



Energy and Transport Newsletter

Implications of Kyoto Ratification

A significant new chapter in the field of environment and energy was opened with the signing by the President of the Russian Federation in early November 2004 of a law approving the Kyoto Protocol. With Russia's ratification, the Protocol clears its final hurdle, which required the ratification of 55 countries (127 have already ratified) that represent at least 55 per cent of CO₂ emissions in 1990, the base year for the treaty. The Protocol, which had been in limbo, will come into force on 16 February 2005, ninety days after the Russian Federation deposited its instrument of ratification with the United Nations.

The Kyoto Protocol – now more than six years old, having been adopted at the end of 1997 – builds on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) parties controlling greenhouse gases at a level that is not dangerous, did not contain any binding targets. In this respect, the Protocol is the first international agreement to set binding, individual targets to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, the countries listed in Annex (essentially the OECD countries) that have ratified the Protocol are required to reduce their emissions by 5.2 per cent relative to 1990 emissions. Parties must meet their targets during a commitment period lasting from 2008 to 2012.

The Protocol contains a number of innovations. It breaks new ground at the international level by assigning key roles to three market-oriented “flexibility mechanisms”, namely international emissions trading between Annex 1 parties, joint implementation, and the clean

development mechanism (CDM). From an institutional perspective, the compliance and enforcement mechanism is unique among multilateral environmental agreements in providing for “hard,” punitive consequences for non-compliance.

The CDM offers a means for developing countries to participate in the Kyoto Protocol and to benefit from the inflow of investment and technology. The intention is that such CDM investment will help developing countries achieve sustainable development. For their part, investors from Annex 1 countries earn “certified emission reduction” carbon credits for projects. Such credits can then be sold in the international marketplace to help achieve Kyoto protocol compliance. The CDM has the dual purpose of efficient accomplishing carbon reductions helping developing countries achieve sustainable development.

The market itself is still in a nascent stage, but is growing rapidly – and is expected to increase dramatically in coming years. The driving force behind such flexibility mechanisms is the disparity of emission control costs in different parts of the world. Based on current analyses, for example, the marginal costs of control for greenhouse gases within developing countries is approximately half that for OECD countries. Developed countries will find it much less expensive to accomplish their greenhouse gas reduction goals if the flexibility mechanisms are employed, and developing countries will benefit as

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ETB News: Activities and Announcements

US\$ 1.5 Million Timor Leste project approved

The United Nations Human Security Trust Fund has approved a DESA project proposal for US\$ 1.5 million to promote human security in rural Timor Leste. DESA's Energy and Transport Branch and colleagues in the areas of water and governance will be implementing the project, which is expected to commence in early 2005. The project comes at a time when United Nations presence in Timor Leste has evolved from a transitional administration to supporting the new Government through development cooperation.

The project adopts a holistic approach to promoting human security, integrating productive activities, promoting social and community development and improving basic infrastructure. The project consists of three main components: (1) support to existing and new productive activities, using water and energy as key entry points; (2) support to community development and organisation; and (3) support to basic infrastructure, including access to water and energy services.

Existing community-based mechanisms and organizations will be enhanced, ensuring community involvement in planning, monitoring and implementation of all three components. The project targets some 18,000 inhabitants in three sub-districts, which are pilot areas of considerable demonstration value to the country as a whole.

Syrian Renewable Master Plan wins support

With approval by the Syrian Government of a plan calling for the investment of US\$ 1.48 billion to produce power from renewable sources was carried out by the Energy and Transport Branch will serve as the blueprint for renewable energy development in Syria. The plan, known as the Syria National Renewable Energy Master Plan, was developed by the

Energy and Transport Branch, working in close cooperation with the Government of Syria and with the assistance of national and international consultants. Several national entities including NGOs participated in the dialogue and proposal review process, with funding and support for the Plan coming from UNDP.

Against the backdrop of rapidly rising energy consumption in Syria, the purpose of the master plan is to increase the contribution from renewable energy sources in the national energy balance. This will foster environmentally sound, sustainable energy development and reduce the current near-total dependence on conventional energy sources in Syria. The plan focuses on wind power, bio-energy, and solar hot water systems as well as photovoltaics. By the end of the planning period in 2011, renewable energy sources could satisfy 4.31 per cent of the country's energy needs, leading to a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

UN Foundation approves ETB China energy efficiency project

The United Nations Foundation has approved a new US\$ 1 million project that will test a market-based approach to energy efficiency in China. The project budget includes a matching grant of \$ 500,000 from the Italian Ministry of Environment and Territories. For the Energy and Transport Branch this project adds to the portfolio of energy efficiency projects, as well as its work on promoting market-based approaches to for wind power development in China.

The poor operational efficiency of China's estimated 400 000 small and medium coal-fired boilers – which consume about 300 million metric tons of coal annually – is a chronic problem. Small and medium boilers, which have unit capacities ranging from 1 to 10 tons-steam/hour, account for about a quarter of China's annual CO₂ emissions.

The project seeks to promote

market-based mechanisms for energy efficiency improvements by introducing energy management outsourcing into the operation and maintenance of small and medium-scale industrial boilers and by implementing technology retrofits of boilers and steam systems. The project will accomplish this objective principally through the establishment of Energy Service Companies that will provide technical and managerial services for energy efficiency to the boiler market.

Project wins advertising award

Under a GEF-funded project in China, a DESA-implemented national consumer education campaign recently won two national awards for effective advertising. The project works with the State Environmental Protection Administration and is assisting refrigerator manufacturers in developing and marketing energy efficient refrigerators.

A Silver EFFIE was awarded in the



Corporate Image Category and a Gold EFFIE was awarded for the Creative Category. The television and print ads focused on the environmental and economic benefits of energy efficient refrigerators.

Since its introduction in 1968, EFFIE has become recognized by agencies and advertisers as the preeminent award in the advertising industry. It focuses on effective advertising, advertising that works in the marketplace. The 2004 China EFFIE award was organized by the China Advertising Association.

USG Ocampo addresses renewables2004 Conference

The International Conference for Renewable Energies, or *renewables 2004*, took place in Bonn from 1 to 4 June 2004. The major outcomes of the meeting were a Political Declaration reaffirming the importance of renewable energy and an International Action Plan containing commitments by governments, international organizations and stakeholders.

Speaking in the ministerial segment, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, José Antonio Ocampo, emphasised that the greatest challenge with respect to energy comes from the fact that in the developing countries more than a quarter of humanity still faces a life devoid of modern energy services. Despite considerable development efforts, progress is predicted to remain unacceptably slow. Some projections suggest that even by 2020 some 1.5 billion people will still not have electricity. He recalled that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation includes a consensus agreement, to with a sense of urgency, to substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources. The central issue then should be how to achieve these objectives that have already agreed upon.

The drive to expand the four main challenges, explained Mr. Ocampo,



These are the challenges of scale, of providing adequate incentives, of diffusing currently available renewable technologies in developing countries, and of resource mobilization. He concluded that accelerated expansion of renewable energy use would certainly essential for a global sustainable development future.

The Political Declaration adopted by the Conference acknowledges that renewable energies, combined with enhanced energy efficiency, can significantly contribute to sustainable development, to improving access to energy especially for the poor, to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, to reducing harmful air pollutants, and to enhancing energy security through cooperation and collaboration. The Declaration also reaffirms participants' commitment to substantially increasing,

with a sense of urgency, the global share of renewable energy in the total energy supply.

Other developments at the Conference included the Global Environment Facility's agreement to support the increased use of renewable energies with an additional US\$ 100 million per year in developing countries with

The International Action Plan contains concrete

actions and commitments towards to developing renewable energies put forward by a large number of governments, international organisations, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholder groups. Participants pledged to report to the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) on the implementation of the Action Programme and to review the progress achieved. A total of more than 20 countries also articulated renewable energy goals, the most prominent being China, which by 2010 aims to generate 10 per cent of its electricity from such renewable sources as solar, wind and small-scale hydropower.

Some 3,600 participants from 154 countries, 30 international organisations and various stakeholder groups participated in the Conference.

UN DESA at World Energy Congress in Sydney

A high-level delegation from DESA participated in the 19th World Energy Congress, on "Delivering Sustainability: Challenges and Opportunities for the Energy Industry" in Sydney, Australia, from 5 to 9 September 2004.

In his address, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, José Antonio Ocampo, noting the important role that the private sector has long played in the provision of energy services, expressed his appreciation that the World Energy Council had decided to highlight energy accessibility, along with

availability and acceptability, at its Congress. Mr. Ocampo also recalled that the trend toward privatization and market liberalization has given rise to differing strategies related to markets for energy services in developing countries. Some countries have adopted successful policies aimed at developing a strong domestic energy services sector as a stimulus to economic development, while others have developed a strategy to attract foreign firms that could contribute to the development and strengthening of domestic capacities. In any case, for effective liberali-

zation of energy service markets to occur, an enabling environment must exist involving transparency, the avoidance of anti-competitive practices, and fair access to the transmission and distribution networks. Moreover, the public sector can continue to play a role in all areas of energy service provision, but particularly in those where natural monopolies prevail, such as with transmission networks. He concluded that the critical issue from the point of view of consumers is efficiency and compe-

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Profile: Energy Statistics at the United Nations

Guest article by Károly Kovács,
Chief, Energy and Industry Statistics
Section, DESA



provides a global framework of comparable data on long-term trends in the supply of (mainly)

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) collects, processes, analyses and disseminates statistical information on population and housing, selected social and environmental phenomena, national accounts and international trade, as well as on selected aspects of industrial production and the energy sector. The Statistics Division also plays an important role in the standardization of statistical methods, classifications and definitions, executes a significant technical cooperation programme and coordinates international statistical programmes and activities. In the area of energy statistics in particular, UNSD is engaged in the following activities: collection and dissemination of a wide range of basic energy data, compilation of energy balances and electricity profiles and active participation in the methodological development of energy statistics.

The Statistical Division began collecting energy statistics in the fifties—the current *Energy Statistics Yearbook* is the forty-fourth in a series of annual compilations, which commenced in 1952. Data on energy production, supply and consumption – broken down by fuel type, as well as other characteristics relating to the size and capability of the different industries and users, such as mining, oil producers, and households – are collected annually from all Member States. The data are often supplied by Member States' statistical offices. However, most energy data are drawn from energy departments, or authorities responsible for petroleum, natural gas, mines, electricity, or the energy economy as a whole. The fact that these authorities are not involved in statistical work at the international level has resulted in the delay or lack of data submission by many developing countries. The Statistical Division has endeavoured to assist ministries and other agencies responsible for energy policy in collecting data from the energy industry, as well as other actors in the energy production and distribution system.

The impact of a series of oil crises emphasized the need to consider energy and related statistics as a key component in the planning and implementation of national and international development strategies. Reliable energy statistics have always been important to ensure the future provision of individual fuels. The accuracy and comprehensiveness of energy statistics has become of greater importance; at the same time, the availability of such statistics at the international level has always been less than satisfactory.

Currently, energy statistics are collected from more than 190 countries on a yearly basis, covering production and trade, as well as intermediate and final consumption (end-use), of primary and secondary conventional, non-conventional, non-renewable and renewable sources of energy. For this purpose the Statistical Division sends a questionnaire to national statistical offices, ministries of energy or other authorities responsible for the country's energy statistics. For the OECD countries, the Division shares a joint questionnaire with the OECD/IEA, ECE and EUROSTAT. Despite significant efforts, the response rate in Africa and certain parts of Asia remains quite low. The questionnaires submitted by Member States serve as primary data sources for the Energy Statistics Database; however, the Database also includes estimates when data is not available for the country from the national authorities. Estimates include, but are not limited to, data extrapolation based on partial year information, use of annual trends, trade data based on partner country reports and breakdowns of aggregated data, as well as analysis of current energy events and activities.

Presently, the Energy Statistics Database covers the 1950–2000 period. The *Energy Statistics Yearbook* extracted from the database is a comprehensive collection of international energy statistics that

commercial, primary and secondary forms of energy. The yearbook contains data not only in the original units of the energy commodities, but also in common units: coal equivalent, oil equivalent and terajoule using coefficients for converting the original units, and thus providing a comprehensive and comparable picture of global energy production on one hand, and usage in a specific country on the other.

Furthermore, the database is also used to compile *Energy Balances and Electricity Profiles*, a biennial publication that presents energy data for selected countries in a format showing an overall picture of energy production, conversion and consumption for fuels utilized in the country. Coal, lignite, natural gas, crude petroleum and electricity data are collected on a monthly basis and published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Responding to the need on the part of both producers and consumers for increased transparency in the oil market, six international organizations involved in oil statistics – the Asia-Pacific Energy Research Centre (APEC), EUROSTAT, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the United Nations Statistical Division – established a pilot project on assembling monthly oil statistics. The project is also investigating the differences in definition, unit of measurement and methodology used by each organization. The data currently assembled represents more than 90 per cent of the global production and consumption of petroleum products and are published on the following website: www.oil-data-transparency.org. At certain intervals, the six organizations hold an international conference to facilitate dialogue between data producers and

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UN Symposium on Hydropower and Sustainable Development

The role of hydropower in promoting sustainable development was the subject of the United Nations Symposium on Hydropower and Sustainable Development, which took place in Beijing from 27-29 October 2004. The meeting was jointly organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the World Bank, and the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) of the People's Republic of China.

The Symposium served as a follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, with the overall objective of leading to a better understanding of the role and potential of hydropower in promoting sustainable development by providing a forum for international exchange of experiences and dialogue on hydropower development principles and policies.

Opening the meeting, Zhang Guobao, the Vice-Chairman of China's the NDRC, stated that hydropower was of great importance for China's overall energy development strategy. He noted that it was the Chinese Government's strong wish to promote, through common efforts, the sound development of hydropower worldwide.

Kui-Nang Mak, Chief of the ETB, delivered an opening statement on behalf of José Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. He emphasised that persistent poverty and the lack of access to modern energy services are closely linked, and that currently an estimated 2 billion people still live without access to modern energy services. He stressed that achieving the Millennium Development Goals, including that of halving poverty by 2015, will require concerted action to increase access to energy. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, adopted at the WSSD, also calls for diversification of the energy



Hon. Daudi Migereko, Minister of State for Energy, Uganda

supply and a significant increase in the global share of energy from renewable energy sources, notably including hydropower.

The Under-Secretary-General's address pointed out that in a world concerned with expanding access to energy for the poor, as well as with the growing threat of climate change, hydropower with its greenhouse gas emission reduction potential will certainly have a significant role to play in providing energy for sustainable development in the future. Today, hydropower stations of varying size are in operation in some 140 countries, providing approximately one-fifth of the global electricity supply. Once built, hydropower facilities have low operating costs and a long service life, particularly run-of-river and reservoir projects where sedimentation is not a concern. In the speech it was also recognized that negative social or environmental impacts need to be minimized and, where unavoidable, adequately compensated. Project development decisions need to be preceded by comprehensive social and environmental impact assessment studies, which identify acceptable solutions to mitigating any eventual loss of livelihoods, social or cultural heritage or biodiversity. Eventual threats to public health also need to be avoided or controlled.

During the second day of the Symposium, international and local experts engage in thematic discussions focusing on social, environmental and technical issues associated with hydropower and sustainable development. More than 100 papers or abstracts were submitted to the Symposium on hydropower and sustainable development, environmental-friendly techniques in hydropower development, benefits and concerns regarding existing dams and hydropower facilities, and principles and processes for hydropower development.

The Symposium concluded with the adoption of the Beijing Declaration on Hydropower and Sustainable Development.

Reflecting three days of in-depth discussion, the Declaration states that there is need to develop hydropower that is socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable. The Declaration also reiterates that access to energy is essential to achieving sustainable development and is critical for meeting the MDGs and JPOI targets and commitments. The Declaration calls for tangible action to assist developing countries in financing sustainable hydropower, and recognizes the plans of the World Bank and regional development banks to re-engage in financing sustainable hydropower projects.

A total of 500 participants, of whom 111 of were from 44 countries, attended the meeting. The participants included Government representatives and experts, and representatives of the private sector, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. There was evident support for a second meeting which would focus on hydropower and sustainable development in Africa. DESA is committed to supporting such an initiative and will be consulting with partners to explore the prospect for such a meeting in the near future.

Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) hosted the Third Research Coordination Meeting/Workshop on Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development in New York, from 13 to 16 September 2004. The meeting was intended to provide input to work currently underway to apply energy indicators for sustainable development in seven developing countries. Experts from Brazil, Lithuania, Mexico, Russia, Slovakia and Thailand, as well as from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Energy Agency, Eurostat and the European Environment Agency participated. The meeting was held as part of an IAEA-sponsored project.

DESA, the IAEA and other agencies participating in the meeting have developed a set of energy indicators for use by countries as a tool for achieving sustainable development. Early results were presented at the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2001 when a methodology to guide the initial selection of

indicators was presented. Since then, work has continued on identifying a core set of indicators, preparing a manual and testing the indicators in various countries. This effort is in line with, and is complementary to, DESA's work on developing and testing sustainable development indicators.

The indicators can be used in assessing current energy trends and policies geared to achieving objectives articulated at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), and providing information in a format that aids implementation of Summit decisions at the national level. Specifically, they can help to integrate energy into socio-economic programmes; to enhance the contribution of renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies to meeting the growing need for energy services; to increase the share of renewable energy; to reduce the flaring and venting of natural gas; to establish domestic programmes on energy efficiency; to improve functioning, transparency and information in energy markets; to reduce market distortions; and to assist developing

countries in their domestic efforts to provide energy services to all sections of their populations.

This meeting enabled countries to share results, and raise and discuss problems and lessons learned in applying the indicators to their countries. Indicators were used very flexibly depending on the energy and development characteristics and specifics of each country. Preliminary results with respect to possible options and measures for enhancing sustainable development at the national level were also highlighted. Experts from international organizations provided feedback on individual case studies and an overall view how work at the national level fits into efforts undertaken at the regional and international levels. The reports currently being finalised from these seven countries will serve as case studies with a view to providing relevant information for the deliberations on energy for sustainable development to be undertaken by the CSD at its sessions in 2006 and 2007. For more information contact Kathleen Abdalla, at abdallak@un.org.

UN Stats...

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data users.

The Statistical Division is also involved in developing concepts and methods in the domain of energy statistics to ensure international comparability of energy data, and organizes regional seminars and workshops in order to enhance national statistical capacity in energy statistics. Statisticians and energy specialists are assisted in developing and improving their skills in applied energy statistics for the purpose of improving the availability of energy statistics and increasing the ability of countries to provide yearly and monthly energy data to their own governments, as well as for international organizations, including the United Nations.

World Energy Congress continued...

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tition in service provision rather than ownership.

Referring to the known but unexploited deposits of natural gas, Mr. Ocampo challenged participants to consider launching a Natural Gas Exploration and Development Initiative for the Least Developed Countries to assist these countries in locating and developing their reserves of natural gas.

In its conclusions, the Council agreed that delivering sustainability demands that access and security of supply be provided, while avoiding environmental impacts which would compromise future social and economic development. Among other conclusions, the Council suggested that: all energy options should be kept open, including the conventional options of coal, oil, gas, nuclear, hydro (whether

large or small), and the new renewable energy sources, combined of course with increased energy efficiency; a larger share of global infrastructure investment must be devoted to energy, with cost-reflective prices being essential; and a more pragmatic approach to market reform is emerging, with the recognition that market interventions (for example, taxes or subsidies) may be needed to achieve essential goals, including energy access and security of supply; regional integration of energy supply systems can boost access and energy supply security; and climate change is a serious global concern, calling for changes in consumer behaviour, but offering potential win-win opportunities.

The next World Energy Congress will be held in Rome in 2007.

UN DESA and e7 Launch Joint CDM Workshops

The Energy and Transport Branch (ETB) of DESA and the e7, a group of major electric utilities from G7 countries, held a pair of two-day clean development mechanism (CDM) capacity-building workshops in Ecuador and Nicaragua in September 2004. The workshops marked the first activities flowing from an agreement signed between DESA and the e7 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. The aim of the agreement is to cooperate on energy activities and projects that promote sustainable development.

The overall objective of this joint programme is to assist preparing developing countries to more effectively participate in the CDM by familiarizing them with CDM rules and guidelines, as well as the project development and economic skills necessary to utilize this economic instrument for sustainable development. The workshops were jointly developed by the e7 and DESA.

The programme for the workshops was similar, and focused on the status of the carbon market, project development requirements for CDM, and project experience in renewable energy within the region. The Environment Ministries in both countries hosted and supported the workshops.

At the first workshop in Managua, Nicaragua, a project case study baseline exercise dealing with small-scale hydropower

proved particularly helpful. With the support of DESA, experts from the CDM authorities of Costa Rica and Panama also participated.

The Ecuador workshop, held in Guayaquil, was attended

by a diverse mix of participants from the private sector, civil society, academia, government, the power sector, and the financial sector. Again, the material and exercises were followed by discussions reflecting the participants' considerable expertise and knowledge. Participants included representatives from the CDM authorities of Bolivia and Peru.

Comments from participants and the post-workshop evaluations show that the CDM workshops were effective, and a number of participants from neighbouring countries have since requested that similar workshops be held in their own countries. Although a con-



siderable number of training activities related to the Kyoto Protocol have been held in the region, it was evident that participants benefited from the specific approach of the DESA/e7 joint programme, in which the e7 experts' technical, practical contributions were complemented by the ETB's knowledge of the international context, details of the CDM, sustainable development, and market development.

Following these successful inaugural workshops, DESA and the e7 are considering a second set of CDM workshops, to be held in a different region. A joint e7-DESA workshop on electricity interconnections is also planned for a location yet to be decided in Africa in 2005.

Iran Kyoto Protocol study project

The pros and cons of ratifying the Kyoto Protocol from the perspective of the Islamic Republic of Iran were analysed in a project undertaken during 2004 by both the Iran Fuel Conservation Organization (IFCO) and Iran's Department of Environment (DOE), in conjunction with the Energy and Transport Branch and UNDP. The report of the Iranian National Research Team (NRT), which analysed potential costs and benefits of ratification, concluded that Iran has a significant CDM investment potential.

Experts from the ETB played a key role by providing a linkage with international technical expertise on the clean develop-

ment mechanism (CDM) and Kyoto Protocol implementation, as well as by working with Iranian experts on the report of the NRT to ensure that the results are both relevant and appropriate. Experts from the ETB gave presentations on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, the carbon market and related issues at a national workshop on the Protocol.

A number of recent developments, particularly Russia's ratification of the Protocol, coupled with high oil prices, have highlighted the relevance of the CDM. This is borne out by the fact that some OPEC countries including Alge-

ria and Indonesia have also ratified the Protocol, primarily with the intention of receiving CDM investments for their oil and gas sectors. The International Energy Agency foresees the need for more than \$3 trillion in energy-supply infrastructure in each of the oil and gas sectors by 2030 in order to secure an adequate energy supply.

Against this backdrop, the next phase of the project involves assessing what needs to be done for Iran to attract CDM investments, particularly within its oil and gas sectors. To this end, a joint proposal with UNDP is currently being developed.

CLASP Partnership Yields Energy Efficiency Gains

The Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Programme (CLASP) is a WSSD partnership that seeks to transform markets for the manufacture and sale of appliances, equipment and lighting worldwide by the cost-effective adoption and application of energy efficiency standards and labels. The partnership is providing focused technical support to international stakeholders in energy efficiency standards and labeling. The energy efficiency gains achieved will play a significant role in changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption by dampening rapid growth in electricity demand as well as greenhouse gas emissions from combustion of fossil fuels. Highlights of the results achieved include the following:

1. *New standards and labels implemented.* To date, the partnership has assisted developing countries in establishing new minimum energy performance standards for ten appliance and lighting products and has assisted in the development of four energy efficiency labels. The Partnership is actively engaged in assisting the governments of China, India, Brazil, Egypt, Ghana, Mexico and South Africa, as well as the members of the South Asia Regional

Initiative (SARI) group.

2. *Providing web-based access to codes and standards information globally.* The CLASP website is now receiving over 50,000 hits per month from over 80 countries, and monthly document downloads of over 1000 MB. APEC (Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation) is developing an APEC-wide, and hopefully worldwide, web-based information network called ESIS (Energy Standards Information System) in collaboration with CLASP with the intent of merging the two websites.

3. *Mobilized significant funding.* CLASP partnership funding to date amounts to approximately \$6.5 million from 8 different donors. Initial funding from the UN Foundation has attracted five-to-one leveraging of CLASP's support for China's extensive programme to develop energy efficiency test protocols and labels for many energy consuming products. It has attracted over six to one leveraging of CLASP's support for India's new standard-setting and labelling program.

4. *Publication of a Guidebook on Standards and Labeling.* The partnership has researched and published a standards and labeling guidebook that has been trans-

lated into Chinese, Korean and Spanish and is being used extensively throughout the world.

5. *Supporting the EESD Initiative.* The US Department of Energy has adopted the CLASP partnership as an element of its own Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development (EESD) partnership, the energy-efficiency component of the US type 2 energy commitment under the WSSD.

6. *Developed an impact calculator.* This tool provides a low-cost way to estimate the technical potential of standard-setting and labelling programmes in developing countries. It was used in Ghana and convinced the Government to seek a substantial increase in the efficiency level for the new room air-conditioner standard.

7. *Working to reduce trade barriers.* The partnership has helped focus world attention on the harmonization of test protocols and mutual recognition of test results that will eliminate some implicit barriers to global trade of energy efficient appliances.

Clasp membership includes governments, technical partners, industry partners and donors. For more information contact Mohan Peck at peck@un.org

ETB welcomes new staff members

Two new staff members have joined the Energy and Transport Branch: Friedrich Soltau and Lucia Bartocci.

Mr. Soltau joined the Energy and Transport Branch after three years in the Department of Political Affairs.

His area of work in the ETB includes capacity building for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), assistance to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) energy initiative, regulatory and policy issues related to power sector reform, and the relationship between law and energy for sustainable development.

Mr. Soltau holds a BA, a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) and a Master of Laws. He taught constitutional and administrative

law in the Law Faculty of the University of Cape Town. He has published a number of articles on liability for environmental harm and water rights. He is currently studying part-time for a Doctor of Laws in the area of climate change.

Ms. Bartocci, whose position is financed by the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory, joins the Branch to increase its capacity in energy for sustainable development and to support the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles that grew out of the WSSD. Ms. Bartocci has served as a consultant to the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory (Department for Global Environment, International and Regional Conventions) in the area of

sustainable energy, with a particular focus on international cooperation projects. In this capacity she worked closely with various offices and departments of the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as with the private sector and academia. Before joining the Ministry, she worked for a private firm in Italy on project development for European Union structural funding related to economic and social cohesion.

Ms. Bartocci has a BA in Political Science and an MA in Political Science and International Relations, and holds an MBA in Environmental Economy and Management. She has also earned a diploma in European Union integration law.

UN-Energy will strengthen coordination

An inter-agency task force on energy, UN-Energy, has been established by the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) to help ensure coherence in the UN system's multi-disciplinary response to WSSD and promote the collective engagement of non-UN stakeholders. Its terms of reference were elaborated at an ad hoc task force on energy held in Rome, 14-15 April 2004 and approved by HLCP at its inter-sessional meeting of 31 May-1 June 2004 in Frascati, Italy. UN-Energy is open to all UN organizations and is intended to serve as the principal interagency mechanism in the field of energy.

The first meeting of UN-Energy was held in Paris, 2 July 2004 and informal consultations were held in New York on

7 October with many organizations participating by videoconference. Discussions included elaboration and refinement of the work programme which includes items on: inputs to major UN processes; promoting policy coherence and operational cooperation; information knowledge and management; and cooperation with non-UN partners. UN-Energy will hold its second meeting in conjunction with the Energy for Development Conference to be held in Noordwijk, the Netherlands, 12-14 December 2004.

UN-Energy is expected to share information, knowledge, experiences and good practices as well as initiatives in all aspects for executing Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). It will main-

tain an overview of ongoing and planned work within the system and build and strengthen synergies among independent initiatives at national, sub-regional, regional and global levels. Moreover, it is expected to promote joint programming, harmonization and cooperation in the energy-related activities among the units of the system.

UN-Energy is currently chaired by Mats Karlsson of the World Bank and Vice-Chair of HLCP. Gustavo Best of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) serves as Vice-Chair. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) provides secretariat support for the taskforce. For information contact: Kathleen Abdalla at abdallak@un

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well – with increased investment and clean energy technologies.

Future market development (and prices for carbon credits) will depend upon a host of issues and concerns associated with Kyoto Protocol implementation, including: the level of domestic mitigation strategies employed within Annex I countries; the sale of "hot air" from countries such as Russia and Ukraine; CDM promotion efforts within developing countries (especially China), and similar efforts in countries utilizing joint implementation; the manner in which future levels of worldwide economic and emissions growth are affected; and the post-2012 situation for carbon credits.

Despite such uncertainties, there are indications that the carbon market could become a significant source of capital investment for developing countries -- perhaps on the order of 10 billion dollars annually. Linking CDM to regional emission trading systems (such as the on-going programme developed by the European Union) should help encourage its development.

Since sustainable development is an important component of the CDM, and



developing countries will play such an important role in achieving greenhouse gas reduction goals, the Energy and Transport Branch has been heavily involved in furthering such Kyoto Protocol efforts. For example, the Branch conducted capacity development workshops for CDM implementation in Latin America in conjunction with the e7 (a group of major electric utilities from the G7 countries), and also worked with Columbia University to examine the nature of CDM sustainable development criteria being developed in countries around the world.

To a significant degree, the Protocol itself should be viewed as a political and institutional framework designed to tackle the problem of global warming. Considerable time and effort have been required to finalise the detailed rules necessary to implement its provisions, but

that process is now essentially complete. Key institutions, such as the CDM Executive Board, have been operating for some time. Linking the project-driven CDM with international institutions in a way that reduces transaction costs will be of great importance. Another key piece of the international framework is the registry, which will electronically track trade in the various Kyoto Protocol instruments.

The pending entry into force of the Protocol is likely to exert a positive influence on the deliberations at the tenth Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP-10), which will take place in December in Buenos Aires, Argentina, with a focus on adaptation to climate change. Looking a little further ahead, under the timetable set by the Protocol, negotiations are set to begin in 2005 on commitments for the second, post-2012 commitment period. Among other things, this raises the question of what future commitments will look like and what, if any, targets non-Annex 1 countries may agree to assume.

DIVERSIONS

Kyoto Crossword

DOWN

1. Measure of greenhouse gas equivalence
2. Mechanism under Article 6
3. Supreme body of the UNFCCC
4. "Fruit" of CDM project (3)
5. Removes carbon dioxide from atmosphere (4)
6. Important source of emissions
7. Second after carbon dioxide
8. Annex 1 countries

ACROSS

10. Tracks trades
11. This mandate was a milestone
12. Politician and author of "Earth in the Balance"
13. Keeping credits for next time
14. Conducts scientific assessment
15. Body concerned with scientific and technical issues
16. Early entrant into the carbon market
17. Name of Argentinean "father" of the Protocol
18. Acronym for terrestrial conversion (6)
19. Namesake city
20. Abate, in other words
21. Carries out verification and certification
22. Early acronym for emission target

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The Energy and Transport Branch

The Energy and Transport Branch of the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) services the inter-governmental processes of the United Nations in the fields of energy and transport, prepares analytical studies on these subjects, and provides advisory services to governments and technically supports energy projects at the field level.

These services focus on increasing the supply of energy services in developing coun-

tries, particularly in rural areas, and managing the demand for energy, largely through energy efficiency efforts. Such technical assistance is directed toward capacity building, institutional strengthening, promoting increased energy investments, and expanding the role of the private sector and local communities.

With a core staff of fourteen in-house energy experts and with over 200 associated consultants, the Branch has the capacity to technically backstop projects dealing with

all aspects of this highly diverse sector.

For more information on the projects outlined in this newsletter, please contact:

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