

2003 Evian Final Compliance Report Energy

Commitment

2003 — 75: “We commit to participating in the International Conference on Renewable Energies, spring 2004 in Bonn”.

Background

The International Conference for Renewable Energies will take place from 1-4 June 2004 in Bonn, Germany. The Conference will attempt to address several issues relating to the use and development of renewable energies, such as wind, solar, water, and biomass. It will further concentrate on the following three themes: (i) the “formation of enabling political framework conditions allowing the market development of renewable energies”; (ii) “increasing private and public financing in order to secure reliable demand for renewable energies”; and, (iii) “human and institutional capacity building, and co-ordination and intensification of research and development”.⁵⁶⁹

The G8 recognizes the importance of developing renewable energy sources and the long-term economic, social, and environmental advantages that will result. Each G8 member has shown a commitment to the research and development of renewables since the Evian Summit and all seem poised to help make Bonn 2004 a success.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		z	+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
Overall			+0.75

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: 0

Canada’s Department of Natural Resources has persisted on its mandate to account for sustainable development in their energy operations. Canada’s first formal sustainable development strategy, created in early 2004, “focuses on monitoring a suite of economic, environmental and social indicators that taken together highlight progress...and serve as

⁵⁶⁹Renewables 2004, www.renewables2004.de/en/2004/default.asp

guideposts to the issues that will likely require attention from decision makers as energy policy is developed.”⁵⁷⁰

On May 12, 2004, the Honourable Stephen Owen, Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, the Honourable David Anderson, Minister of the Environment and the Honourable John Hamm, Premier of Nova Scotia, announced up to CDN\$400 million in funding for the cleanup of the Sydney Tar Ponds and Coke Ovens. According to the Government’s press release, “PCB-contaminated sediments in the Tar Ponds and the contents of the tar cell on the Coke Ovens will be removed and destroyed using a safe, proven technology such as high temperature incineration.”⁵⁷¹

Canada has also examined and charged several corporations engaged in illegal environmental contamination acts. On March 30, 2004, Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., the operator of a paper mill in Grand Falls Windsor, Newfoundland and Labrador “pleaded guilty to Government of Canada environmental charges.”⁵⁷² A provincial court judge ordered the company to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to contribute \$100,000 to the Government of Canada’s Environmental Damages Fund.”⁵⁷³ A similar charge was announced on May 6, 2004, where Emera Fuels Inc. “pled guilty in the Provincial Court of Nova Scotia to depositing diesel fuel, a deleterious substance, into L’Archeveque Harbour, contrary to subsection 36(3) of the federal Fisheries Act.”⁵⁷⁴

Canada has also noted that it will host the Hydrogen and Fuel Cells 2004 Conference and Trade Show from September 25-28, 2004. The event will highlight the “latest developments in hydrogen and fuel cell research and product developments.”⁵⁷⁵

On April 5, 2004, the Honourable R. John Efford, current Minister of Natural Resources Canada, and Spencer Abraham, U.S. Secretary of Energy, released the Final Report of the Canada-U.S. Power System Outage Task Force—the formal examination of the electricity system before and during the blackout of August 14, 2003, in parts of Canada and the United States.⁵⁷⁶ The report was praised for its attempts in “strengthening the institutional framework of the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC)” and the “implementation of mandatory and enforceable electricity reliability standards in both the United States and Canada, with penalties for noncompliance.”⁵⁷⁷

⁵⁷⁰ “Schema of Energy Indicators for Sustainable Development,” Natural Resources Canada, Energy Policy Branch Website, www2.nrcan.gc.ca/es/es/sdi/English/index.cfm. Date Accessed: May 15, 2004

⁵⁷¹ “Canada and Nova Scotia commit \$400 Million for Tar Ponds Cleanup.” Environment Canada, Online News Releases, www.ec.gc.ca/press/2004/040512_n_e.htm. Date Accessed: May 15, 2004

⁵⁷² “Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. Pleads Guilty to Environmental Charges: Judge Orders Mill Upgrades.” Environment Canada, Online News Releases, www.ec.gc.ca/press/2004/040330_n_e.htm. Date Accessed: May 15, 2004

⁵⁷³ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁴ “Emera Fuels Pleads Guilty to Environmental Charge.” Environment Canada, Online News Releases, www.ec.gc.ca/press/2004/040506-2_n_e.htm. Date Accessed: May 15, 2004

⁵⁷⁵ “Hydrogen and Fuel Cells 2004 Conference and Trade Show.” Official Conference Website & Welcome Page, www.hydrogenfuelcells2004.com/en/welcome.htm, Date Accessed: 15 May 2004.

⁵⁷⁶ “Canada-U.S. Task Force Presents Final Report on Blackout of August 2003.” Natural Resources Canada, Online News Releases, www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2004/200414_e.htm. Date Accessed: May 15, 2004

⁵⁷⁷ Ibid.

Despite these advancements, Canada has yet to formally announce their participation in the 2004 International Conference on Renewable Energies in Bonn, Germany. The Conference was announced by German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in September 2002, and is designed “to give further impetus to the dynamic process...for the global development of renewable energies.”⁵⁷⁸

2. France: +1

France participated in the European Conference for Renewable Energy: ‘Intelligent Policy Options’ in Berlin from January 19-21, 2004 — a regional preparatory meeting for renewables 2004.⁵⁷⁹ Several French case studies were referenced in the conference literature, including: a biogas powered vehicles project in Lille; a biogas transport sector project in Chambéry; a biogas generation by landfill site in Vienne; a biogas heat and power generation project in Besançon; a biomass wood heating plant in Autun; and, solar energy installation in Echirolles.⁵⁸⁰ The conclusions of the Berlin conference saw France and the other participants urge the EU to set ambitious renewable energy targets for 2020; commit to accelerate short term initiatives; pledge to accelerate the growth of markets for renewable energy heating and cooling; commit to promote the success stories of renewable energy use to all sectors of society; expand R&D; and, help foster the use of renewable energies in all developing countries.⁵⁸¹

France has confirmed the attendance of 59 total delegates to the renewables 2004 conference in Bonn and as such, is awarded a score in the positive range for the fulfillment of this summit commitment.⁵⁸²

3. Germany: 1

In January 2004, Germany hosted the European Conference for Renewable Energy: ‘Intelligent Policy Options’ in Berlin from January 19-21, 2004, a regional preparatory meeting for renewables 2004.⁵⁸³ The conclusions of the Berlin conference saw Germany and the other participants urge the EU to set ambitious renewable energy targets for 2020; commit to accelerate short term initiatives; pledge to accelerate the growth of markets for renewable energy heating and cooling; commit to promote the success stories of renewable energy use to all sectors

⁵⁷⁸ “International Conference for Renewable Energies.” Bonn 2004 First Announcement, www.bmu.de/files/renewables2004_announcement.pdf, Date Accessed: 15 May 2004.

⁵⁷⁹ European Conference for Renewable Energy: ‘Intelligent Policy Options’, 19-21 January 2004, Berlin, May 2004 <www.managenergy.net/conference/re0104.html>.

⁵⁸⁰ “Case Studies,” European Conference for Renewable Energy: ‘Intelligent Policy Options’, 19-21 January 2004, Berlin, May 2004 <www.managenergy.net/submenu/Scs.htm>.

⁵⁸¹ “Conference Conclusions and Recommendations to the International Conference for Renewable Energies in Bonn, renewables 2004,” European Conference for Renewable Energy: ‘Intelligent Policy Options’, 19-21 January 2004, Berlin, May 2004 <www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Berlin_conclusions.pdf>.

⁵⁸² “List of delegations coming to renewables 2004,” 28 May 2004, Bonn, <www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Delegations_040528.pdf>.

⁵⁸³ European Conference for Renewable Energy: ‘Intelligent Policy Options’, 19-21 January 2004, Berlin, May 2004 <www.managenergy.net/conference/re0104.html>.

of society; expand R&D; and, help foster the use of renewable energies in all developing countries.⁵⁸⁴

Chancellor Gerhard Schroder invited the international community (including governmental and non-governmental representatives) to attend “Renewables 2004” in a letter in March 2004:

This conference offers the opportunity of expressing the resolute political will of the international community of states to develop renewable energies. It also presents the opportunity of setting in motion a new dynamism in the worldwide development of renewable energies through concrete measures and obligations. We should take advantage of this opportunity.⁵⁸⁵

Germany is the host of the 2004 International Conference on Renewable Energies and has thus confirmed its attendance. Germany has confirmed the attendance of 127 delegates.⁵⁸⁶

4. Italy: +1

While Italy is one of the least energy intensive countries in the world,⁵⁸⁷ the energy sector has been undergoing considerable restructuring in recent years. Specific EU Directives on electricity and natural gas “have established common rules for creation of internal markets and required privatization of Italy’s dominant energy monopolies.”⁵⁸⁸

On August 5, 2003, the United States Secretary of Energy, Spencer Abraham, announced Italy’s intention to join the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy [IPHE]. The purpose of the IPHE is “to serve as a mechanism to organize and implement effective, efficient, and focused international research, development, demonstration and commercial utilization activities related to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies.”⁵⁸⁹ Italy continues to be bound by a number of international science and technology agreements, including the Implementing Agreements of the International Energy Agency [IEA], which have furthered its role as a leader in research and development activities as it pertains to sustainable energy systems.

In addition to hosting the 9th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, COP-9) in Milan from December 1-12, 2003, Italy hosted the 2nd World Conference and Technology Exhibition on Biomass for Energy, Industry and Climate Protection on May 10-

⁵⁸⁴ “Conference Conclusions and Recommendations to the International Conference for Renewable Energies in Bonn, renewables 2004,” European Conference for Renewable Energy: ‘Intelligent Policy Options’, 19-21 January 2004, Berlin, May 2004 <www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Berlin_conclusions.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁵ The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government. “Chancellor Schroder invites the world to “renewables 2004” Wed., 03/17/2004. [www.bundesregierung.de]

⁵⁸⁶ “List of delegations coming to renewables 2004,” 28 May 2004, Bonn <www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Delegations_040528.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁷ Italy: National Energy Policy/Overview, “Energy Research and Development in Italy,” 10 January 2000 energytrends.pnl.gov/italy/it004.htm.

⁵⁸⁸ “Energy Information Administration (EIA): Country Analysis Briefs.” Italy Analysis Brief, www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/italy.html, Date Accessed: 15 May 2004.

⁵⁸⁹ “International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE).” Ministerial Meeting, www.usea.org/iphe.htm, Date Accessed: 15 May 2004.

14, 2004 in Rome, Italy and the International Conference & Exhibition on Renewable Energy, Distributed Generation and Green Building from May 20-22, 2004 in Vicenza, Italy.

Corrado Clini, the Director General of the Ministry for the Environment and Territory has confirmed participation in the planning of the 2004 International Conference on Renewable Energies in Bonn, Germany as a member of the International Steering Committee (ISC).⁵⁹⁰

Italy has confirmed the attendance of 25 delegates to the renewables 2004 conference in Bonn.⁵⁹¹

5. Japan: +1

From March 25-26, 2004, Japan attended the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific on Renewable Energies in Bangkok, Thailand.⁵⁹² The conference was an integral part of preparations for the International Conference for Renewable Energies in Bonn, discussing expectations and potential outcomes. The conference produced a statement that underlined that renewable energy was a significant means to sustainable development of the countries in the region, particularly in terms of poverty alleviation, environmental protection, energy security, technological and industrial development, and the sustainable use of natural resources.⁵⁹³ The statement also saw the participants agree to increase regional cooperation in the development of renewable energy; strong government leadership to foster markets for renewable energy; take account of the needs of LDCs in developing mechanisms to support the development of renewable energy; and, promote renewable energy awareness and education. The statement expressed strong support to the International Conference for Renewable Energies, to be held in Bonn.

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs updated its Strategy and Approaches of Japan's Energy Diplomacy document on April 2004. The Ministry continues to promote international cooperation in the use of renewable energy, particularly to promote economic growth, energy security and environmental protection.⁵⁹⁴ Japan is also committed to promoting the diffusion of renewable energy to developing countries.

On April 12, 2004, the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry revealed its "Asian Energy Partnership". The partnership commits to environment and energy efficiency policy making and regulation through policy dialogues and peer review.⁵⁹⁵

⁵⁹⁰ Renewables 2004, "ISC Members," www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Members_ISC.pdf

⁵⁹¹ "List of delegations coming to renewables 2004," 28 May 2004, Bonn
<www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Delegations_040528.pdf>.

⁵⁹² "Project Proposal," The Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific on Renewable Energies 2004, Ministry of Energy, Thailand, May 2004 <www.renewables2004.de/pdf/conference_bangkok.pdf>.

⁵⁹³ Bangkok Statement on Renewable Energy, 26 March 2004, Bangkok, Thailand, May 2004
<www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Bangkok_Statement.pdf>.

⁵⁹⁴ Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Strategy and Approaches of Japan's Energy Diplomacy, April 2004, May 2004 <www.mofa.go.jp/policy/energy/diplomacy.html>.

⁵⁹⁵ METI Reveals "Asian Energy Partnership", 12 April 2004, Tokyo, May 2004
<www.enecho.meti.go.jp/english/new/040428.htm>.

Japan has confirmed the attendance of 24 delegates to the renewables 2004 conference in Bonn.⁵⁹⁶

6. Russia: +1

After being sworn in for his second term on May 7, 2004, President Putin made a brief speech⁵⁹⁷ that was dominated by domestic concerns and had only a few passing remarks on international affairs, nothing at all on energy policy. Putin's comments on international affairs singled out terrorism as an issue and generally remarked on international cooperation and efforts to increase Russian prominence in the world.

Russia has confirmed the attendance of two delegates to the renewables 2004 conference in Bonn.⁵⁹⁸

7. United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has indeed lived up to many of its promises in late 2003- 2004, however, it has failed to add any new real commitments (of monetary value) to any of its old promises. Their Climate Change and Energy Program is still in full swing, focusing on developing countries around the world and trying to get them to work with more renewable resources. However, the funding formula has not changed and still too little funds are available. In 2003/04, £4.6 million were committed and released, yet in FY 2004/05 even less have been committed, totaling £3.9 million.⁵⁹⁹ This small amount of money has been allocated to Mexico, China, South Africa, Russia, and many others, furthering the need for greater funds to be made available.

One very promising revelation though is that the USA has signed up to the UK's Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) and the UK has joined the USA's Clean Energy Initiative⁶⁰⁰; in essence, a swapping of environmental understandings. The USA's joining of the REEEP will strengthen any renewable energy plans brought forth by the UK. Also promising is a new united-initiative by many levels of the British government, which states that "Ministers from six Government Departments joined forces to launch the consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy. The three- month consultation, run by the UK Government, together with the Scottish Executive, the Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland, will include local and regional events and an online consultation."⁶⁰¹ Although

⁵⁹⁶ "List of delegations coming to renewables 2004," 28 May 2004, Bonn <www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Delegations_040528.pdf>.

⁵⁹⁷ Embassy of the Russian Federation to South Africa "Speech by Russian President Vladimir Putin at the Presidential Inauguration Ceremony" 7 May 2004, www.russianembassy.org.za/statements/text/putineng070504.html

⁵⁹⁸ "List of delegations coming to renewables 2004," 28 May 2004, Bonn <www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Delegations_040528.pdf>.

⁵⁹⁹ "Climate Change and Energy Program," Global Opportunities Fund, May 2004 <www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1070989563933>.

⁶⁰⁰ Sustainable Development: the UK Government's Approach, May 2004 <www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/news.htm#0421b>.

⁶⁰¹ www.fco.gov.uk

this seems promising, it is not a step forward in terms of cash-dollars or other measurable means of promoting sustainable development.

8. United States: +1

The Department of Energy's proposed budget for FY 2005⁶⁰² focuses on national security concerns (i.e. preventing nuclear proliferation) and increasing energy independence. The Department's proposed \$24.3 billion⁶⁰³ budget allocates \$8.6 billion⁶⁰⁴ (35% of budget) to environmental safeguards while \$3.4 billion (13%) is assigned to research. Most of the research is focused on hydrogen fuel cells and developing coal technologies. The focus on coal is due to the fact that the US has very extensive coal reserves that could provide two hundred years worth of electricity generation.

The US has confirmed the attendance of 7 delegates to the renewables 2004 conference in Bonn.⁶⁰⁵

9. European Union: 0

Renewables2004 has not yet taken place, but the European Union has made a commitment to attend. The EU has already participated in the European Conference for Renewable Energy 'Intelligent Policy Options,' held in Berlin from 19-21 January 2004. This conference, which was organized by the European Commission and attended by 650 participants from 45 countries, was designed to serve as a precursor to the Renewables2004 conference. The second session of the conference, Implementation of Renewable Energy Sources Policies in Europe, concluded that although European companies and research institutions have taken the lead in the development of renewable energy technologies, there are still administrative barriers such as complex authorization barriers, at the national level that prevent the full use and integration of these technologies.

The European Union has produced several key documents concerning energy management, the adoption of renewable energy sources, and sustainable development which have guided policy, including 1997's White Paper for a Community Strategy and Action Plan, and the Renewable Energy Campaign for Take-Off, which will evolve into the Campaign for Sustainable Energy in mid-2004 and will run until 2007. Documents issued over the past year have focused on addressing the issue of coordination, especially with the entrance of ten new members to the union.

The Spring Report 2004 concerning the Lisbon Strategy emphasized that in order to achieve the goals laid out in the strategy action must be taken at both the European level and at the national

⁶⁰² US Department of Energy "Secretary Abraham Unveils DOE '05 Budget" 2 February 2004, energy.gov

⁶⁰³ Ibid

⁶⁰⁴ Ibid

⁶⁰⁵ "List of delegations coming to renewables 2004," 28 May 2004, Bonn
<www.renewables2004.de/pdf/Delegations_040528.pdf>.

levels of its various member states. Delays have been identified in several strategic domains including knowledge and networks.⁶⁰⁶

The plan has therefore made improved investment to knowledge and networks one of its priorities. President Prodi in a speech at the Conference of Presidents of the European Parliament stressed that “The Program covers transactional projects that can be set moving at very short notice in the transport, energy, communication and research fields.”⁶⁰⁷

Several specific initiatives were listed in President Prodi’s presentation of the Spring Report. First, a commitment was made to developing a framework for a Single Market to allow for networks between neighbouring countries. In order for this goal to succeed, new legislation must be passed. Prodi mentioned that a package on competitiveness would be prepared for consideration in May, and in the months to come the success, not only of the adoption but also of the implementation, of this legislation should be monitored. Second, Prodi declared that “innovative sustainable and energy-saving technologies” Ibid would be supported. This is backed by the gradual increase suggested in the Budget of the Enlarged Union 2007-2013 of research funding from its current 0.04% to 1%. The budget goes on to state that:

European funding is also required to ensure that Europe’s energy supply is delivered across national frontiers and to develop renewable energy and clean fuel, with costs estimated at some 100 billion Euros. Community initiatives are needed to raise the impact and appeal of renewable energy and energy efficiency and to meet agreed targets like providing 22% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010.⁶⁰⁸

Finally, Prodi also signaled that advance preparations of the Galileo satellite, to assist in the monitoring and management of energy infrastructure, would also help the EU reach its energy goals.⁶⁰⁹

The European Union, even with its preparatory work, must be given a ‘work in progress’ grade for its compliance with this goal until after its participation in Renewables2004 has been recorded.

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⁶⁰⁶ Commission of the European Communities. “Spring Report 2004/Lisbon Strategy” Brussels, 20.2.2004. COM (2004) 29 final/2. [europa.eu.int/comm/commission/ers/prodi/index_en.htm]

⁶⁰⁷ Romano Prodi, President of the European Commission. “2004 Spring Report, Conference of Presidents of the European Parliament” Brussels, 21 January 2004. [europa.eu.int/comm/commissioners/prodi/index_en.htm]

⁶⁰⁸ Commission of the European Communities. “Communication From The Commission To The Council And The European Parliament. Building our common Future: Policy challenges and Budgetary means of the Enlarged Union 2007-2013” Brussels, 10.2.2004. [europa.eu.int/comm/index_en.htm]

⁶⁰⁹ Romano Prodi, President of the European Commission. “2004 Spring Report, Conference of Presidents of the European Parliament” Brussels, 21 January 2004. [europa.eu.int/comm/commissioners/prodi/index_en.htm]