 8 to 26 June and 3 to 7 August 1981

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 February 1980, its second session at Geneva from 21 July to 1 August 1980 ^{1/} and its third session at Headquarters from 30 March to 16 April 1981 (see part one).

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

2. The fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 26 June and at Nairobi from 3 to 7 August 1981. The Committee held eight meetings (32nd to 39th) and a number of informal meetings.
3. The session was opened by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Makoto Taniguchi (Japan).
4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, also addressed the Committee.

B. Membership and attendance

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/190 of 18 December 1979, the Preparatory Committee is open to the participation of all States as full members. Representatives of the following States attended the fourth session:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Brazil

Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo

^{1/} For the report on the first and second sessions, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/35/43).

Costa Rica	New Zealand
Cuba	Niger
Cyprus	Nigeria
Czechoslovakia	Norway
Democratic Yemen	Panama
Denmark	Papua New Guinea
Ecuador	Paraguay
Egypt	Peru
El Salvador	Philippines
Finland	Poland
France	Portugal
German Democratic Republic	Republic of Korea
Germany, Federal Republic of	Romania
Ghana	Rwanda
Greece	San Marino
Guatemala	Senegal
Guinea	Somalia
Guyana	Spain
Haiti	Sri Lanka
Holy See	Sudan
Hungary	Suriname
Iceland	Sweden
India	Switzerland
Indonesia	Syrian Arab Republic
Iraq	Thailand
Ireland	Togo
Israel	Trinidad and Tobago
Italy	Tunisia
Ivory Coast	Turkey
Jamaica	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Japan	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Jordan	United Arab Emirates
Kenya	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Kuwait	United Republic of Tanzania
Lao People's Democratic Republic	United States of America
Lesotho	Upper Volta
Liberia	Uruguay
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Venezuela
Malta	Yemen
Malaysia	Yugoslavia
Mexico	Zaire
Mongolia	Zambia
Nepal	Zimbabwe
Netherlands	

6. The following United Nations 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

World Food Council

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

United Nations Development Programme

World Food Programme

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

United Nations University

7. 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 Bank

World Meteorological Organization

International Fund for Agricultural Development

8. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented.

9. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

European Economic Community

European Space Agency

Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences

International Energy Agency

Organization of American States

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

10. The International Chamber of Commerce, a non-governmental organization, was also represented.

C. Officers of the Committee

11. The officers of the Preparatory Committee for the fourth session were:

Chairman: Mr. Makoto TANIGUCHI (Japan);

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Ion GORITZA (Romania); 2/

Mr. Richard J. MARTIN (New Zealand);

Mr. Pedro SORENSEN MOSQUERA (Venezuela);

Rapporteur: Mr. Richard W. O. OKWARO (Kenya).

D. Adoption of the agenda

12. The Committee adopted the following agenda (A/CONF.100/PC/50):

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Preparations at the national level.
3. Preliminary draft programme of action.
4. Provisional agenda and organizational arrangements for the Conference.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Documentation

13. The documentation before the Preparatory Committee is listed in annex III below.

III. OPENING STATEMENTS

14. At the opening meeting of the fourth session, on 8 June 1981, the Secretary-General of the Conference reviewed the progress made in the preparations for the Conference. He stated that four documents were being submitted to the Preparatory Committee for its consideration:

2/ At its resumed fourth session, on 3 August 1981, the Committee elected Mr. Dan Nicoloci (Romania) as a Vice-Chairman to fill the vacancy left after the resignation of Mr. Ion Goritza.

(a) Preliminary draft of a programme of action (A/CONF.100/PC/51 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.);

(b) Overview of current and planned activities of the United Nations in the field of new and renewable sources of energy (A/CONF.100/PC/52 and Add.1 and 2);

(c) Summary of the main recommendations for action emerging from the national papers (A/CONF.100/PC/49);

(d) Synoptic table of the contributions from the regional groups (A/CONF.100/PC/48).

15. He indicated that the draft programme of action consisted of an introduction and five chapters and represented the culmination of a complex process of preparations. He was of the view that those documents would not only give political impetus to the entire preparatory process, but would also serve as a basis for future international co-operation.

16. He pointed out that the first chapter of the draft programme of action, entitled "The challenge", reflected the main observations made in the course of the general debate of the third session of the Preparatory Committee regarding both the role of new and renewable sources of energy in the energy transition and their direct relationship to the social and economic development of developing countries. Chapter II, entitled "Framework for national action", emphasized that policies for accelerating the use of new and renewable sources of energy must conform with national economic and social objectives and be implemented alongside policies for maximizing the use of all indigenous sources of energy and policies directed at energy conservation. Chapter III, entitled "Objectives of the Programme of Action", identified the principal objectives to be achieved. "Measures for concerted actions" contained the principal recommendations emerging from the process of technical preparations, including an illustrative list of the measures appropriate for particular sources of energy. The final chapter, entitled "Implementation", consisted of three sections. He said that the first section identified three priority areas, that is, assistance to strengthen national capability, support for the demonstration and application of available technologies and assistance for rural energy programmes. The second section proposed measures concerning international mechanisms needed for transforming the programme into specific action, while the third section would propose measures for the mobilization of the necessary financial resources.

17. The Secretary-General of the Conference then gave an account of some of the complementary activities that had been carried out since the Committee's third session: (a) about 55 national papers had already been received and additional papers were expected; (b) several important preparatory meetings had been held, in particular, a seminar on non-technical obstacles to the use of new energy sources in developing countries, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) with the assistance of various non-governmental organizations at Bellagio, Italy; a high-level specific seminar organized by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Moscow; a high-level North-South Round Table, organized by the Society for International Development

with the assistance of the Government of Italy at Castelgandolfo; (c) a number of high-level missions, headed by eminent persons, had visited various countries and regions to disseminate information and to promote the objectives of the Conference; (d) the Government of Kenya was continuing to carry out the preparatory work for the holding of the Conference with great dedication and efficiency; (e) so far 13 countries had announced their decision to participate in the exhibition. In addition, he said that the Conference secretariat, with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information, was intensifying the final phase of publicity for the Conference.

18. In conclusion, the Secretary-General acknowledged the co-operation received from Governments in all the preparatory tasks, as well as the financial assistance received from some Governments and from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He also expressed his gratitude to the agencies of the United Nations system, to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their good will and support and to the Chairman and Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for their constant assistance to the secretariat and dedication to the Conference.

19. In his opening statement, at the 32nd meeting, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee stated that the finalization, during this last session, of the draft Programme of Action to be adopted by the Nairobi Conference was the Committee's most important task. He expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the secretariat to publicize the objectives of the Conference to the international community. The Chairman stated that the UNESCO meeting on the non-technical constraints of new and renewable sources of energy, held at Bellagio, was very successful and that the North-South Round Table held at Castelgandolfo had made valuable recommendations to the Conference. He also expressed his appreciation to the Government of Kenya for its extensive and efficient preparations for the Conference.

20. The Chairman summarized his views on new and renewable sources of energy in the context of economic and social development, particularly of developing countries. He believed that the Nairobi Conference was only the beginning of a long journey towards the solution of the over-all energy problem and the first efforts of the United Nations to this end. He stressed that the Committee should be modest and realistic about the outcome of the Conference, taking the programme for action as a guideline for actions needed at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. He said that energy resources for rural development should be priority concerns and that co-operation at the subregional or regional levels would be critical. He also said that the programme of action should focus on measures to promote the transfer of available technology from developed to developing countries and between developing countries.

21. The Chairman declared that the preliminary draft of a programme of action submitted by the Secretary-General was a sound basis for the deliberations of the Committee and made the following comments. Chapters I, II and III were generally well drafted and treated sources of energy in the over-all context of the energy transition, but they should be amalgamated into one or two more concise chapters. He recognized that chapter IV was difficult to draft, but he said that it was not substantial or specific enough. It needed to be supplemented with concrete measures based on the work of the Technical Panels, the ad hoc groups of experts

and the Synthesis Group. As for the funding and institutional issues of chapter V, it was premature to judge them before the final stage of the programme of action, particularly in the light of the prevailing antipathy towards the proliferation of new institutions and funds. There was, however, a definite need for an effective and efficient follow-up mechanism to implement the programme of action. Funding was also a crucial factor, but before the use of existing or future funds could be contemplated, a careful study of the extent of the financial requirements needed to be carried out. Finally, the Chairman stressed the need to define who in the United Nations system would be responsible for implementing the programme of action and requested the full co-operation of all to complete the preparations assigned to the Preparatory Committee before the agreed deadline.

22. In their statements at the 33rd meeting, on 15 June, representatives of several United Nations bodies and specialized agencies indicated that their governing bodies had adopted resolutions which dealt specifically with new and renewable sources of energy. The Commission on Human Settlements, in decision 4/23 adopted at its fourth session, had endorsed the report entitled "Renewable sources of energy" (E/1981/82) and had requested the Executive Director to submit it to the Preparatory Committee with a view to having specific recommendations included, as appropriate, in the draft programme of action. The Trade and Development Board had adopted resolution 230 (XXII) on the transfer, application and development of technology issues in additional sectors and other areas of critical importance to developing countries which, inter alia, covered energy. The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had decided to appeal to the Preparatory Committee to give sufficient emphasis and attach high priority to the use of new and renewable sources of energy, which would make it possible to tackle the major problem of fuel-wood.

23. The representatives of the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization referred in their statements to the Preparatory Committee to the extensive consultations which had taken place between their respective organizations and the secretariat of the Conference during the preparation of the preliminary draft Programme of Action. They described the various elements of their organization's actions as they related to the concern emerging in the preliminary draft programme of action and they referred the Preparatory Committee to the documents which their organizations had submitted in response to decision 7 (II) of the Committee. Many of these representatives also said that the interagency meetings which had taken place had been very useful.

24. The Administrator of UNDP stated that the Programme had prepared a substantive study on the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries, the main findings of which were clearly in line with the proposals of the draft programme of action. Steps had been taken for the assessment of the needs for technical co-operation and for the mobilization of the necessary additional financial resources. Different studies had been conducted in this field by UNDP, which stood ready, in answer to the directive of the Nairobi Conference, to respond to the needs of developing countries in new and renewable sources of

energy. In the framework of the new programming cycle of technical co-operation for 1982-1986, the resident representatives of UNDP had been requested to assist Governments in identifying high-priority projects in the energy field. In conclusion, he said, the programme of action should be specific and concrete, while flexible enough, and subject to periodic reviews.

IV. PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION (CHAPTER V (B) AND (C))

(Agenda item 3)

25. Chapter V (B) and (C) of the preliminary draft of a programme of action were considered by the Committee in the course of its fourth session. Among the specific matters discussed were the possible future role for the intergovernmental bodies in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, the role of the secretariat, the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the sector of new and renewable sources of energy, task forces and financing.

26. At the 37th and 38th meetings, preliminary views on this chapter were expressed by the following delegations: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), Australia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Japan and Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77).

27. The Committee decided that all statements on this chapter submitted in writing should be reproduced and annexed to the report (see annex II below).

28. At the 39th meeting, the representative of the United States of America stated that the United States proposals on chapter V (B) and (C) had been submitted earlier at the fourth session of the Committee and were fully reflected in document A/CONF.100/PC/L.36.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to submit to the Conference for its consideration the preliminary draft of a programme of action as contained in document A/CONF.100/PC/L.36 and agreed that the consultations on the draft programme of action should be continued and that their results should be submitted to the Conference for its consideration (see annex I, decision 5 (IV)).

V. PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONFERENCE

(Agenda item 4)

30. In introducing the item, at the 34th meeting, on 25 June 1981, the Chairman referred to the draft provisional agenda contained in document A/CONF.100/PC/L.33. This draft was first approved by the Committee at its third session, at which time it was decided to consider the draft yet again at the fourth session, together with appropriate annotations to all agenda items. On the proposal of one delegation, it was agreed that all documentation relevant to items 4 and 5 of the draft agenda should be listed in a single separate paragraph. The draft agenda was accordingly approved as amended (see annex I, decision 1 (IV)).

In the course of discussion on agenda item 4, two delegations expressed concern regarding the possible imbalance in the bibliography contained in document A/CONF.100/PC/L.43. They expressed the hope that this apparent imbalance might be remedied in time for the Conference. In connexion with the draft decision concerning documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.100/PC/L.31), many delegations expressed strong objection to any direct or indirect mention of the name of the racist régime of South Africa in some documents submitted to the Conference and regretted that a precedent was being created in advertising the achievements of the apartheid régime in United Nations documents. The draft decision was subsequently approved by the Committee as amended by the Chairman (see annex I, decision 3 (IV)).

31. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the organizational arrangements for the Conference as contained in document A/CONF.100/PC/L.30 and considered and adopted a draft decision proposed by the Chairman (A/CONF.100/PC/L.34) regarding a resumed session of the Committee at Nairobi prior to the Conference, pre-Conference consultations and the distribution of work between the two main committees of the Conference. It was thus decided that the Committee would resume its work at Nairobi from 3 to 5 August 1981 in order to consider further the draft programme of action with a view to submitting an agreed text to the Conference. The Committee also decided that pre-Conference consultations would be held on 6 and 7 August at Nairobi in order to consider and reach agreement on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with on the opening day of the Conference. It further authorized its Chairman to consult the chairmen of the regional groups with a view to resolving outstanding questions relating to the General Committee of the Conference (see annex I, decision 2 (IV)).

32. Before the adjournment of the fourth session of the Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Chairman of the Committee made statements.

33. The Secretary-General of the Conference stated that the preparatory work accomplished so far would seem to augur well for a successful outcome of the Nairobi Conference. He stressed in particular that much had been achieved conceptually and that technical discussions had indicated wide areas of consensus among countries. Above all, he sensed a broad unity of purpose. At the same time he indicated that, after agreement upon priorities, it would remain for participants at the Conference to establish appropriate mechanisms for putting the programme of action into effect. This would be the collective responsibility of representatives of Governments and the United Nations bodies concerned, since the Conference was but one element in the involvement of the entire international community in measures for dealing with global questions affecting all mankind.

34. The Chairman of the Committee warned that some matters were still being approached from the short-term point of view even though they had long-term implications. It remained for participants in the Nairobi Conference to synthesize the totality of views expressed during the various meetings of the Preparatory Committee. Accordingly, he expected that delegations would continue consideration of these matters prior to the resumed session. Turning to the commitment of all those concerned with the preparatory process, he expressed his special appreciation to the representatives of the host Government for the Conference. Appreciation to all concerned with the preparations for the Conference was also expressed by the representative of the Group of 77 in his concluding statement.

35. At the 38th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with the Committee's decision 2 (IV), orally reported to the Committee on the outcome of his consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups concerning the outstanding questions relating to the General Committee of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. In the light of his report, the Committee agreed to amend rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference (A/CONF.100/2) and made a recommendation to the Conference concerning the distribution of the offices of the Conference among regional groups. (For the text of the decision, see annex I, decision 4 (IV)).

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

(Agenda item 5)

36. The Preparatory Committee considered the draft report on its fourth session (A/CONF.100/PC/L.32 and Add.1-3) at its 39th meeting, on 7 August, and adopted it as orally revised and amended.

ANNEX I

Decisions adopted by the Committee at its fourth session

1 (IV). Provisional agenda for the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy decides to approve the following provisional agenda for the Conference and to submit it to the Conference for its consideration:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President of the Conference.
3. Organizational and procedural matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (c) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (d) Credentials of representatives to the Conference;
 - (i) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee
 - (ii) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. General debate: new and renewable energy sources in the context of development.
5. Consideration and adoption of the programme of action.
6. Adoption of the report of the Conference.

ANNOTATIONS

1. Opening of the Conference

The Conference will be opened by the Secretary-General on Monday, 10 August 1981.

2. Election of the President of the Conference

Under rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure (A/CONF.100/2), the Conference shall elect a President. Rule 40 provides that all elections shall be by secret ballot, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

3. Organizational and procedural matters

(a) Adoption of the rules of procedure

The Conference will have before it the provisional rules of procedure approved by the Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.100/2).

(b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

The Conference will have before it the provisional agenda (A/CONF.100/1) approved by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session, as well as the recommendations of the Committee (A/CONF.100/3) and of the pre-Conference consultations on the organization of the work of the Conference.

(c) Election of officers other than the President

In accordance with rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure (A/CONF.100/2), the Conference is expected to elect, in addition to the President, 23 Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a chairman for each of the main committees established in accordance with rule 42.

(d) Credentials of representatives to the Conference

(i) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee

Rule 4 of the provisional rules of procedure provides that a Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-fifth session; a/

(ii) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 4 of the provisional rules of procedure, the Credentials Committee shall examine the credentials of the representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

a/ The Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at the thirty-fifth session consisted of the representatives of the following countries: Angola, China, Costa Rica, Haiti, Kenya, Singapore, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

4. General debate: new and renewable energy sources in the context of development

The general debate will be held in plenary meetings from Monday, 10 August.

5. Consideration and adoption of the programme of action

The Conference will have before it the draft programme of action transmitted by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session.

Documentation: The following documents are relevant both to item 4 and to item 5 of the provisional agenda:

National papers (A/CONF.100/NR/1-)
and summaries thereof (A/CONF.100/NR.1/Summary-)

Comprehensive reports of organizations of the United Nations system
(A/CONF.100/6 and Add.1-16)

Comprehensive reports of the regional commissions
(A/CONF.100/7 and Add.1-5)

Compendium of existing studies on new and renewable sources of energy
(A/CONF.100/PC/43 and Add.1)

Draft Programme of Action (A/CONF.100/4)

Reports of the Technical Panels (A/CONF.100/PC.23-28, 30, 32, 34 and 39)

Reports of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts (A/CONF.100/PC/29, 31, 33 and 36-38)

Synthesis of the reports of the Technical Panel (A/CONF.100/PC/42)

Report of the Synthesis Group (A/CONF.100/41/and Add.1)

Report of the Regional Preparatory Meetings (A/CONF.100/8/and Add.1-5)

Overview of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system
(A/CONF.100/PC/52, Add.1 and 2)

6. Adoption of the report of the Conference

Under rule 14 of the provisional rules of procedure, the Conference is to adopt a report, the draft of which will be prepared by the Rapporteur-General.

34th meeting
25 June 1981

2 (IV). Resumption of the fourth session of the Committee

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy decides:

(a) To resume its fourth session at Nairobi, from 3 to 5 August 1981, in order to consider further the draft programme of action with a view to submitting an agreed text of the draft programme to the Conference;

(b) To hold, pursuant to its decision 7 (III) of 15 April 1981, the pre-Conference consultations on 6 and 7 August, at Nairobi, in order to consider and to reach agreement on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with on 10 August, the opening day of the Conference;

(c) To authorize its Chairman to consult the chairmen of the regional groups with a view to resolving the outstanding questions relating to the General Committee of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, having due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation on that Committee and to the practice of special United Nations conferences with regard to the distribution of the major posts of the Conference, and to report thereon to the Preparatory Committee at its resumed fourth session;

(d) To recommend to the Conference that item 5 of the provisional agenda for the Conference, entitled "Consideration and adoption of the programme of action", should be allocated to the two main committees established under rule 42 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference (A/CONF.100/2) as follows:

- (i) The First Committee should deal with present issues dealt with in the introduction, chapters I, II, III and V (B) and (C), as presented in the preliminary draft programme of action (A/CONF.100/PC/51 and Add.2);
- (ii) The Second Committee should deal with present issues dealt with in chapters IV (A) and (B) and V (A), as presented in the preliminary draft programme of action (A/CONF.100/PC/51/Add.1 and 2).

34th meeting
25 June 1981

3 (IV). Documentation for the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy takes note with appreciation of the substantive documentation submitted to it to date as a result of the preparatory process for the Conference and decides to transmit the following reports to the Conference:

(a) National reports; b/

(b) Reports submitted by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, on their activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, c/ in response to decision 7 (II), adopted by the Preparatory Committee on 1 August 1980, and the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of activities relevant to the increased use of new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system; d/

(c) Reports submitted on technical questions to be considered at the Conference:

- (i) Reports of the technical panels e/ and the reports on the use of peat for energy f/ and on draught animal power; g/
- (ii) Reports of the ad hoc groups of experts; h/
- (iii) Reports of the Synthesis Group; i/
- (iv) Synthesis of the technical panel reports. j/

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b/ A/CONF.100/NR/1-...

c/ A/CONF.100/6/Add.1-16, A/CONF.100/7/Add.1-5 and A/CONF.100/8/Add.1-5.

d/ A/CONF.100/PC/52 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

e/ A/CONF.100/PC/23 and Corr.1; A/CONF.100/PC/24 and Corr.1, A/CONF.100/PC/25 and Corr.1 and 2, A/CONF.100/PC/26-28, A/CONF.100/PC/30 and A/CONF.100/PC/34.

f/ A/CONF.100/PC/32.

g/ A/CONF.100/PC/39.

h/ A/CONF.100/PC/29, A/CONF.100/PC/31, A/CONF.100/PC/33 and A/CONF.100/PC/36-38.

i/ A/CONF.100/PC/41 and Add.1.

j/ A/CONF.100/PC/42.

4 (IV). Officers of the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, having heard an oral report by its Chairman on the consultations held with the chairmen of the regional groups pursuant to its decision 2 (IV) (c), decides to recommend to the Conference:

(a) That rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure which were approved by the Committee at its third session (A/CONF.100/2) should be amended to read:

"The Conference shall elect the following officers: a President, a Vice-President in charge of co-ordination, 22 other Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a chairman for each of the main committees established in accordance with rule 42. k/ Each main committee shall elect three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur.";

(b) That the Conference should adopt the rules of procedure, as amended;

(c) That the five principal offices of the Conference should be distributed among the regional groups as follows: the President from an African State; the Vice-President in charge of co-ordination from a Latin American State; the Rapporteur-General from an Eastern European State; the Chairman of the First Committee from an Asian State; and the Chairman of the Second Committee from a Western European or other State;

(d) That the offices of the other 22 Vice-Presidents should be distributed as follows: six from African States, five from Asian States, three from Eastern European States, four from Latin American States and four from Western European or other States.

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5 (IV). Preliminary draft of a programme of action

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, having considered the preliminary draft of a programme of action, contained in document A/CONF.100/PC/L.36, decides:

k/ Rule 42 of the provisional rules of procedure reads as follows:
"There shall be two main committees; working groups may be established, if necessary, by the Conference and by the main committees."

- (a) To transmit it to the Conference for its consideration;
- (b) That the consultations on the draft programme of action within the framework of the Committee should be continued and that its results should be submitted to the Conference for its consideration.

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ANNEX II

Statements by delegations on chapter V (B) and (C) of the preliminary draft of a programme of action

CONTENTS

- A. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States)
- B. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
- C. Australia
- D. Norway
- E. Sweden
- F. Finland
- G. Japan
- H. Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77)

A. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States)

[Original: English]

1. The European Community can declare itself in favour of an intergovernmental committee concerned with new and renewable sources of energy. Such a committee, membership of which would be open to all States and organizations, should be an existing agency already operating in related fields, e.g. the Committee on Natural Resources, in an appropriate format. The committee's tasks would include:

(a) Evaluating energy potential and requirements with a view to increasing the contribution made by new and renewable sources of energy to the energy balance-sheet at the subregional, regional or global level;

(b) Promoting the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy world-wide;

(c) Taking appropriate measures to monitor the implementation of the programme of action.

2. The Community believes that a unit existing within the United Nations Secretariat should be used to provide the substantive and administrative support to the intergovernmental committee in carrying out its task.
3. The Community considers that there should be an effective machinery within the United Nations Secretariat for co-ordination between all the agencies, institutions and bodies potentially involved in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and feels that it is for the relevant United Nations authorities and individual Governments to take the appropriate steps in this respect, making the best use of existing co-ordinating mechanisms.
4. The Community feels that the idea of setting up ad hoc task forces in areas of major importance which require intersectoral co-ordination and co-operation must be considered carefully. In this context, the risk of a proliferation of institutions and of an undesirable duplication of effort should be kept in mind.
5. The Community considers that the Nairobi programme of action will require financial support from all countries in a position to do so, international financial institutions, multilateral development institutions, agencies and the private sector, as appropriate. I would point out that the Community and its member States take the world's first place in grant aid to energy. Closer co-operation between countries, multilateral development institutions and agencies could be helpful to the most efficient use of the available capital base. In particular, efforts should be made to reach a better co-ordination of the financial mechanisms within the United Nations system. In the framework of bilateral aid programmes, new and renewable sources of energy should be emphasized in accordance with national priorities in the energy sector as a whole. Multilateral aid institutions should also consider giving similar priority to new and renewable sources of energy. These bilateral and multilateral efforts should result in additional funding for the sector.
6. This would make it unnecessary to create a new financial agency responsible for activities connected with new and renewable sources of energy, which would not be justified as the implementation of projects in this field covers many aspects other than new and renewable sources of energy proper (agriculture, industry, etc.).
7. Lastly, the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy cannot be completely dissociated from the development of other energy resources, particularly in the oil-importing developing countries.
8. In this light, and without excluding other procedures for intervention, the establishment of a World Bank energy affiliate could help to mobilize finance and thus meet what we consider to be two essential criteria:
 - (a) A significant increase in the financial resources currently available at the multilateral level for the developing countries, thus stimulating an increase in private investment flows;

(b) Deeper involvement of interested countries in the development of energy resources of developing countries, taking due account of the importance of their financial contributions.

B. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

[Original: Russian]

1. The proposal by the Group of 77 that organizational measures should be taken within the framework of the United Nations to implement the Programme of Action on New and Renewable Sources of Energy deserves special attention. Our countries' position is well known: we should try to solve the problem of the restructuring of international economic relations not by establishing new organs but rather by using carefully and effectively existing organs established pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In our view, the proposal by the Group of 77 to set up an open-ended intergovernmental committee reporting directly to the General Assembly rather than through the Economic and Social Council oversteps the limits of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and does not accord with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council as established by General Assembly resolution 32/197. As experience and practice have shown, the establishment of new United Nations organs tends to create the illusion that decisive progress is being made in the restructuring of international economic relations, when in reality any unwarranted increase in the number of United Nations organs causes efforts to be dissipated and impedes the implementation of the progressive provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which together constitute a long-term programme for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

3. For these reasons, the delegations of the above-mentioned socialist countries believe that existing United Nations intergovernmental consultative, co-ordinating and administrative organs such as the Committee on Natural Resources of the Economic and Social Council, and the secretariat unit servicing it - the Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development - have every possibility of devising policies and instituting machinery within the United Nations system for supervising the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

4. We believe that, in considering matters relating to the organization of appropriate Secretariat services, we must proceed from the premise that such measures must be implemented not at the cost of an increase in the budget and staff of the United Nations but rather through the effective use of already existing

means and resources and through the elimination of overlapping and duplication in the work of the United Nations Secretariat.

5. Our delegations are fully alive to the difficulties faced by the developing countries in mobilizing resources and procuring additional sources of financing for their economic development, including in the field of new energy sources. In this connexion, one definite way to back up the developing countries' own efforts is to provide them with bilateral and multilateral technical assistance, inter alia, within the framework of United Nations technical assistance programmes. At the same time we believe that, in considering matters relating to the financing of measures connected with United Nations activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, a careful and thorough analysis must be made of existing methods and sources of financing in order to ensure that these are used more effectively and that in seeking additional sources of financing, the principle of voluntary financing must be strictly observed.

C. Australia

[Original: English]

1. Australia supports the designation of an intergovernmental body to oversee the implementation and monitoring of the programme of action which we hope will be adopted by this Conference. More specifically, we are inclined to the Committee on Natural Resources as that intergovernmental body. In the same manner as the meeting of that Committee, as an open-ended preparatory committee, has overseen preparations for this Conference, we feel it could effectively discharge the necessary tasks associated with co-ordinating and overseeing the implementation of the programme of action. Should it be chosen to do so, we should think it would need to meet in an open-ended session and report regularly through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly on the implementation of the programme of action.
2. Australia does not favour the establishment of additional Secretariat positions to service the designated intergovernmental body. Rather, Secretariat support should be provided from existing United Nations resources. This could, we believe, be achieved by an appropriate redeployment of resources. The necessary expertise does exist within the United Nations system and it should be drawn together in a manner reflecting the priority that the international community attaches to co-ordinated and effective action in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.
3. Ultimate responsibility for the over-all co-ordination of implementing and monitoring of the programme of action should rest with the Secretary-General. This is especially so if the Committee on Natural Resources is designated as the overseeing body with reporting responsibilities to the United Nations General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. Both the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrative

Committee on Co-ordination could also have important roles to play in ensuring effective co-ordination. Whether the proposed task forces could contribute usefully to co-ordinated approaches is something on which we are uncertain. At this stage we need further clarification of the precise function and purpose of such groups. And we would want to be assured that they would operate on a strictly ad hoc basis.

4. So far as financing arrangements are concerned, Australia supports measures in the energy field, inter alia, for the development of alternative sources of energy with particular reference to developing countries. In principle, therefore, we will give sympathetic consideration to initiatives to finance programmes in developing countries to reduce the dependence on oil imports and to promote new and alternative sources of energy where this would be appropriate and effective.

5. Australia considers that the first priority as regards the mobilization of resources should be the rationalization of existing international support for the development of new and renewable sources of energy, in order to remove unnecessary duplication. At the same time, we acknowledge the possible need for some additional mobilization of resources, whether domestic or foreign, public or private. In this context, we consider that the private sector can play an important role. We also believe that regional co-operation and initiatives - of which Australia has already taken a number - may be important in effectively stimulating the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy.

6. In this, Australia works from the premise that energy issues are of increasing importance to all countries and that energy-related assistance to the developing countries will become of increasing importance. Clearly it will be for the developing countries themselves to confirm that this perception accords with their own national development programmes and priorities. Should they do so, then claims for particular additional funds for activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy can be determined on the merits of those activities, both absolutely and relative to other assistance options.

7. In this sense, Australia would be prepared to accept a broad international consensus on the principle of additionality. At the same time, it is important to recognize that, in general, the setting of the levels of any additional international funding for new and renewable sources of energy should be undertaken in detail when a programme of specific projects is drawn up during the implementation of the programme of action and after the over-all situation regarding international energy-related assistance and the proper place of new and renewable sources of energy within that framework have been discussed. Within these broad perimeters, we are, none the less, satisfied that there is scope for some initial projects which will be worth while.

8. The mechanism through which funds could be allocated clearly depends on developments at this Conference. We do not believe, however, that it is either necessary or desirable to establish any new special fund for financing the programme of action when suitable mechanisms already exist within the United

Nations and in international institutions. Proposed mechanisms such as the World Bank energy affiliate also deserve consideration. The latter mechanism, if established, has, in our view, the potential to provide significant financial resources for, inter alia, the development of new and renewable sources of energy. Australia supports in principle the establishment of this affiliate as a fund to develop new sources of oil and to promote the use of alternative sources of energy.

D. Norway

[Original: English]

1. The Norwegian representative stated that his Government had a preference for using the Committee on Natural Resources as the intergovernmental follow-up mechanism for the Conference. If need be, the Committee could for this purpose be open-ended. Also, when dealing with the question of new and renewable sources of energy, it was important that the Committee should report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.
2. The intergovernmental follow-up mechanism would be in need of secretariat support. The secretariat functions ought to be based in the United Nations Secretariat so as to avoid a further splitting up of the Secretariat structure. In this context, a strengthening of the personnel resources of the Secretariat might be required.
3. In the view of the Government of Norway, there was a need for increased financial resources for the development of new and renewable sources of energy. In the case of most developing countries, external financial support would be of vital importance. For the low-income developing countries this support would, to a large extent, have to be of a concessional nature, i.e. in the form of official development assistance.
4. The Norwegian Government was in principle against the establishment of sectoral targets or subtargets for official development assistance. Increased concessional assistance to this and other priority areas would therefore have to be based on new priority settings by donor and recipient Governments and on an over-all increase in official development assistance flows in conformity with the targets and time-frames for official development assistance established in the new International Development Strategy.
5. Furthermore, private investments and capital transfers would have an important role to play, in particular in the middle and higher income developing countries.

6. The planned energy affiliate of the World Bank could possibly lead to a mobilization of additional financial resources also in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. The Norwegian Government was in favour of an early establishment of such an affiliate. The decision would, however, have to be taken within the proper institutional framework, i.e. the governing bodies of the World Bank.

E. Sweden

[Original: English]

1. Sweden is of the view that the United Nations system must play an important role in the follow-up of the Conference. The existing United Nations machinery should be used in the first place.
2. There is a need for an intergovernmental body to oversee the implementation of the programme of action and to suggest further measures to promote the use of new and renewable sources of energy. The possibility of using the Committee on Natural Resources should be considered. For this purpose the Committee should be open-ended and it should report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.
3. The intergovernmental committee must, of course, have adequate secretarial support. This should mainly come from the Division of Natural Resources and Energy. However, this would not rule out the use of other United Nations units as well.
4. The co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy should be entrusted to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.
5. Sweden is not yet prepared to react to other institutional proposals, for example, regarding task forces. This could only be done when more is known about the contents of the programme of action.
6. There is a need for increased financial resources in order to promote the use of new and renewable sources of energy. Within its 1 per cent official development assistance target, Sweden is prepared to increase its energy assistance. However, Sweden is sceptical regarding proposals to establish specific targets for the volume of energy assistance or to earmark multilateral contributions for this purpose. Bilateral assistance should be increased and the programme of action should contain a reference to this.
7. In view of the existence of a number of multilateral mechanisms, an important task would be to rationalize these and to examine the resource gaps to be filled. There is a need to expand lending by the World Bank and for this reason Sweden is

in favour of an energy affiliate. Multilateral support on soft terms must also be expanded.

8. The role of the private sector should be reflected in the programme of action in an appropriate way.

F. Finland

[Original: English]

1. I will not cover all the points under discussion in order not to repeat the statement I made in June in New York on the points made earlier today by other speakers, particularly by Sweden and Norway. I will only make some supplementary observations.
2. I would like to stress that the manner of reporting of the future intergovernmental committee is an important question to us. In our view, reporting to the General Assembly should be through the Economic and Social Council.
3. Regarding the secretarial arrangements, we do not subscribe to the view that the only way to give an issue a sufficiently high profile in the United Nations system is to establish a Secretariat unit exclusively concerned with that issue. In the case of new and renewable sources of energy, the Secretariat structures seem to us quite adequate. We do not exclude the possibility of strengthening those structures, but the detailed discussion of those issues should preferably be carried out in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly where they can be put into the proper context. It would be of advantage if that discussion could be based on the recommendations of the future intergovernmental committee.
4. Adequate arrangements exist within the United Nations system for the co-ordination of questions related to new and renewable sources of energy. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination have the necessary mandate for this purpose. We would like to emphasize that co-ordination at the regional level as well as at the country level by the network of United Nations resident co-ordinators is as important or perhaps more important than co-ordination at Headquarters level for practical operational activities in respect of new and renewable sources of energy.
5. On task forces, we share the scepticism expressed by, among others, the spokesman of the European Community and the Socialist States of Eastern Europe. If the task forces are established for purposes of co-ordination, it seems to us that that is a matter for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. If they are to develop new programmes, the question arises why that could not be undertaken by the secretariats of the United Nations system. In any case, such

task forces should be on an ad hoc basis. Mentioning them in the programme of action would give them an undeniable permanence.

6. Our aid programme will grow in future years, we hope at a relatively rapid rate, and energy projects will definitely have a prominent place both in our bilateral and multilateral aid. Against that framework we are ready to engage in a discussion with the Group of 77 on the concept of additionality. We are not in a position to accept sectoral targets for aid, as we have made clear in the context of the negotiations for the International Development Strategy. We do not think a new fund is necessary because we understand that the implementation of the programme of action will take place in a decentralized manner. This decentralization, however, increases the need for better co-ordination among various sources of finance and leads us to consider the possibility of one or several consultative groups to be established.

7. Finally, I would like to endorse what has been stated by several previous speakers about the establishment of an energy facility in the World Bank.

G. Japan

[Original: English]

1. This is the most important chapter of the programme of action. Last year in the General Assembly of the United Nations, when we adopted the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, we agreed that "the international community will devote serious attention to the effective implementation of the results of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy". a/ This means that it will not be sufficient merely to adopt the programme of action. Institutional mechanisms and financial resources should be found in order to implement effectively the world-wide agreement on international co-operation in the field of new and renewable sources of energy that will be contained in the programme of action. We believe that, in view of the central importance of energy to the North-South problem, it will be of crucial importance whether or not appropriate mechanisms and financial resources can be found to make possible co-operation in the field of energy.

2. Based on these perceptions, and bearing in mind the need for the effective use of the existing human and financial resources of international institutions, we intend to proceed to the Conference with the following orientations.

3. Firstly, as regards institutional machinery, we think that an intergovernmental forum which will be agreed upon should be commensurate with the exceptional importance of the Nairobi programme of action. It should act as a visible and

a/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, para. 35.

authoritative body which would ensure a follow-up mechanism for the implementation and monitoring of the programme of action. What is most needed within the United Nations system is not a mere co-ordination and enlargement of work programmes conducted here and there by myriad various organizations, but a truly global forum which has the authority and competence to monitor the activities of these organizations on the use and development of new and renewable sources of energy, in accordance with the Nairobi programme of action, with the aim of promoting universal and common interests.

4. Secondly, as regards co-ordination among secretariats, we consider that the existing co-ordinating machinery, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, should be strengthened. Accordingly, renewed leadership by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation is urgently required. The question of the identification of a secretariat unit which will serve the intergovernmental forum should be examined from that angle.

5. Thirdly, operational activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy should be more effectively co-ordinated and expanded. To this end, we need to consider the formation of a consultative mechanism among donor countries and agencies, which was suggested by other delegations at the last session. This mechanism should encourage the pooling of information and an exchange of views on development activities which would help to eliminate the duplication of development projects and would work to identify sound and viable projects. I feel that it would be profitable to promote consultation of the kind just described between donor countries and agencies on the one hand, if they share a purpose and commitment, and organizations of the United Nations system on the other.

6. Fourthly, with respect to the identification and execution of individual projects, it would be useful to establish ad hoc task forces consisting of interested countries, agencies and research institutions. These task forces would co-operate in implementing the policy guidelines that the above-mentioned intergovernmental forum would set forth, but would have to enjoy autonomous status in relation to the intergovernmental forum in order to preserve the integrity of their activities. However, it is too early to advance this idea at this stage because of the undefined nature of the task forces. Future consideration of this issue of co-operation should focus on how to devise a practical mechanism to overcome the constraints on financial resources and research capacity on the part of developing countries and should take as references various co-operative mechanisms established among industrialized countries.

7. The last point but not the least concerns financing. My delegation would like to emphasize that the international community should be aware of the strained situation of energy-importing developing countries. We strongly urge that not only developed countries but also oil-producing countries should make an effort to increase their financial support for these countries. Moreover, we strongly recommend to the socialist countries that they make contributions comparable with those of developed market-economy countries.

8. Much has been said of additionality of resources. At this stage, I confine myself to the following statement. As part of the over-all efforts to ensure the growth of official development assistance, my Government will attempt to expand the financial bases of the existing organizations, for example the World Bank and the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, which are or will be undertaking energy-related activities, and to increase bilateral assistance in the field of energy, emphasizing the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy as one of the priority areas in Japan's international co-operation and development assistance.

H. Venezuela

(on behalf of the Group of 77)

[Original: English]

1. The Group of 77 has listened with great interest to the statements made today in this session of the Preparatory Committee by previous speakers and would like to express its appreciation for the many constructive suggestions and views that have been expressed by many delegations on the question of the institutional mechanisms and the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

2. On its part, the Group of 77 would like to reiterate its views contained in the relevant chapters of document A/CONF/100/PC/L.36 on the subjects of institutional mechanisms and financing management for the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy.

ANNEX III

Documentation before the Committee at its fourth session

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/PC/47	1	Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.100/PC/48	3	Synoptic table of conclusions and recommendations
A/CONF.100/PC/49	3	Report containing additional information that may be relevant to the preparation of the draft programme of action
A/CONF.100/PC/50	1	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.100/PC/51 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/ Corr.1	3	Preliminary draft programme of action
A/CONF.100/PC/52 and Add.1 and 2	3	Overview of activities relevant to the increased use of new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system
A/CONF.100/PC/L.29		Draft report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its third session
A/CONF.100/PC/L.30	4	Organizational arrangements for the Conference: note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.100/PC/L.31	4	Documentation for the Conference: draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.100/PC/L.32 and Add.1, 2 and 3	5	Draft report
A/CONF.100/PC/L.33	4	Draft provisional agenda for the Conference
A/CONF.100/PC/L.34	4	Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.100/PC/L.35		Decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its fourth session
A/CONF.100/PC/L.36	3	Preliminary draft of a programme of action
A/CONF.100/PC/L.37	3	Preliminary suggestions for modifications to chapter V, section A, of document A/CONF.100/PC/L.36
A/CONF.100/PC/CRP.4	3	Results of informal interagency consultations, 11 June 1981
A/CONF.100/PC/CRP.5	3	Amendments proposed by the Group of 77 on chapter V of the preliminary draft of a programme of action
A/CONF.100/PC/CRP.6	3	Amendments proposed by the United States delegation on chapters IV and V of the preliminary draft of a programme of action
A/CONF.100/PC/CRP.7		Proposal by the delegation of Jamaica that an agency or centre for research and development of new and renewable sources of energy be established in the United Nations

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