

## 7. Renewable Energy [156]

### Commitment

“We will facilitate development of local energy resources, including those based on core generation technologies and on renewable energy, such as hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, biomass, and the effective use of solar energy, to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries.”

*Global Energy Security*

### Background

In the context of energy security, many G8 members have seen renewable energy technologies as a means of opening up new sources of energy supply and tackling climate change and development, particularly in the context of rapidly-industrializing developing nations whose per-capita energy use is increasing quickly. This commitment parallels a similar commitment made at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit to support renewable energy technologies for development.

Local renewable energy technologies are one of the key opportunities for both development and carbon emissions mitigation efforts and G8 countries have shown some willingness to engage in both bilateral and multilateral efforts to address these issues. A number of G8 members have participated via the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and associated Clean Development Mechanism process to undertake or otherwise support internationally-recognized projects. G8 members who are also members of NATO, APEC and other international fora have also acted multilaterally to express support for expansion of renewable energy technologies in developing countries.

However, at the 3-4 October 2006 Ministerial Meeting on the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development in Monterrey, Mexico, G8 members failed to concretely re-iterate this commitment. The chair’s conclusions recognized the threat of climate change, the importance of renewable energy resources and technologies and re-iterated the importance of sustainable development for developing nations. Unfortunately, the communiqué did not explicitly speak to the issue of renewable energy technologies in developing countries.<sup>321</sup>

*Team Leader: Brian Kolenda*

### Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.89</b>

<sup>321</sup> Chairs’ Conclusions from Ministerial Meeting on Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development, Defra, (London), 3 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006.  
[www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/internat/pdf/chairs-conclusions-mexico-october06.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/internat/pdf/chairs-conclusions-mexico-october06.pdf).

## Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to encouraging renewable energy in developing nations. It participated in several meetings which discussed the growth and application of renewable energy technologies in the developing world, and supported several energy development projects since St. Petersburg. In the most recent meeting, the March 2007 G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting, Canada participated in discussions with developing nations such as China, India, and Mexico, calling for "long-term policy frameworks giving clear incentives for the development, deployment and transfer of climate-friendly technologies, in particular energy efficiency, renewables and carbon capture and storage."<sup>322</sup>

Since the St. Petersburg Summit, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board of the UNFCCC has approved four Canadian-supported energy development projects. Canada has authorized the participation of a number of Canadian firms in these projects, which include biomass energy plants in Malaysia.<sup>323</sup> Importantly, the government of Canada is a direct participant in the El Canadá hydroelectric project in Guatemala, which was approved in December 2006. Canada has supported the development of the project since 2004 via its membership on the board of the World Bank's Prototype Carbon Fund, which it also funds.<sup>324</sup>

At a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 in Quebec, Canada and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to "redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources" and to "work with developing country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development".<sup>325</sup>

Canada's Minister of the Environment John Baird attended the February 2007 G8+5 Legislators Forum on Climate Change, allowing Canada to "share knowledge and expertise to identify further measures to address climate change at home and abroad" and among other climate efforts, approaches to technology transfers and market mechanisms between developed and developing nations were also discussed.<sup>326</sup>

Canada attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs to attract investments in the energy sector, and to foster cross-border energy trade and the "development of new and renewable energy sources."<sup>327</sup> Canada, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The first phase, which determined the scope of the program, was recently completed in March 2007. By December 2007, this program is expected to have developed an understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.<sup>328</sup>

*Analyst: Sina Hariri*

## France: 0

France has made some progress towards complying with its St. Petersburg commitment to promote renewable energy in developing countries. Unfortunately, it has only announced funding for one such project since St. Petersburg.

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<sup>322</sup> Chair's Conclusion, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting, (Potsdam), 17 March 2007. Date of Access March 29 2007. [http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/g8\\_potsdam\\_chair\\_conclusions\\_03\\_07.pdf](http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/g8_potsdam_chair_conclusions_03_07.pdf).

<sup>323</sup> Registered Projects, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. [cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/registered.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/registered.html).

<sup>324</sup> Project 0606 : El Canadá Hydroelectric Project, UNFCCC Secretariat, (Bonn), 2 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1158755634.57/view.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1158755634.57/view.html).

<sup>325</sup> Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. [www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063](http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063).

<sup>326</sup> Canada Participates in Global Dialogue on Climate Change, (Washington), 15 February 2007. Date of Access: March 13 2007. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=CB75E27B-9764-45AE-8747-13E8CA8EB8DC>.

<sup>327</sup> 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [www.apec.org/apec/leaders\\_declarations/2006.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html).

<sup>328</sup> Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec\\_media\\_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1](http://www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1).

France has notably undertaken a Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism project to comply with this commitment. On 31 August 2006, France's Agence Française de Développement (AFD) concluded an agreement with the city of Durban, South Africa, to capture methane emissions from a rubbish dump in order to produce electricity. The project is one of the first that will enable South Africa to earn carbon credits through the CDM.<sup>329</sup>

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*Analyst: Katherine Kanczuga*

## **Germany: + 1**

Germany has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to renewable energy in developing countries. Through verbal support as well as funding for both direct projects and third-party organizations focusing on renewable energy, Germany has made renewable energy a top international development priority.

Germany has provided funding for a number of multilateral and bilateral developing country renewable energy projects. On 17 November 2006, Stavros Dimas, the European Commission's representative at the COP12 meetings in Nairobi, Kenya, announced that the "Government of Germany has agreed to contribute an additional EUR24 million" to the EU's Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund" which will act to fund renewable energy projects in developing countries, particularly in Africa.<sup>331</sup>

At a bilateral economic meeting between Germany and Nepal on 28 and 29 November 2006, the German government committed special priority to projects relating to health, family planning, and promotion of local self-governance and development of renewable energy.<sup>332</sup> On 6 October 2006 German Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Sigmar Gabriel, and Mehmet Güler, Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, jointly announced a strategic partnership for the increased use of renewables in Turkey. While no specific funding was announced, the partnership will focus on the development of biomass, wind, solar and geothermal energy via political, trade, industrial and scientific cooperation.<sup>333</sup>

Speaking at the Egyptian-German economic forum in Cairo, German Chancellor Angela Merkel said the German government would help to fund a training and research center for renewable energies in Egypt<sup>334</sup>. At the opening of the two-day Africa-Europe Energy Forum in Berlin, Germany's Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, announced, "If we are to eradicate poverty in Africa, then we must eradicate energy poverty". The aim, Minister Wieczorek-Zeul explained, is to support African countries in meeting the huge energy needs involved in achieving economic growth. Renewable energy resources will be promoted as a matter of priority to avoid potential negative impacts on the climate.<sup>335</sup>

On 19 October 2006, Minister Gabriel highlighted priority areas for the German Environment Ministry. In addition to focusing on ecological industrial policy, climate protection, energy efficiency, biodiversity and sustainable means of transport, his ministry will make renewable energy development a priority.

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<sup>329</sup> Durban's waste to energy project, Southafrica.info, (Houghton, South Africa), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [www.southafrica.info/ess\\_info/sa\\_glance/sustainable/durban-biomass.htm](http://www.southafrica.info/ess_info/sa_glance/sustainable/durban-biomass.htm).

<sup>330</sup> Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. [www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063](http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063).

<sup>331</sup> Stavros Dimas Statement, European Commission, (Brussels), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/705&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/705&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>332</sup> Nepal-Germany-Economic Meeting, Islamic Republic News Agency, (Tehran), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. [www.irna.ir/en/news/view/menu-237/0611278145180453.htm](http://www.irna.ir/en/news/view/menu-237/0611278145180453.htm)

<sup>333</sup> Energy efficiency and renewable energies are one focus of German-Turkish cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. [www.bmu.de/english/international\\_environmental\\_policy/press\\_statements\\_speeches/pm/38007.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/international_environmental_policy/press_statements_speeches/pm/38007.php).

<sup>334</sup> Expanding economic cooperation with Egypt, German Federal Government, (Berlin), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/02/2007-02-04-wirtschaftliche-kooperation-deutschland-aegypten\\_\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/02/2007-02-04-wirtschaftliche-kooperation-deutschland-aegypten__en.html)

<sup>335</sup> Energy partnership benefits African and Europe, German Federal Government, 6 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-06-afrika-europa-energieforum\\_\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-06-afrika-europa-energieforum__en.html)

At a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 Germany and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to “redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources” and to “work with developing country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development”.<sup>336</sup>

Germany attended the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD15) meetings in New York from 30 April 2007 to 11 May 2007. In a joint press release with EU Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas, Gabriel expressed regret at what he called the CSD’s inability to “agree on an ambitious text on energy, climate, air pollution and industrial development” and highlighted that Germany, particularly as he highlighted Germany efforts at those meetings to work towards a UN agreement “poverty eradication through access to affordable and sustainable energy services”.<sup>337</sup>

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## **Italy: + 1**

Italy has taken many significant steps to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment to develop renewable energy in developing countries, including multilateral initiatives.

Italy has been a key supporter of international efforts to promote renewable energy in developing countries. Italy, along with all G8 members, supported the May 2006 creation of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) at the 14th Session of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development. Italy was a key proponent of this initiative,<sup>338</sup> which aims “to promote bioenergy and to encourage the production, marketing and use of “green” fuels, with particular focus on developing countries.” Italy was selected as the first chair of the Secretariat of the GBEP, which was launched the week of 25 September 2006 at the headquarters of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy, and which is supported by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea.<sup>339</sup>

This has led Italy to take a more proactive stance in funding renewable energy projects in developing countries. After Italian Prime Minister, Romano Prodi, met with the Sao Paulo Federation of Industries and Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva on 26 March 2007, Prodi announced that “Brazilian and Italian energy companies are planning to build four biodiesel plants...to cost about USD480 million.”<sup>340</sup> Italy is also looking to expand investment of sustainable bioenergy in African countries, focusing primarily upon Angola, Mozambique, and Congo and the construction of biodiesel plants in conjunction with its part state-owned energy company, Eni.<sup>341</sup>

Italy has also played a large role in developing geothermal energy. On 30 March 2007, Prime Minister Prodi stated, “We will make a special effort to increase Italy’s presence in Chile ... [in] two particular areas of interest: energy and infrastructure.”<sup>342</sup> This is to be led by Italy’s National Energy Company (ENEL), announcing two potential projects in the north and south of Chile that would aid Chile in taking advantage of its geothermal resources.<sup>343</sup>

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<sup>336</sup> Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. [www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063](http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063).

<sup>337</sup> Germany Presidency of the European Union, 15th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development -- Joint Press Statement by Sigmar Gabriel, German Federal Minister for the Environment, representing the EU-Presidency and Stavros Dimas, European Commissioner for the Environment, (New York), 12 May 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. [http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/Press\\_Releases/May/0512BMU.html](http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/Press_Releases/May/0512BMU.html)

<sup>338</sup> Italy leads the G8 to conclude the Global Bioenergy Partnership, ETAP, (Brussels), July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. [ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/pdfs/july06\\_global\\_bioenergy\\_partnership.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/pdfs/july06_global_bioenergy_partnership.pdf).

<sup>339</sup> Global Bioenergy Partnership Secretariat up and running, FAO, (Rome), 25 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. [www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2006/1000405/index.html](http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2006/1000405/index.html).

<sup>340</sup> Brazil and Italy in biofuel plans, BBC News, (London), 27 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6498541.stm>.

<sup>341</sup> Italy and Brazil to join biofuel efforts in Africa, BIOPACT, (Brussels), 21 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://biopact.com/2007/03/italy-and-brazil-to-join-biofuel.html>.

<sup>342</sup> Italy/Chile cooperation in renewable energy sector, MERCOPRESS, (Montevideo, Uruguay), 30 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.mercopress.com/vernoticia.do?id=10173&formato=html>.

<sup>343</sup> Italy/Chile cooperation in renewable energy sector, MERCOPRESS, (Montevideo, Uruguay), 30 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.mercopress.com/vernoticia.do?id=10173&formato=html>.

country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development".<sup>344</sup>

*Analyst: Giovanni Bruno*

## **Japan: +1**

Japan has taken a significant number of steps to comply with its G8 renewable energy commitments. Japan has participated in multilateral and bilateral meetings which promoted and discussed the development and application of renewable energy technologies in developed and developing countries, particularly in Asia.

Such participation included the dialogue between Japanese and Chinese delegations held in Tokyo on 30 August 2006 to discuss climate change. Japan agreed to further cooperate with China on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects including renewable energy. Both countries emphasized the importance of continuing talks and agreed to hold a further meeting in China in 2007 to discuss specific details of any renewable energy projects.<sup>345</sup>

Japan's New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) also co-organized the "International Workshop on Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency and the Clean Development Mechanism" with the Indonesian Ministry of the Environment on 29 August 2006. At the conference, Ken Okaniwa, representative of the Embassy of Japan, stressed the importance of renewable energies and Indonesia's "considerable potential with regard to energy conservation and new energy".<sup>346</sup>

On 9 September 2006, Prime Minister Koizumi signed a joint statement with the government of the Philippines, agreeing to technical cooperation between both nations to utilize sustainable energy for rural electrification, and encouraged the use of renewable energies as alternative fuels for transport.<sup>347</sup> Japan took further initiative on 10 September 2006 at the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 6) in Helsinki, where then-Prime Minister Koizumi encouraged ASEM developed nations to provide the financial and technical assistance to ASEM developing countries in order to "scale up" their use of new and renewable energy sources<sup>348</sup>.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe signed a joint statement on 15 December 2006 with India, forming a strategic partnership recognizing the importance of securing the energy needs of both countries and encouraging greater cooperation in the energy sector, including on energy efficiency and renewable energy.<sup>349</sup>

Japan attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs to attract investments in the energy sector, cross-border energy trade, "development of new and renewable energy sources."<sup>350</sup> Japan, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The program, set to begin in January 2007, will develop understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.<sup>351</sup>

*Analyst: Sina Hariri*

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<sup>344</sup> Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. [www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063](http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063).

<sup>345</sup> The Third Japan-China Climate Change Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Japan), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 2 November 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0608.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0608.html).

<sup>346</sup> Report on the "International Workshop on Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)" in Indonesia, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, (Jakarta Representative Office), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 30 December 2006. [www.nedo.go.jp/english/archives/181221/181221.html](http://www.nedo.go.jp/english/archives/181221/181221.html).

<sup>347</sup> Joint Statement on the Occasion of the Signing of the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines for an Economic Partnership, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Japan), 9 September 2006. Date of Access: 6 November 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/philippine/joint0609.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/philippine/joint0609.html).

<sup>348</sup> ASEM 6 Declaration on Climate Change, ASEM 6 (Helsinki), 10 September 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. [www.asem6.fi/news\\_and\\_documents/en\\_GB/1157981028054/\\_files/75889449382578510/default/Climate\\_change.pdf](http://www.asem6.fi/news_and_documents/en_GB/1157981028054/_files/75889449382578510/default/Climate_change.pdf).

<sup>349</sup> Joint Statement Towards India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership, Press Information Bureau Government of India, (India), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. [pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=23377](http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=23377).

<sup>350</sup> 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [www.apec.org/apec/leaders\\_declarations/2006.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html).

<sup>351</sup> Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec\\_media\\_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1](http://www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1).

## Russia: +1

Russia continued to make progress in fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitments. The Federation Council Deputy Chair D. Mezentsev at the 15th annual session of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum in January 2007 said that Russia will gradually increase the role of alternative energy.<sup>352</sup>

In February 2007 Russian Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Ivan Materov met with Gabriel Nguema Lima, the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, Industry and Energy for the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and agreed on conditions for partnership in building hydropower stations in Guinea.<sup>353</sup>

In November 2006, the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation and UNESCO announced the creation of an International Centre for Information and Analysis on Sustainable Energy Development for solving energy problems and particularly the problem of energy poverty in developing countries.<sup>354</sup> This Center will help to harmonize positions of leading countries in taking measures against energy poverty.<sup>355</sup>

Another important event in the sphere of renewable energy development was the First World Congress "Alternative Energy and Ecology" under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation on 21-25 August 2006.<sup>356</sup> Russia attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs for development of new and renewable energy sources.<sup>357</sup> Russia, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in Fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The program will develop knowledge of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.<sup>358</sup>

Russia has joined the international Global Village private-public partnership and allocated USD30 million to its budget. The Program is developing renewable energy projects for African States.

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## United Kingdom: +1

Since the United Kingdom devised a climate change strategy at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the UK has remained the major driving force in advancing renewable energy and has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment in this area.

The UK is a leading investor country in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and has supported a significant number of CDM renewable energy projects in developing countries. On 15 November 2006, UK Environment Secretary David Miliband highlighted his government's belief that the "Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism played an important role in helping to spread low carbon solutions."<sup>359</sup> He further states that the UK "will support CDM projects as a vital symbol of global commitment".<sup>360</sup> The UK ranks first in the world in terms of approved CDM projects<sup>361</sup> with 154

<sup>352</sup> Energy safety in the world and in the Asian-Pacific Region – the role of Russia as G8 member, The Federation Council, (Moscow), 23 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. [http://www.council.gov.ru/inf\\_ps/chronicle/2007/01/item5569.html](http://www.council.gov.ru/inf_ps/chronicle/2007/01/item5569.html)

<sup>353</sup> Russian economic interests at the equator, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 28 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/144>

<sup>354</sup> Presentation of the International Center of Sustainable Energy Development, speech of the Minister of Industry and Energy of the RF V.B.Khristenko, (Moscow), 3 November 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/30>

<sup>355</sup> From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 3 November 2006, (Moscow), Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126>

<sup>356</sup> The First World Congress "Alternative Energy and Ecology", Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/action/69>

<sup>357</sup> 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 216 April 2007. [www.apec.org/apec/leaders\\_declarations/2006.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html)

<sup>358</sup> Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. [www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec\\_media\\_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1](http://www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1)

<sup>359</sup> Miliband sets out UK commitment to help deliver low carbon energy for Africa, DEFRA, (London), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/061115b.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/061115b.htm)

<sup>360</sup> Miliband sets out UK commitment to help deliver low carbon energy for Africa, DEFRA, (London), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/061115b.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/061115b.htm)

<sup>361</sup> EU Investment in the Kyoto Mechanisms, European Commission, (Brussels), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 3rd January 2007. [ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/mechs\\_investment.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/mechs_investment.pdf)

approved and authorised projects.<sup>362</sup> A review of all projects registered by the CDM Executive Board indicates that of the 69 projects approved since the St. Petersburg Summit where the UK has supported British firms' participation, the vast majority have featured the generation of renewable energy and/or electricity cogeneration. These projects include 26 methane recovery and electricity generation projects in Mexico, 13 similar projects in India, and a total of over 140 MW of wind power capacity in China.<sup>363</sup> It must be noted, however, that all of these projects are being privately funded and UK government involvement is limited to authorization under the Kyoto Protocol CDM mechanism.

In addition, at a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 the United Kingdom and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to "redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources" and to "work with developing country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development".<sup>364</sup>

Finally, the UK has played a defining role in creating bilateral partnerships with developing countries in the field of renewable energy. Since the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the UK has made agreements with Brazil, Mozambique and South Africa on biofuels; India on clean energy investment, and Mexico on carbon markets.<sup>365</sup> The UK Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, thereafter announced a £800 million increase to the environmental trust fund that will insure that developing countries gain "higher standards and investment"<sup>366</sup>, through renewable energy, in reducing emissions.

*Analyst: Giovanni Bruno*

## **United States: +1**

Through verbal support and participation in international organizations, the United States has shown support for the energy development goals of the St. Petersburg summit. It has authorized one relevant multilateral project, and has signed one bilateral agreement to further renewable energy in the developing world.

The United States attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs to attract investments in the energy sector, cross-border energy trade, "development of new and renewable energy sources."<sup>367</sup> The United States, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The program, set to begin in January 2007, will develop understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.<sup>368</sup>

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<sup>362</sup> Registered projects by AI and NAI Investor parties, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 16 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. [cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Registration/RegisteredProjAnnex1PartiesPieChart.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Registration/RegisteredProjAnnex1PartiesPieChart.html).

<sup>363</sup> Registered Projects, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html>.

<sup>364</sup> Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. [www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063](http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063).

<sup>365</sup> Britain 'leading the way on climate change', The Independent, (London), 21 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://news.independent.co.uk/uk/politics/article2378877.ece>.

<sup>366</sup> Orders of the Day, "WAYS AND MEANS", Financial Statement, UK Parliament, (London), 21 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmhansrd/cm070321/debtext/70321-0004.htm>.

<sup>367</sup> 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [www.apec.org/apec/leaders\\_declarations/2006.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html).

<sup>368</sup> Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec\\_media\\_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1](http://www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1).

<sup>369</sup> Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. [www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063](http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063).

On 9 March 2007, the United States signed a renewable energy agreement with Brazil in order to further research and development cooperation between the world's two leading ethanol producers.<sup>370</sup> During three days of meetings with Indian government officials and business leaders, US Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman highlighted the necessity of and potential for renewable energy production in the Indian market.<sup>371</sup>

*Analyst: Fritz Bartel*

## **European Union: +1**

The European Union has registered a high level of compliance with its St. Petersburg Renewable Energy commitment. In addition to speaking about the importance of renewable energy projects for development, the EU has undertaken a number of concrete projects aimed at expanding renewable energy initiatives in developing countries.

At the 2006 EU Energy Conference in November 2006, EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso spoke about the importance of developing country energy projects for the EU. He highlighted a meeting he had had with African leaders in Brussels and said that the EU "must work more closely with Sub-Saharan Africa. Several African countries have substantial energy resources, and yet their populations have the lowest rate of access to energy services in the world, hampering all aspects of development."<sup>372</sup> At the same conference, EU Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs highlighted several specific EU renewable energy efforts in African countries. The Africa-Europe Partnership on Infrastructure, which was created in December 2005, is set to "develop cross-border and regional energy infrastructure" in African countries.<sup>373</sup> According to Piebalgs, "the first batch of projects is ready for approval by the end of" 2006.<sup>374</sup> In November 2006, the EU completed a call for proposals for its Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-EU Energy Facility program, which "focuses on improving access to energy"; projects are expected to begin in 2007. Approved in 2004, the program is "a EUR250 million Energy Facility to increase access to modern energy services for people in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific".<sup>375</sup> The COOPENER programme was created in 2004 and "is an initiative aiming at promoting renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in developing countries, as well as sustainable energy services for poverty alleviation".<sup>376</sup> Funding for projects has been provided through 2008 in many cases, but in December 2006 the European Commission earmarked funding of EUR730 million for the Intelligent Energy Europe initiative for the 2007-2013 period.<sup>377</sup>

On 10 October 2006, the European Commission proposed a project to create a "global risk capital fund to mobilise private investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition."<sup>378</sup> The European Union would provide EUR80 million in funding for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) over the next four years with a further EUR20 million being provided by "other public and private sources". The Commission projects that the fund would provide financing for projects of a total value of EUR1 billion.

EU leaders have also re-iterated their commitment to renewable energy in developing nations in multilateral fora. On 17 November 2006, Stavros Dimas, the European Commission's representative at the 2006 UN Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, remarked that the EU is "fully aware of the need to increase access to affordable, secure and sustainable energy in developing countries,

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<sup>370</sup> United States, Brazil Extend Energy Cooperation, United States Government Press Release, (Washington), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=March&x=20070309154327idybeekcm0.9436762>

<sup>371</sup> Secretary Bodman in India Highlights Clean Energy Investment and Innovation as Key to Energy Security and Economic Growth, United States Department of Energy, (Washington), 17 April 2007. <http://www.energy.gov/news/4888.htm>. 17 April 2007

<sup>372</sup> Towards an EU External Energy Policy: The 2006 Brussels Conference, 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2006, European Commission, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. [ec.europa.eu/comm/external\\_relations/energy/energy\\_conference\\_2006/final\\_brochure.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/energy/energy_conference_2006/final_brochure.pdf).

<sup>373</sup> [ec.europa.eu/development/body/theme/energy/initiative/africa-europe-partnership-infrastructure.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/theme/energy/initiative/africa-europe-partnership-infrastructure.htm).

<sup>374</sup> Towards an EU External Energy Policy: The 2006 Brussels Conference, 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2006, European Commission, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. [ec.europa.eu/comm/external\\_relations/energy/energy\\_conference\\_2006/final\\_brochure.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/energy/energy_conference_2006/final_brochure.pdf).

<sup>375</sup> [europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r12532.htm](http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r12532.htm)

<sup>376</sup> Towards an EU External Energy Policy: The 2006 Brussels Conference, 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2006, European Commission, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. [ec.europa.eu/comm/external\\_relations/energy/energy\\_conference\\_2006/final\\_brochure.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/energy/energy_conference_2006/final_brochure.pdf).

<sup>377</sup> Intelligent Energy – Europe Program, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. [ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html).

<sup>378</sup> Commission proposes €100 million global risk capital fund for developing countries to boost energy efficiency and renewables, European Commission, (Brussels), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1329&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1329&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

particularly in Africa... The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, or GEEREF, recently launched by the European Commission is a very concrete example of how to make capital and technology transfer work in practice.<sup>379</sup>

EC representative Dimas has again highlighted the GEEREF in a number of recent meetings, including at the 25 April 2007 Asia-Europe (ASEM) Environment Minister's Meetings in Copenhagen. At that meeting, he spoke of the need to cooperate on renewable energy technology transfer, particularly with respect to EU-Asian partnerships, including European Commission efforts to propose "a new dialogue facility under the ASEM umbrella for the period 2007-2013." Mr Dimas also attended the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD15) meetings in New York from 30 April 2007 to 11 May 2007.<sup>380</sup> He spoke at a High-Level side event sponsored by the European Presidency and highlighted that the GEEREF had thus far secured a total of EUR122 million in pledges, including the EUR80 million that the EU had previously pledged.<sup>381</sup>

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<sup>379</sup> Stavros Dimas Statement, European Commission, (Brussels), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/705&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/705&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>380</sup> Germany Presidency of the European Union, 15th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development -- Joint Press Statement by Sigmar Gabriel, German Federal Minister for the Environment, representing the EU-Presidency and Stavros Dimas, European Commissioner for the Environment, (New York), 12 May 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. [http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/Press\\_Releases/May/0512BMU.html](http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/Press_Releases/May/0512BMU.html)

<sup>381</sup> European Union Mission to the United Nations, (New York), "EU leadership in energy for sustainable development" – Speech by EU Commissioner Dimas, 10 May 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. [http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_7017\\_en.htm](http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7017_en.htm)