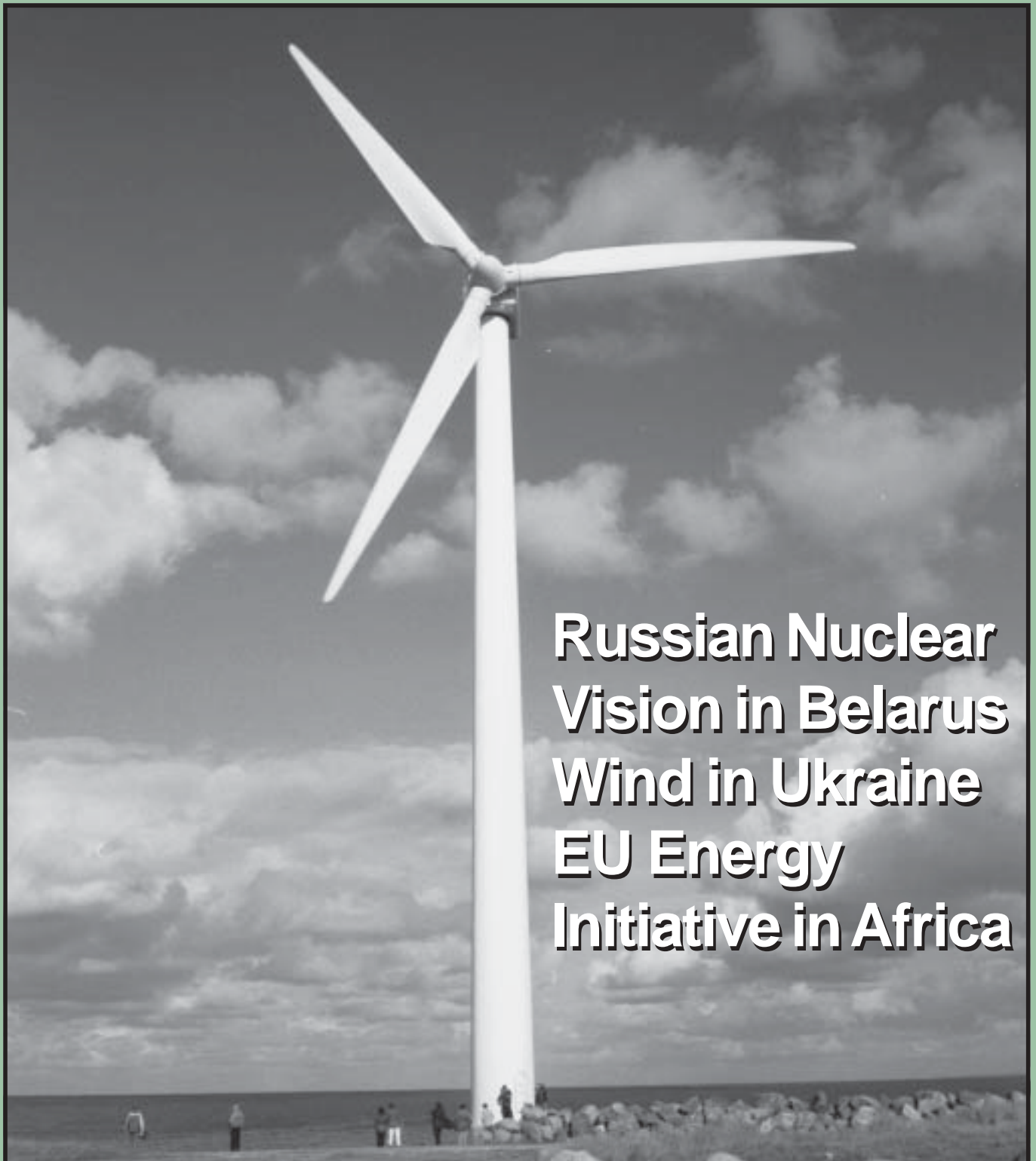


SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NEWS

Newsletter for **INFORSE** International Network for Sustainable Energy

No. 43, December 2003



Sustainable Energy News

ISSN 0908 - 4134

Published by:

INFORSE

International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE)

is a worldwide NGO network formed at the Global Forum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992.

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Deadline for the next issue:

15. 01. 2004

Next issue: February 2004

*The newsletter is quarterly.
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Annual subscription rate:

EUR 25/year. Plus bank cost
at checks: EUR 10.
*The newsletter is free of charge
to INFORSE members as long
as possible.*

Printed:

Husets Trykkeri
Århus, Denmark.

Photo on the front page:

*Windmill owned by the Danish
Folkecenter for Renewable
Energy visited by the Russian
NGO group.*

See article on page 6

*Photo by Judit Szoleczky
INFORSE-Europe/OVE.*

Contact List

The World Sustainable Energy
Contact List will be published
in January 2004. Please check
your organisation's data at the
searchable database:
[http://www.inforse.org/
regions.php3](http://www.inforse.org/regions.php3)

Energy is Everybody's Business -

Questioning the low level of public dialogue in Africa on the EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication

Accessing adequate and safe energy services at affordable prices remains a critical requirement in alleviating the high levels of rural poverty in Africa. New and modern energies are expanding the technological options available to areas traditionally out of access to the grid. The solar-charged mobile phone is one testimony of how energy can improve communication and facilitate development. Similar examples come from the transformation of rural health services using solar photovoltaic cells.

Rural electrification schemes as a means to increase access to energy services have been implemented in a number of African countries to varying degrees of success. To date, market barriers and current financial support systems still limit the penetration of modern energies into rural areas on the continent.

Recognizing this, the European Union (EU) developed its Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development to support improved access to sustainable energy services in developing countries. The EU hopes to work with a number of developing countries to generate the necessary environment to propel national development of better energy services for the poor, for electricity as well as for cooking and other needs. The initiative is an effort to demonstrate the high level of commitment of the union to supporting achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A high-level meeting between the EU and African states on the EU Energy Initiative was held on 20th and 21st November 2003 in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi. The objective of this two-day event was to facilitate dialogue on the initiative and develop a way forward. The meeting was attended by representatives from the EU, a number of EU member states, African ministers and officials from departments of energy, and a few representatives from civil society and the private sector. A road map of the initiative was presented. In addition to its development assistance, the EU Commission has launched a call for proposals for international cooperation on energy (COOPENER) with focus on Africa. The deadline for submission is in March 2004.

The Nairobi meeting was an important milestone for the initiative in Africa. Delegates at the meeting emphasized the importance of the initiative to support structures that build wealth using energy as a means and not as an end itself.

There is a challenge

The initiative, by design, emphasizes a demand-led approach. That is, it attempts to involve both government-to-government liaisons and local participation. By its design, the initiative gives importance to local participation. This is the message from the new glossy brochure about the initiative. At the moment the story looks different at the country level.

The level of national awareness and dialogue on the initiative remains startlingly low, even now, when the EU has entered the first phase of soliciting proposals. Little or no opportunity has been developed to provide a forum for local participation.

It must be said that the chances of rural people's benefiting from this effort are extremely remote without massive national consultation to increase understanding on the good provisions of this initiative, particularly within the private sector and lower administrative structures. While it should be appreciated that a number of African countries have made some efforts to integrate energy into their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PSRPs), it still remains a point that the level of local community input into these papers has been minimal.

It is important to note that energy, particularly grid-based rural electrification, has sometimes been employed as political tool to woo voting favours from communities, even in instances where there is no economic viability to justify the usually high costs of moving power to certain locations.

So it is important to broaden the talk to include not only the policy makers, but also the users and the private sector that remain major players in the delivery of these services.



*Timothy Byakola,
Climate & Development
Initiative (CDI), Uganda
INFORSE Coordinator – East-Africa.*

Russia Will Ratify Kyoto

Coincident with the start of the 9th Conference of the Climate Convention countries (COP9) in Milan, a Russian spokesman told the press that Russia is not going to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. This caused some confusion, in the world as well as in the climate conference.

On the third day of the conference, Russian deputy economy minister Mukhamed Tsikhanov cleared the situation by stating that Russia continues to move towards ratification. This is consistent with previous Russian statements affirming ratification, but without a date. Given the large emissions of Russia, the Kyoto Protocol will enter into force as soon as Russia ratifies.

Regardless of the delay of the Kyoto Protocol, it is important that the work for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions continue at full speed, nationally as well as in the international negotiations. The climate change we effect does not depend on the Kyoto Protocol's formalities, but on the emissions that we produce.



At the COP9, a decision about sinks in CDM was reached by the countries, and the NGOs in the Climate Action Network (CAN) agreed to promote a three-track strategy:

- industrialised countries should follow Kyoto Protocol emission reductions, and should plan for a second period, 2013-2017.
- developing countries with relatively higher emissions should follow a decarbonisation track with support from industrialised countries, to decrease their share of high-carbon energy use.
- developing countries most vulnerable to climate change (small island states, least developed countries) should follow an adaptation track with support from industrialised countries to prepare for the inevitable climate change.

Also at COP9, in Milan, December 2-12, 2003, Climate Action Network and many other NGOs were active, promoting progressive solutions, handing out "Fossil of the Day" awards to the countries with the worst positions. Russia got a "Fossil of the Day" Award on the 2nd of December, because the confusion caused by the Russian statements. But the USA was the ultimate winner in collecting most of the "Fossil of the Day" awards.



Climate demonstrations at COP9 in Milan, Pictures from ECO, NGO Newsletter

Electricity for the Poor - GNESD Recommendations

By Per Kolbeck, MSc, GNESD Secretariat

"Energy Access" was launched in November 2002 as the first 'theme' of the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD).

Member Centres in eight developing countries have prepared reports on energy reform options to secure access to electricity for the poor.

This work has been based on case studies in each Centre's region. The following were identified as the key issues:

- Power sector reforms have neutral or negative impacts on the poor's access.
- Need for explicit focus on the poor to improve their access.
- Need for protecting (ring-fencing) financing for electrification of the poor.
- Need for sequencing of reforms, i.e., access, vis-a-vis privatisation.
- Need for participation of the poor in the electrification process.

A Policy Summary and a Compilation Report are being finalized and workshops for policy makers are planned for 2004. The

Energy Access theme will be continued in an Energy Access II theme focusing on disseminating findings on policy recommendations and approaches for poverty alleviation through improved access to electricity.

In addition to Access II, the GNESD Steering Committee will launch a Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs) theme with a presentation of initial findings at the International Conference for Renewable Energies in Germany 2004.

One of the main objectives of the theme will be to determine the contribution of RETs to poverty alleviation and the provision of concrete policy guidance overcoming previously identified barriers to RETs.

Reports

Reports on all outcomes of Network activities will be available from the "Publications" section of the GNESD website.

The first "Energy Access" Technical Report is now online.

Several INFORSE members were participating at COP9 in Milan.

Info on COP9: www.climnet.org
www.climatenetwork.org.

10 Member Centres

GNESD is currently made up of 10 developing-country member Centres and 10 member Centres from industrialized countries. In addition, 30 Network Partners have signed the GNESD Statement of Commitment. Network Partners gain access to draft documents and reports. They can also comment on the work carried out by the Member Centres.

For additional information, contact the GNESD Secretariat at Risoe National Laboratory, P.O. Box 49, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark. fax: +45 4632 1999, ph: +45 4677 5131, gnesd@risoe.dk, www.gnesd.org

Editorial comment: GNESD is one of the energy partnerships formed at WSSD in Johannesburg that we will follow in Sustainable Energy News. GNESD is facilitated by UNEP. This is our first update on GNESD since December, 2002.

EUEI

A year after the launch of the EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Alleviation, this initiative is gradually starting to operate. Its one-person secretariat in the EU Commission's General Directorate for Development (DG Development) has been expanded gradually to three persons.

With the initiative's first major conference in Nairobi, the focus on Africa is affirmed. In addition, the first COOPENER funds are allocated for Africa. An important step ahead will be when the cooperation agreements between EU and the African countries (Country Strategy Papers following the Cotonou agreement between EU and developing countries) will go through a mid-term revision in 2004.

This will set the framework for EU development assistance for the coming years. How energy will be integrated into these revisions is crucial. Will energy be given higher priority? Even more important: will the energy priorities be effective in helping to reduce poverty? National discussions will be crucial for these decisions, and NGO inputs can make the difference.

*INFORSE will continue to follow the EUEI as it develops.
Read also the new EUEI website:
www.euei.org.*

Latin American Renewable Energy Conferences in Brasil

A Latin American regional conference was held on October 29-30, 2003, to prepare for the Bonn Renewable Energy Conference.

Civil society activities parallel to the meeting were very productive. They included:

- a meeting of around 30 Brazilian groups of the "Energy working group of the Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements" to discuss strategies and actions towards national energy policies;
- a seminar on strategies against the harmful megaprojects within the IIRSA initiative (Integration of Infrastructure in South America), with the participation of groups from the Cono Sur region;
- a demonstration and delivery of more than 50.000 signatories against the Angra III nuclear power plant in Brazil and for RE;
- meetings with Brazilian, Argentinean, and German ministries and other government representatives.

The official meeting of the governments was not a success. It ended up earlier and with a weaker declaration on renewable energy than adopted in Johannesburg, showing the lack of political will of the governments of the region on the issue.

However, Brazil proposed a regional target of 10% renewable energy with only sustainable biomass included and not including dams above 10 MW. If this is adopted by the other Latin American countries, it will indeed be a positive signal from the region.



INFORSE was represented by Emilio Lebre la Rovere, LIMA, Brazil; Roque Pedace, REJIMA, Argentina; and others.

African Input to Renewable-Energy Cooperation

On November 20, African energy ministers discussed their proposals for the Bonn International Conference on Renewable Energy. This was part of the high-level meeting in Nairobi, November 20-21 (see also p. 2). They agreed to a draft statement on energy, but also agreed that they had to meet again - April or May 2004 - to discuss the African input further. The draft statement does not include targets or timetables, but has a number of more general recommendations.

The recommendations in the draft declaration include general support for the Bonn conference objectives and agreements to:

- Ensure sustainable production and efficient use of biomass.
- Increase the attention given to renewables in policy documents.
- Promote the incorporation of renewables in energy master plans and in associated investment programs.
- Ensure the establishment and strengthening

of supporting institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks for the renewable energy sector.

- Secure financial support for renewables from existing sources and other innovative, financial sources such as levies on conventional energy, climate related funds, and micro-finance.
- Support technology development, transfer, adaptation, and capacity-building for renewables, aimed at lowering the costs as well as at encouraging local manufacture and wider use of renewables.
- Promote increased community and public involvement in renewable energy development and dissemination as an important means of poverty alleviation, empowerment of women, income generation, and enterprise creation.
- Document renewable energy initiatives and case studies that demonstrate options for overcoming barriers to renewables.

- Encourage renewables to minimise desertification and to contribute to sustainable development.
- Incorporate renewable energy education and awareness in educational curricula, especially at the secondary and tertiary levels.

(The list is shortened by the editors)

NGOs from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal, Mali and other countries (cooperating with INFORSE and ENDA) will work together on improving the statement, through national contacts as well as through participation in preparatory meetings.

*Read also at
www.inforse.org, and at
www.renewables2004.de.*



Enterprises for Rural Energy

Since 2000, organisations in five African countries have promoted the establishment of enterprises that produce equipment, etc. for rural energy supply and use. This is the main activity of the

African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED) Programme.

In the countries Zambia, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, and Tanzania, 15 new enterprises have been started with the help of the project. The new enterprises are producing, installing, and repairing equipment for:

- **solar energy:** solar water heaters, solar drying of crops, solar PV pumping, solar bakeries.
- **biomass:** manufacture and sale of energy efficient stoves and ovens, charcoal production from wood waste, liquid biofuel from *Jatropha* bushes, multifunctional platforms powered with *Jatropha* oil, wood production for brick production.

- **wind:** repair and installation of wind pumps.

In addition, three enterprises are aiming at conservation of electricity with sale of energy efficient light bulbs, installation of energy-efficient electric motors, etc.; two are distributing fossil gas (LPG); and one is involved in wood-fuel production for cement production.

The enterprises have received start-up financing from AREED, ranging from 17,000 \$ to 175,000 \$ as grant or equity.

They have also received training and other support. The largest amount of support has been used for biomass, including the biofuel and the wood for cement enterprise: seven biomass enterprises have received a total of 358,000 \$.

The next-largest amount is supporting distribution of LPG gas, with two enterprises having received a total of 213,000 \$.

For electricity conservation, three enterprises have received 212,000 \$ in total; and for solar and wind, 5 enterprises have received a total of 156,000 \$.



In three of the countries, INFORSE members are in charge of the projects: Mali Folkecenter in Mali, Tanzania Traditional Energy Organisation (TaTeDo) in Tanzania, and ENDA-Energie in Senegal.

Parallel to AREED is a REED programme for Northern Brazil (BREED), and a similar Chinese programme (CREED) started in 2003.

Globally the REED programmes are managed by UNEP and by the company E+Co. The AREED is funded by the UN Foundation, UN Fund for International Partnerships, and others.

Read more about the programme at www.uneptie.org/energy and www.ared.org.

Dark Energy Package

On December 10, 2003, the EU Commission proposed four measures for energy infrastructure and security of supply. Although, formally, this was the result of the debate on the EU Green Paper for Security of Supply, in actuality, it appears to be a quick response to the black-outs and shortages of electric power this summer. The proposal includes:

- A directive on Electricity Infrastructure and Security of Supply that will require construction of enough infrastructure to guarantee security of electricity supply; either of power plants or of power line interconnections.
- A revision of the guidelines for Trans-European Networks on electricity and gas, to promote more interconnectors.
- A Regulation on cross-border trade in gas, to strengthen the gas market.
- A directive to increase energy efficiency by 1%/year.

The focus on new infrastructure, in particular on interconnectors, is not necessarily the best way to increase energy efficiency. Interconnectors are not the most reliable part of the power system, and can actually decrease security of supply, if failures in one system spread to other

power systems, as was seen in the USA and Canada this fall, and to a smaller degree in Sweden and Denmark. The construction of new power plants must be part of a general development of a more sustainable energy system, not just a response to a short-term supply problem. Friends of the Earth have called the proposal "a dinosaur's charter" and proposed that the EU Commission withdraw the proposal. INFORSE agrees; the proposal needs major improvements to be in line with sustainable development.

Read more at www.inforse.org/europe, www.foeeurope.org, www.wwf.org/epo.



EURATOM ?

The intergovernmental EU conference that was convened to form a new EU Treaty did not make a breakthrough, neither for the general treaty nor for the old EURATOM treaty. The most likely compromise is that EURATOM will remain an independent treaty. A number of NGOs have proposed to call for a special intergovernmental conference to amend the EURATOM Treaty. Some countries support the idea, but it is not agreed yet.

The Spanish energy minister, de Palacio, proposed to merge the existing EURATOM Treaty into the new EU treaty. Such a proposal could give the EU cooperation an increased bias in favour of nuclear power, completely unacceptable from the point of view of environmental NGOs and of many others. It is likely that the future of EURATOM will be decided in the coming months of negotiations until the next EU Summit in March.

In the meantime, in January the EU Parliament is expected to discuss the EURATOM packet of proposed directives for nuclear waste, safety principles, and decommissioning funds.

More information on Euroatom: www.foeeurope.org.

New “Vision 2050” for Ukraine, Romania, and Belarus



Visions for sustainable developments in energy are being developed by INFORSE organisations for Ukraine, Romania, and Belarus.



The “Vision 2050” for Ukraine tries to integrate the official national forecasts for growth of energy-consuming activities (heated floorspace, amount of transport, etc.). With these assumptions and with half-official estimates of increases in energy efficiency, it is difficult to design a scenario that leads to a complete phase-out of fossil and nuclear energy by 2050. In one of the scenarios, a nuclear phase-out is combined with a 70-80% decrease in fossil-fuel consumption.

The “Vision 2050” for Ukraine was presented at the conference “Non-Conventional Energy in the 21st Century” in Crimea, September 30, 2003 and at the conference “Energy Efficiency ‘03” on December 17, in Kiev.

The first draft of the vision for Belarus includes a phase-out of fossil fuels (Belarus has no nuclear power), and a large use of biomass, in particular of wood from existing forests, supplemented with energy forests, straw, and biogas from manure. The basis is a combination of data from the Belarus State Committee on Energy, estimates from NGOs, and some figures on possible increases in energy efficiencies from the INFORSE-Europe’s previous work with the scenarios. Belarus NGOs are now invited to comment on the first draft that was presented December 10 in Minsk. Based on these comments, and on comments from official bodies in Belarus, one or more visions/scenarios will be prepared and presented publicly in the country.

The visions for Ukraine and Belarus follow the same “Vision2050” path as the visions developed for Denmark, Slovakia, and Romania, as previously described in Sustainable Energy News.

The development and presentation of the visions are supported by the Danish Outdoor Council, Small Grant Facility.

Pictures are from the presentations of the “Vision 2050 - Romania” by Earth Friends Romania in Galati, and in Bucharest.

In Ukraine, the Renewable Energy Agency NGO is involved, while the work in Belarus is done by the Belaya Rus in cooperation with the International Academy of Ecology and other Belarus NGOs.

More details about the scenarios are available at www.inforse.org/europe.

Climate and Development First Step to a EU Strategy

In March, the EU Commission released a communication, “Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation”, COM(2003)85, to start a debate on how to integrate climate questions into development cooperation. This should focus on adaptation of the developing countries to the changing climate, as well as on mitigating measures to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions growth in developing countries. The communication has not generated much debate yet, partly because the Commission is revising it, - it needs some improvements. In spite of the needs to improve the paper, it opens an important topic: it is essential to integrate climate questions into development strategies, and to avoid to use the sparse development resources on activities that are likely to be wasted because of climate change.

We will (in INFORSE) to follow the debate once the revised communication is released.

In the meantime, the March version of the communication (COM(2003)85) is available at the EU website <http://europa.eu.int>.

Russian - INFORSE Cooperation

At the last week of September, 10 Russian NGO representatives and two journalists were invited by INFORSE-Europe to take a closer look at the development of renewable energy and democratic regulation of the energy sector in Denmark.

The visit went well, except for the problems caused by the power cut in Copenhagen 23/9 caused by failures at a Swedish nuclear power plant.

For the visit was produced a short overview of the democratic regulation of the Danish energy sector, and of the different renewable energy plants visited. This compendium is now available in English and Russian at the INFORSE-Europe website (www.inforse.org/europe).

The cooperation goes on with discussions of the possible use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Russia, at a number of meetings in Russia.

The windmill in Hansholm visited by the Russian NGO group in Denmark.



Among the Russian NGOs that participates in the cooperation is Ecodefense (www.ecodefense.ru), Social Ecological Union’s Center for Nuclear Ecology and Energy Policy, and the Green World in St. Petersburg (www.greenworld.org.ru).

The project is supported by the Danish Outdoor Council, and the Swedish Acid Rain Secretariat.

Russian Nuclear - A New Problematic Chapter

By Gunnar Boye Olesen,
INFORSE-Europe

December 22, 2003, the first Russian RBMK* reactor has been in operation for 30 years – the lifetime assigned to it by its designers. *This will not be the stop* signal to this ageing reactor, situated at the Leningrad Nuclear Power Plant in Sosnovy Bor west of St. Petersburg.

On the contrary, at a dialogue meeting on December 4 with NGOs on neutral ground at the townhall of Sosnovy Bor, managers of the plant explained that the old reactor had been re-licensed and would continue to operate without any set end-date. They also explained that safety had been upgraded and that about 80% of the parts in the reactor had been replaced since its start in 1973. Because of this, they expected to continue operation of the reactor until a new reactor at Sosnovy Bor could replace it, or they would get other orders from the headquarters in Moscow of the state-owned Ros-Energoatom that operates the Russian nuclear power plants.

The continued operation of Russian nuclear power plants beyond their design-life is just one of the new developments in the Russian nuclear power sector. The increase in Russian power demand and the dwindling resources are fuelling the commissioning of new nuclear power plants. At a number of almost-finished plants, where construction was stopped around 1990, construction has been re-started. A few of these have already been commissioned, such as the Rostov plant near Volgadonsk in Southern Russia, which started operation in 2001. While these reactors are expected to be safer than the RBMK reactors, the increased number of reactors in operation increases the nuclear risks and the generation of radioactive waste.

In addition to finishing partly built plants, Ros-Energoatom and Minatom, the Russian ministry for nuclear power, have plans for construction of new reactors. They hope to commission one reactor per year for the coming 30 years. One such new nuclear power plant is planned for Arkhangelsk – a city of 400,000 people at the White Sea – to produce power for the region as well as nuclear heat for the city. Here as well as in other places, the

argument is that nuclear power and -heat will lower electricity and heat prices.

The low price of Russian nuclear power is one of the arguments most frequently used in favour of nuclear power. In the Russian power sector, the sale of nuclear power from Ros-Energoatom to the grid operated by RAO-EES is said to cover the cost of nuclear power operation, expansion, decommissioning, etc. This tariff is lower than the tariff paid for fossil-fuel power plants on similar conditions (though larger than the tariff for hydro-power). Research by Greenpeace Russia shows that a number of costs of nuclear power are either subsidized or not paid. The most important missing costs are:



The Nuclear Power Plant in Sosnovy Bor west of St. Petersburg is not stopping after it has been in operation for 30 years.

- the fund for decommissioning of nuclear power plants receives no funds;
- a number of safety upgrades are paid by the Russian state budget and, to a smaller extent, by Western countries;
- allocations for waste disposal are insufficient;
- the nuclear fuel price is artificially low because production is based on large stores of uranium hexafluoride – an intermediate product in the fuel production – remaining from the Soviet Union. These stores will soon be used up, and new nuclear fuel costs will go up, maybe double. If this is all added to the nuclear power price, it is likely to go up to the level of power from fossil fuel, maybe higher. A report from Greenpeace on the issue is soon to be published.

A not-so-new issue is the problems with nuclear waste. Russian nuclear power plants and intermediate storage facilities are piling up spent fuel and other radioactive waste while final storage facilities are just in the planning stage. Waste treatment plants have insufficient capacity and safety problems; in particular, the old and problematic “Mayak” plant. This plant has contaminated substantial parts of the Chelyabinsk regions in Eastern Russia, where it is situated.

A new side of the waste problem is the plans to import waste from other countries to earn money for Russia and, in particular, to further its nuclear expansion. A law that permits this was passed in 2001, despite large protests and indications that 90% of the Russians were against it. The issue continues to lead to protests, such as public protests by about 2000 people in 30 Russian cities November 25-26, two weeks before the Duma elections.

All in all, the new Russian ambitions for expansion of its nuclear power sector are threatening not only the environment but also the Russian economy, in particular if it is allowed to continue its development with large subsidies from the Russian society.



Representatives of NGOs visiting the facility “Radon” for low-level radioactive waste, Sosnovy Bor, before the dialogue with the Leningrad NPP management.

Read more about the protest against nuclear waste imports, etc. at:
www.resist.ru.

** It was an RBMK reactor that exploded at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in 1986. Many Western experts are of the opinion that it cannot be upgraded to a satisfactory safety level.*

New Wind Turbines Installed in Ukraine

By Andriy Konechenkov, Renewable Energy Agency (REA) NGO, core-member INFORSE

The total installed capacity of Ukrainian wind farms has passed the mark of 53 MW. The country is leading in wind power among former Soviet Union countries and in Eastern Europe, and has the only sizeable national windpower programme independent of the large windturbine manufacturers. Since June 2003, 600-kW wind turbines have been installed in Ukraine.

It all started in 1993, when the enterprise Windenergo got a license from the American company Keneteck Windpower for production of wind turbines with a capacity of 107.5 kW each. In the period of 1993 - 1996, three of these models, secondhand from the USA, were installed in Ukraine.

Starting in 1996, Ukraine produced these windturbines under American license. In the beginning, some components of wind turbines were imported, but since 2001, all components have been produced in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian production is within the framework of the Complex Wind Farms Construction Program (until 2010) according to Ukrainian Presidential decree No. 159, issued in 1996. The Ukrainian-produced wind turbines cost half as much as their foreign analogues.

“Our cooperation with the Belgian Turbowinds resembles our experiences with American Keneteck wind turbines. We started with the installation of the 3 Belgian-made 600-kW wind turbines”, - says Vladimir Khilko, deputy chief engineer of Windenergo - “and we got the license for the turbines with relevant copyrights free of charge from the Turbowinds”.

The three 600-kW wind turbines, each with a rotor diameter of 48 m, were bought in 2002 in Belgium. After transportation, they were installed in the summer of 2003. At the same time in 2003, the license for production was bought as well. Two of the wind turbines were installed at Novoazovskaya wind farm, Donetsk region, and the third one in the Crimea.

It should be noted that the tower for the third wind turbine was manufactured in Ukraine at Yuzhnyi Machinery Building plant, in Dnepropetrovsk! Experts from Belgium attested that the Ukrainian-produced tower has a good quality fully corresponding to the western standards.

“In the future, Windenergo will buy some components abroad, and the remaining parts will be produced in Ukraine”, Vladimir Khilko notes.

Currently, Yuzhnyi Machinery Building Plant is developing production of coal-fiber blades for 600-kW machines. Therefore, a special large workshop has been opened at the plant. New production is expected by the end of 2003.

Four more T600-48 type wind turbines are scheduled to be installed early in 2004. While the towers and blades will be of Ukrainian origin, all other components will be imported. In the future, it is planned that all mechanical parts will be produced in Dnepropetrovsk except gears. This component will be manufactured at Novokramatorsk plant, a former producer of walking excavators (caterpillar-tread vehicles that can drive along difficult grounds), and plants in Kharkiv and Nova Kakhovka will produce generators. Manufacture of controlling and distribution cabinets will be in Kiev at Electronmash.

The installation of the first Belgium-produced wind turbine in Tarkhankut in Crimea took 74 hours and during the two first days of operation 10,000 kWh of electricity were produced. Though wind speed did not exceed 7-8 m/sec, the production indicators turned out to be excellent.

According to experts from Belgium and Ukrainian Inter-branch Scientific and Technical Centre for Wind Power, the annual electricity production of the Tarkhankutskaya wind turbine is expected to be 2 million kWh.

Windenergo is planning to produce 24 of the T600-48-type wind turbines (so called pilot series) in the next two years.



Installation of the wind mills in Ukraine. Photos by Andrej Konechenkov

Presently, there is a discussion of the possibility of producing 2-MW machines at the Yuzhnyi Machinery Building plant. Regarding the 107 kW windmills, their production continues, but it will be stopped gradually.

Ukraine, Installed wind power capacity: 53,2 MW:

- 3 wind turbines of 600 kW each (Turbowinds), installed in 2003;
- 478 wind turbines of 107.5 kW each, installed between 1996-2003.



Andrej Konechenkov is representing the INFORSE member organization Renewable Energy Agency (REA). He is also the head of the information department of the Ukrainian Inter-branch Scientific and Technical Centre for Wind Power.

REA, P.O. box 175, Kiev 01033, Ukraine. Ph: +380 44 2443580, fax: +380 44 2443580, email: rea@fae.kiev.ua, www.rea.org.ua, More info: windpower.com.ua

“Intelligent Energy” Proposals in Demand



By Gunnar Boye
Olesen *INFORSE-
Europe*

Calls for proposals for the new “*Intelligent Energy for Europe*”

programme were released in the last week of November. They cover the SAVE programme for energy efficiency, ALTENER for renewable energy, COOPENER for cooperation with other countries, and STEER for energy management in transport. For each of the four programmes, support is available for projects within one or two action-areas. In addition, three horizontal areas will be supported (see right column). The total budget is 41.5 mill. €.

Deadline

The deadline for proposals is March 31, 2004, with the expectation that projects can start by the end of 2004.

In addition, there are smaller grants for events related to the above issues, with a maximum of 40,000 €/event and with deadlines on January 31, and June 1 in 2004.

Difficult for NGOs: 50% Cofinancing, Expectation of Big Projects

While NGOs are welcome to submit proposals, there is a requirement of 50% cofinancing and an expectation of large projects, both of which make it difficult.

The expectation is that of the 40+ million € support budget there will be only 80 projects supported, which gives an average of 0.5 million € of EU support per project and thus average project budgets of 1 million €. Since the most successful proposals usually have many partners, NGOs can participate as partners with much lower respective budgets, if they can manage the requirement for cofinancing.

Only some Central and Eastern European countries participate fully in the programme.

The call for proposals, the Intelligent Energy Work Programme 2003, and related documents are available at the website: europa.eu.int/comm/energy/intelligent/index_en.html

SAVE

- “*Multiplying success in buildings*” catalysing the implementation of the buildings-directive for energy efficiency, and promotion of best practice in efficient buildings.
- Innovative approaches in industry, for industrial energy management and for promotion of cogeneration.

ALTENER

- Promoting renewable energy for electricity production, in particular with focus on the most important non-technological issues for accelerated market introduction of all renewable technologies. This includes grid-system issues, evaluation of support schemes, promotion of decentralised electricity generation.
- Promoting renewable energy for heat by developing appropriate wood-fuel standards, by improving the supply chains of biomass, by developing enabling heat market structures, by stimulating integration of solar heat applications in buildings, by stimulating geothermal heat use with heat pumps, by providing best practice examples, and by training.

STEER

- Strengthening the knowledge of local management agencies in the transport field, with support, training and education of local actors in alternative fuels and transport energy management.

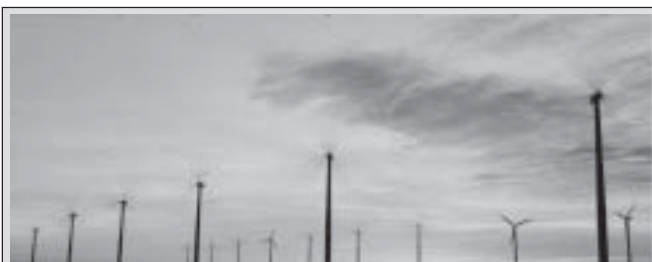
COOPENER

- Energy policies, legislation, and market conditions to help alleviate poverty in developing countries.
- Strengthening local energy expertise in developing countries.

HORIZONTAL ISSUES

- Think globally, act locally. Projects to strengthen local actions by local actors with European cooperation, to support creation of new local and regional energy management agencies, and to support creation of a high-level reflection group of major stakeholder in local actions in energy.
- Financing mechanisms & incentives, including analysis of existing financing schemes as well as development and promotion of innovative financing instruments and incentives.
- Monitoring & evaluation of policies and measures for renewable energy and energy efficiency with indicators and modelling of future trends and policy impacts, leading to better design of future policies.

*Right column:
Intelligent
Energy Call
2003,
Summary*



Sustainable Energy Planning Aalborg University, Denmark

Combine aspects of engineering, economics and management in a 2-year Master of Science Programme in Environmental Management.

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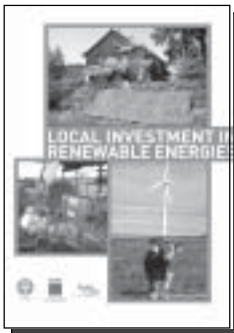
Publications



Collection of European Experiences in Local Investment

The booklet includes 16 case studies from Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, UK. Including successful local investment initiatives focusing on the biomass, PV and wind sector. It also presents an overview of the national context related to local investment (legal, financial and social framework), and outlines related perspectives and constraints. The publication was realised within the framework of the *European Actions for Renewable Energy* (PREDAC)

Booklet, 76 pages, January 2003, PREDAC



Local Investment in Renewable Energy

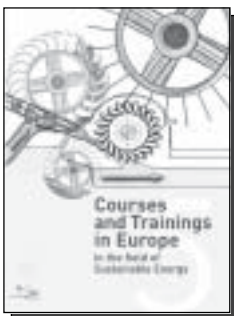
Definition, Examples, golden rules and contacts

Brochure, 8 pages, October 2003, PREDAC

Local Energy Information Centre - Methodological Guide

Energy Information Centres already exist in Europe. Their goal is to promote Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Conservation in their country.

Guide, 32 pages, June 2003, PREDAC



List of Courses and Trainings in Europe in the Field of Sustainable Energy

Booklet, 176 pages, August 2003, PREDAC

The **PREDAC Project** is done in a consortium of 11 working groups, 23 organisations from 10 countries. It is supported by the European Commission, and ADEME (The French Agency for Environment and Energy Management).

All publications can be downloaded from the web, and can be ordered in paper format at CLER, Comité de Liaison Energies Renouvelables, 2B, rue Jules Ferry,

F-93100 Montreuil, France.

Ph: +33 1 55 86 80 00,

Fax: +33 1 55 86 80 01

E-mail : info@cler.org,

<http://www.cler.org/predac>



Our Future Climate World Meteorological Organization

An elementary overview of global climate science. Reviews climatic history and projects models of the future

of global climate. It explores the scientific, economic and social implications of future climate change. It also reveals how extreme weather and climate events (floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, etc.) currently occurring around the globe may be glimpses of what may await future generations if human-induced climate change is not brought under control.

ISBN 92-63-10952-4; 36 pages; 2003.

Contact: World Meteorological Organization, Information & Public Affairs Office, 7 bis. ave de la Paix, PO Box 2300, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland.

Ph: +41 227308314, Fax: +41 22730 8027,

E-mail: ipa@gateway.wmo.ch, www.wmo.ch



European Nuclear Threats: Old and New

Status from 15 European Countries. Introduction to the issues like enlargement of the EU and liberalisation.

Edited by Antony Froggatt, and Peer de Rijk,

Authors are from:

Energy Club Hungary, EU Enlargement Watch, CEE Bankwatch Network, WISE Amsterdam.

The report is published as a special issue of the Nuclear Monitor, the bi-weekly newsletter of World Information Service on Energy (WISE) and Nuclear Information & Resource Service (NIRS) # 596, 597, 598, November 2003, 38 pages It can be also downloaded in pdf format.

Contact: P.O. Box 59636, 1040 LC Amsterdam, The Netherlands;

Ph: +31-20-6126368; fax: +31-20-6892179;

wiseamster@antenna.nl,

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise>, <http://www.nirs.org/>



Vingesus, Whisper of Wings By Malene Annikki Lundén

It is a story about a small island in Denmark with only 4,300 inhabitants working hard that the island can be proudly call itself Denmark's Renewable Energy Island. The inhabitants are wishing to make a sustainable society in constant development. It is a story about local commitment and global responsibility. The Samsonians invested 180 million DKK, and own half of 10 off-shore wind mills. An important story told about this local ownership and entrepreneurship. Beautiful photos and the wonderful text in English and Danish brings us an insight to the challenging project.

ISBN 87-989530-0-1, 280 DKK (37 EUR)+ porto, 127 pages, 2003

Contact: Samsoe Energy & Environment Office, Museumsvej, DK-8305 Samsoe, Denmark.

Ph: +45 8659 2322, fax: +45 8659 2311, soren@re-islands.org, <http://www.re-islands.org/>

sidebyside@wanadoo.dk, <http://www.elverkongensdatter.dk/>

Events

Events with * means that INFORSE is participating on the event.

January 2003 and March 2004

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) to develop Sustainability Reporting Guidelines Sign up for the round table nearest you!
150 organisations and individuals have already registered to participate.
<http://www.globalreporting.org/>

January 17, 2004

European Demonstration in Paris No New Nuclear Reactor in Europe for Saving Energy & for Renewable Energies
Contact : Reseau "Sortir du nucléaire"
9 rue Dumenge 69004 Lyon, France
Ph: + 33 478 28 29 22/- 664 100 333
<http://www.sortirdunucleaire.org>

January 19-21, 2004 *

European Conference for Renewable Energy - Intelligent Policies Options, Berlin, Germany
Includes preparation for "Renewables 2004"
Info: EU Commission, Tren-Cto@cec.eu.int
http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/res/index_en.htm

January 19 - February 6, 2004

NGO Leadership, Development & Social Change 2004 Gateway Course
Int'l Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Y.C. James Yen Center, Silang, Philippines
Info: <http://www.global-partnership.net>
<http://www.iirr.org/html/International.htm>
E-mail: Education&Training@iirr.org

February 4-6 2004

First International Conference on Renewable Energy, New Delhi, India
Info: Central Board of Irrigation & Power CBIP, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110 021, India. Ph: + 91-11-26115984, Fax: 91-11-26116347
cbip@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in, cbip@cbip.org,
<http://www.cbip.org>

February 16-19, 2004

Asia/Pacific Region Microcredit Summit Dhaka, Bangladesh
Info: Palli karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) Bhaban, Plot: E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh. Ph: +880-2-9126240-43, Fax: + 880-2-913443, pkfsf@pkfsf-bd.org
info@microcreditsummit.org, www.pkfsf-bd.org/aprm_summit_brochure.htm

February 25-28, 2004

Via Expo, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Among others: Energy efficiency, renewable energy. Organised under the auspices of Energy Efficiency Agency, the Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources of Bulgaria.
Info: Via Expo Ltd., Bulgaria. Ph/fax: +359 32 960 011, e-mail: office@viaexpo.com
<http://www.viaexpo.com>

March 3-6, 2004 *

World Sustainable Energy Days, Wels, Austria
Includes European Pellets Conference, Green Electricity Forum, "Energiespar-messe"
Info O.Oe. Energiesparverband, Landstrasse 45, A-4020 Linz. Ph: +43 732 7720 14386, Fax: +43 732 7720 14383
E-mail: office@esv.or.at, www.esv.or.at

March 28-31, 2004

Global Windpower Conference 2004, Chicago, USA
Info: AWEA, American Wind Energy association, E-mail: sminer@awea.org
<http://www.awea.org/global04.html>

April 7-9, 2004

Asia Renewable Energy Fair and Conferences, Beijing, China
Info: info@gracefair.com
http://www.gracefair.com/reasia_home.htm

April - May 2004

Short Seminars on Environment, Alternative Technology and Development, Spain.
4 day Seminars on Environmental Building; Solar Power; Environmental Thinking; Our Ecological Footprint, Green Dilemmas for the 21st Century; and development issues.
Info: Damian Randle, Courses in Spain, Craig y Bwch, Llanfarian, Aberystwyth SY23 4UJ, Wales, UK.. Email: djr28@tutor.open.ac.uk

April 20-22, 2004

The XVth Global Warming International Conference & Expo, San Fransisco, USA
Info: Fax: +1 630-910-1561,
e-mail: gw15@globalwarming.net,
www.GlobalWarming.Net

May 13-14, 2004

ECO-forum, Biomass Utilization, Rendsburg, Germany
Info: Rendsburg Centre for Energy and Technology, Germany, Janet Sönnichsen,
Ph: +49 43 31136600, fax: +49 4331136667
E-mail: info@zet-rd.de, www.ecoforum.info

May 10-14, 2004

2nd World Conference and Technology Exhibition on Biomass for Energy, Industry & Climate Protection, Rome, Italy
Info: WIP, ETA Florence, Piazza Savonarola 10, 50132 Florence, Italy
Ph: +39 055 5002174, Fax +39 055 573425
E-mail: eta.fi@etaflorence.it,
www.etaflorence.it,
www.conference-biomass.com/

19-21 May 2004,

ECOTECH 2004, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Central Asian International Exhibition Devoted to Waste Treatment Technologies & Environment Protection, Atakent Exhibition Centre.
Info: Boris Danilenko,
Ph: + 7 3272 583434, 583444,
E-mail: mining@iteca.kz, industrial@iteca.kz

May, 30 - 31, 2004 *

2nd World Renewable Energy Forum: Global Benefits & Policies, Bonn, Germany
Info: World Council for Renewable Energy (WCRE) c/o EUROSOLAR
Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 11, 53113 Bonn, Germany
info@wcre.org, <http://www.wcre.org>

June 1-4, 2004 *

"Renewables 2004", Int'l Conference for Renewable Energy, Bonn, Germany
Info: Secretariat of the Conference
Ph: +49 6196 79 4404, fax: +49 6196 79 4405
info@renewables2004.de
<http://www.renewables2004.de>
See articles on pages no. 3-4 in issue Nr 42

June 1-5, 2004

"Bioenergy2004", World Conference on Bioenergy, Jönköping, Sweden
Info: Swedish Bioenergy Association, SVEBIO, Torsgatan 12, SE-11123 Stockholm, Sweden.
Ph: +46 8 441 70 80, fax: +46 8 441 70 89
info@svebio.se info@svebio.se
<http://www.svebio.se>

June 6 - 10, 2004

Sharing Indigenous Wisdom: An International Dialogue on Sustainable Development, Green Bay, Wisconsin, USA.
Info: College of Menominee Nation, Sustainable Development Institute, P.O. Box 1179 Keshena, WI 54135, Ph: +715-799-5600,
E-mail: DKundin@menominee.edu,
www.sharingindigenouswisdom.org

July 11-14, 2004

ISEE 2004, in Montreal, Canada
8th Biennial Scientific Conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE)
Info: Ph: +1 514-287-1070,
Fax: +1 514-287-1248,
www.iseemontreal2004.com,
info@iseemontreal2004.com,
<http://www.ecologicaleconomics.org>

September 20-22, 2004 *

2nd International Ukrainian Conference on Biomass for Energy, Kiev, Ukraine
Info: Institute of Engineering Thermophysics National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine # 236, 2A, Zhelyabov str., 03057, Kyiv, Ukraine. Ph./fax: + 380 44 456 94 62,
E-mail: info@biomass.kiev.ua,
zhelyezna@biomass.kiev.ua
<http://www.biomass.kiev.ua/conf2/>

November 11-14, 2004

Renewable Energy Sources Exhibition, Moscow, Russia.
The first trade fair of its type in Russia.
Info: Jeff Reszetylo in USA
Ph: +1 203-356 1700, +1 203-357-1400,
E-mail: jreszetylo@iegexpo.com

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OVE-Europe

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www.inforse.org/europe

Foundation for Alternative Energy

FAE

Att. Emil Bedi
PO Box 35, 85007 Bratislava
Slovakia
Ph/fax: +421 2-63-836964
Email: bedi@ba.telecom.sk
www.fae.sk

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Fax: +66 2-9688113
Email: tonklagroup@yahoo.com
www.ata.or.th/sent

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apedace@correo.uba.ar

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21945-970 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Ph/fax: +55 21 2562 8805
Email: emilio@ppe.ufrj.br

INFORSE West Africa

Enda-tm

Att. Youba Sokona, Secou Sarr
54 rue Carnot, BP 3370 Dakar, Senegal
Phone: +221 8-225983/-222496
Fax: +221 8-217595/-235157
Email: energy2@enda.sn
www.enda.sn/energie/

INFORSE Eastern & Southern Africa

Climate Development Initiative *

Att. Timothy Byakola
PO Box 8849, Uganda
Ph/fax: +256 41-342685/ -347380
Email: acs@starcom.co.ug

Earthlife Africa *

Att. Richard Worthington
P.O. Box 11383, 2000 Johannesburg,
South Africa
Ph/fax: +27 27 11 339-3662/- 3270
Email: richardw@earthlife.org.za
www.earthlife.org.za

Forum for Renewable Energy Islands (FREI), a new forum for the transition of islands to 100% renewable-energy supply, has been formed. It is hosted by the Samsø Energy and Environment Office, Denmark (INFORSE member). FREI organises the "2nd Global Conference on Renewable Energy Islands" in June 2004 on the island of Samsø. Contact: www.re-islands.org, soren@re-islands.org, raghavan@re-islands.org