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Item 5

CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

CHAPTER V (B) OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Submitted by the Chairman of the First Committee
as a result of informal consultations

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

B. Institutional arrangements

(1) Adequate institutional mechanisms are needed to ensure the effective mobilization and co-ordination of the resources required for the development of new and renewable sources of energy as well as the implementation of the measures contained in the Nairobi Programme of Action. Further, the United Nations system and other international organizations should help ensure that appropriate assistance will be available to Governments for pursuing projects in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

(2) To this end, the Conference recommends to the General Assembly the following arrangements, drawing to the fullest extent possible on the resources available within the United Nations:

1. Intergovernmental Body

(3) There should be an intergovernmental body in the United Nations specifically concerned with new and renewable sources of energy and entrusted with guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. For this purpose, this body should be open to the participation of all States as full members and should submit its reports and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly with regard to co-ordination. The recommendation of the General Assembly on the report of the Committee would

be transmitted for follow-up to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to Governments and the international community.

(4) The intergovernmental body would, inter alia, undertake the following functions:

(a) To recommend policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in regard to ENP, on the basis of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(b) To formulate and recommend action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action in accordance with the priorities identified in part (4) of this Chapter;

(c) To keep under review and modify as may be necessary the priorities established in part (4) of this Chapter;

(d) To review and assess trends and policy measures related to the development and utilization of ENP, with a view to increasing their contributions to meeting future over-all energy requirements;

(e) To promote the mobilization of the resources required in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(f) To recommend guidelines to the financial organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the financing of the activities related to the implementation of the measures of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and to help ensure the implementation of the measures listed in this chapter of the Programme of Action relating to financial resources;

(g) To monitor the implementation and help ensure co-ordination of the measures established in the Nairobi Programme of Action as well as of the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of ENP;

(h) Be informed of, draw upon and contribute to the work and expertise of governmental and other intergovernmental institutions in the field of ENP;

(i) To review the activities of the United Nations system in the field of ENP and implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and where necessary make recommendations on the adaptation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

(5) Paragraph on intergovernmental body to be decided. 7

2. Co-ordination Mechanisms

(6) The United Nations system should fully participate in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, with due consideration to national plans and priorities, so as to ensure its successful implementation. It is imperative to increase the responsiveness of the system in this respect, as well as to provide for the co-ordinated action of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the development of NRSE. Such institutions should organize their work and rationalize their activities according to established priorities in such a way as to meet the need for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action.

(7) The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General who chairs the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, would be entrusted with the task of co-ordinating the contributions of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system within the framework of his mandate as defined by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/187 and 33/202. In order to ensure the necessary co-operation and co-ordination for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, a co-ordinating capacity on NRSE in the Office of the Director-General who would exercise the supervisory role, should be provided for, making full and efficient use of resources already existing within the United Nations and subject to the normal procedures of the General Assembly. All organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are called upon to co-operate with the Director-General in the accomplishment of his over-all co-ordination tasks.

(8) Specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions related to the field of NRSE are invited to extend their co-operation in order to strengthen the co-operative action of the international community and to ensure that further resources are made available for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

(9) United Nations resident co-ordinators designated by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/213 with the consent of the Governments concerned, should provide a focal point for new and renewable sources of energy activities at the national level in consultation with the country representatives of the organizations concerned.

3. Task forces for implementing specific programmes and projects of the Nairobi Programme of Action

(10) Since the activities that will have to be carried out in the field of NRSE will require actions that differ widely in nature, size, complexity and level of application, adequate mechanisms may be devised to undertake specific actions related to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action at the appropriate level.

(11) In this connection, and in cases where other machinery within the United Nations system cannot effectively undertake a specific task or programme, the intergovernmental body may recommend the establishment of ad hoc task forces tailored to the requirements of specific time-limited tasks related to the research, development, demonstration application and utilization of NRSE on a sectoral or cross-sectoral basis, from among the organs organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations, in consultations with these bodies. Other appropriate institutions may be invited to participate in these task forces.

4. Secretariat support

(12) The Intergovernmental Body will require a range of secretariat services in carrying out its functions as defined in para. 4 of Chapter V (B). The co-ordinating functions of the secretariat shall be carried out in accordance with para. 8. The Secretary General is requested to make recommendations to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the most effective and efficient arrangements for carrying out the substantive services required, including the possibility of a small separate secretariat unit for new and renewable sources of energy, making full and efficient use of resources available in the United Nations subject to the normal procedures of the General Assembly.

5. Regional and subregional action

It is necessary that there be continuity between the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the launching of the Nairobi Programme of Action. Accordingly, and without prejudice to final institutional arrangements, the Conference recommends that the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action be entrusted to a Committee patterned on the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. This Committee will hold one session only and that in 1982, which would last not more than two weeks. On that occasion, the Committee would be entrusted with the functions and

responsibilities detailed in para. 4 above. It will report to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it thinks necessary. The final decision on further institutional measures will be taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

(13) One of the tasks of international co-operation with respect to the development of NRSE includes support to regional and subregional efforts for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action.

(14) In this context, whenever appropriate and necessary, the strengthening of regional commissions, and regional development banks, support for regional programmes relevant to NRSE, and the establishment of intergovernmental bodies should be undertaken in order to facilitate the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

(15) Priority attention should be given to the following:

(a) Support of resource evaluation, research, development and demonstration, training, energy planning and identification of regional or subregional projects for the development of new and renewable sources of energy;

(b) These activities should be developed and carried out through the establishment of specialized institutions and/or the strengthening of the ones existing in the countries of each region, which would co-operate in order to achieve a more effective implementation of their respective regional programmes;

(c) The strengthening and/or establishment of regional information networks which could connect with the international information networks and focus at the regional level on technologies and application and on the centralization and diffusion of information on equipment, its use and its limits.

(d) Organization of joint research and development activities related to promising technologies.

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

(f) Development of pre-investment activities designed to provide a basis for the accelerated implementation of technologies for new and renewable sources of energy utilization

(g) The strengthening and support of regional efforts directed at the transfer and diffusion of technologies

(h) Undertaking of joint industrial activities for the production of energy related capital goods and

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

6. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

(16) Developing countries seek to enhance their collective self-reliance in various areas, which are in their mutual benefit, through programmes of economic and technical co-operation in such areas as exchange of information, joint ventures in project development, joint efforts in research, development, demonstration and adaptation of technologies for new and renewable sources of energy, and technical assistance, to supplement the indispensable action to be undertaken by the international community:

(17) In this context, the international community will take measures to provide, as appropriate, support and assistance to the efforts of developing countries to accelerate co-operation among themselves in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

7. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

(18) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations can make a useful contribution to successful implementation of the Programme of Action and are requested to review their activities to determine how they can best support and contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

(19) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in both the developing and developed countries can contribute in various ways to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. In this regard, Governments and financial agencies are encouraged to draw, as appropriate, upon the expertise and support of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the new and renewable sources of energy projects.