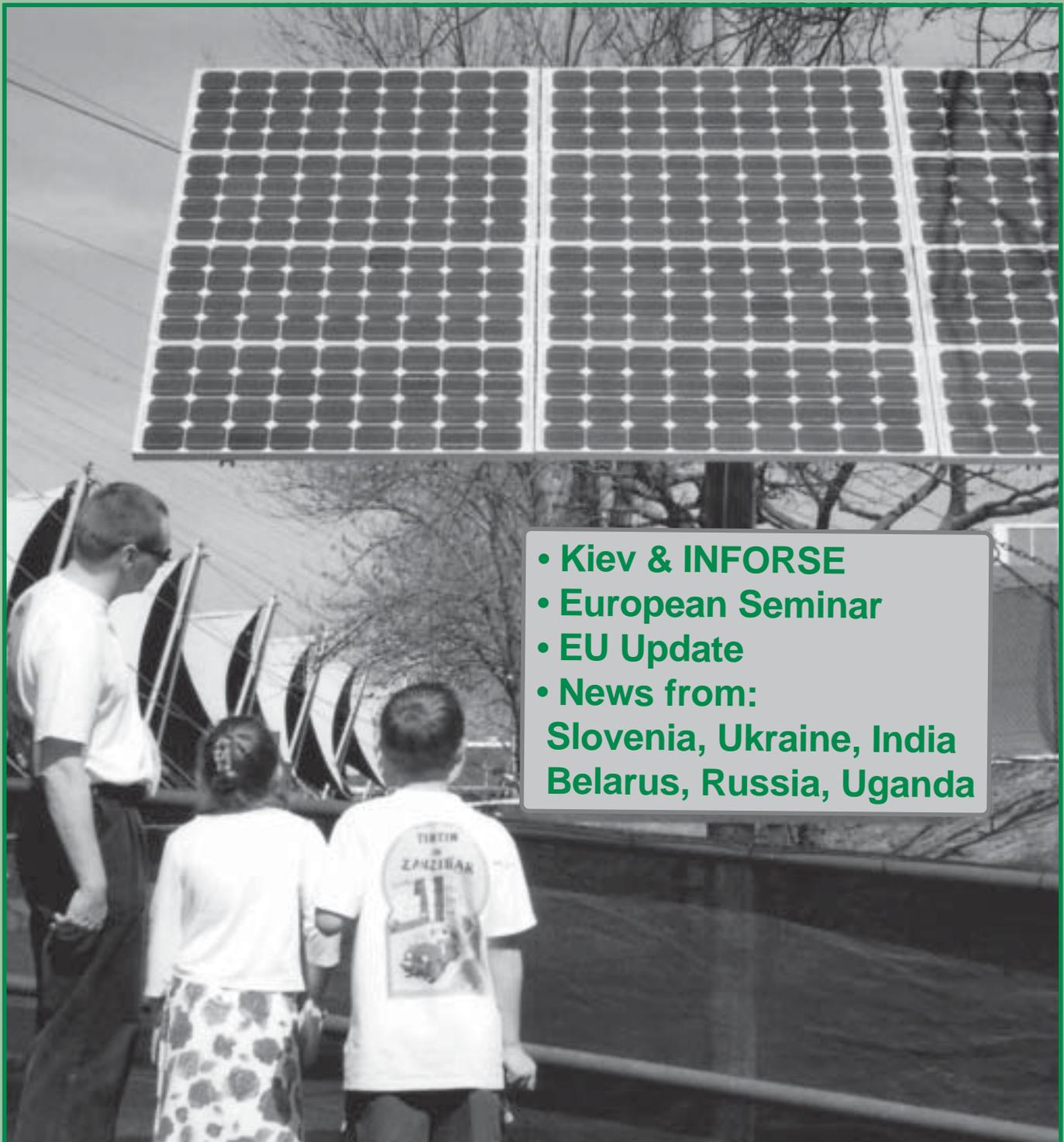


SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NEWS

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

No. 40, April 2003



- **Kiev & INFORSE**
- **European Seminar**
- **EU Update**
- **News from:**
Slovenia, Ukraine, India
Belarus, Russia, Uganda

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*Solar PV exhibited during the
World Summit for Sustainable
Development in Johannesburg
in 2002.
Photo by Finn Tobiesen/ OVE.*

Future Roles of Sustainable Energy NGOs

*Small windmills at the
Folkecenter for Renewable
Energy, Denmark*



For the last 30 years, NGOs have been crucial in the development of sustainable energy. Concerned citizens have formed NGOs questioning nuclear power and promoting the clean energy alternatives. Existing nature-protection organisations have taken up energy issues as part of an increased focus on the global environment. On the practical level, non-commercial development of renewable energy has yielded important successes: consumer cooperatives are buying windpower, NGOs are organising self-build courses in solar energy, and development organisations increasingly include sustainable energy in their activities.

With the commercial successes of renewable energy and energy efficiency, the roles of NGOs are changing. Commercial companies are the main suppliers of renewable energy and energy-efficiency solutions. In spite of their growth, a transition to sustainable energy will be quicker and easier with active NGOs. Without strong NGOs, the politicians will be guided by the traditional energy companies, a situation that will prevail as long as they constitute the major part of the energy sector.

Sustainable-energy NGOs also play an important role as a meeting point for interested parties. In addition, in several countries, NGOs have developed informative magazines, which are supported by subscriptions and advertisements. These magazines play crucial roles, expressing the views of the NGOs and helping to unite the sustainable-energy communities. For a successful transition to sustainable energy, all countries, or at least all languages, should have such magazines. The crucial point is to develop each magazine to a financially self-sustaining level, which may require 3,000 subscribers or more. To do this, some people and resources must be dedicated to the magazine. Often, it requires activist work for several years.

With the decentralised structure of renewable energy and energy efficiency, many NGOs are

in a good position to give guidance to the public in this field, independent of commercial interests and yet with an eye on progressive solutions. While NGOs can play important roles as advisors to the public, they need resources to do so, and often they also need to develop specific skills locally. Thus, successes are made in partnerships between NGOs, and national or local authorities, funded from external sources, e.g., from levies on energy consumption.

While commercial companies are supplying most of the sustainable energy technologies, they are not supplying them everywhere. They are confined to areas and products that make profits. Important parts of a sustainable energy transition are simply not profitable, such as much of the rural electrification in developing countries, and provision of basic energy needs. This situation is not so different from the situation almost a century ago in Europe, when no commercial company offered to supply electricity, and the electrification was done by municipalities, consumer cooperatives, and sometimes the states. Each country developed its own model, and most of them were non-profit. It is very likely that this will also be the most efficient way in today's rural electrification.

With the increasing importance of international cooperation, the future sustainable-energy NGOs will need to cooperate more across the borders. They need this cooperation to be effective advocates, to learn from the successes of others, to be inspired, and to be better able to implement new ideas. International networks can also inspire new NGOs in countries with few activities in sustainable energy.

We need to discuss how we can develop sustainable-energy NGOs to be sufficient advocates, meeting points, and non-profit actors for the coming decade's transition to sustainable energy, and how we can develop the international networks to be sufficient supporters and international actors.

Gunnar Boye Olesen
Gunnar Boye Olesen
INFORSE Coordinator

INFORSE-Europe Activities



By Gunnar Boye Olesen and
Emil Bedi, INFORSE-Europe

Vision2050 for EU, Slovakia, and a Part of Romania

The vision for a phase-out of fossil and nuclear energy for Europe was improved in preparation for its presentation at the "Energy Options for Europe" conference, March 5 in Bruxelles. The new description is now available at the INFORSE-Europe website, www.inforse.org/europe. The vision for phase-out in Slovakia that is presented in the website will be presented publicly in May. Visions for parts of Hungary and Romania are under development and will be presented later in the year.

Sun-day

Many INFORSE-Europe organisations will use the longest day of the year to focus on solar energy and renewable energy in general with "Sun-day" events, June 22. If your organisation plans to organise events at or around this day, please send an email to INFORSE-Europe before May 15, 2003.

We will publish a list of Sun-day events of INFORSE-Europe organisations in the next issue of Sustainable Energy News and on the INFORSE website.

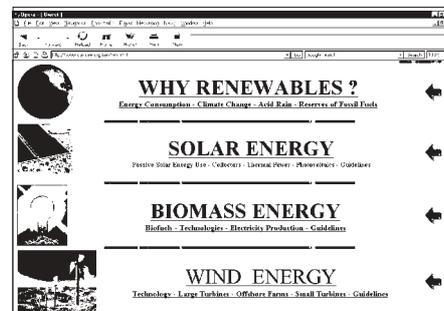
More information: www.inforse.org/europe

New projects in Belarus & Russia

With support from the Danish Open Air Council, INFORSE-Europe is now starting projects with NGOs in Russia and Belarus.

In the Russian project, ten Russian NGO representatives will visit Denmark to see and learn about Danish experience with sustainable energy solutions and the democratic structures for the energy sector. After the visit, each of them will develop a proposal for sustainable energy solutions in their own area. Finally, these solutions will be presented locally in Russia.

In the Belarus project, a national sustainable energy plan will be developed for Belarus, based on experience with sustainable energy solutions in Western Europe as well as on INFORSE's experience with the Vision 2050 strategy for phase-out of fossil and nuclear energy.



DIERET 2003

This year the Distance Internet Education on Renewable Energy will be presented in English, Russian, and Albanian.

If you would like to participate, send an email to the coordinators before May 20, 2003:

Emil Bedi, emil_bedi@yahoo.com, for a course in English.

Gunnar Boye Olesen, ove@inforse.org, for courses in Russian and Albanian.

Sustainable Energy Exhibition, Romania

Starting May 5, a number of Romanian organisations will organise a mobile exhibition that will be shown in ten Romanian towns. The exhibition is being developed in cooperation with INFORSE-Europe and will include posters as well as working models of renewable energy solutions.

The exhibition is being coordinated by the INFORSE-Europe member Prietenii Pamantului (Earth Friends) in Galaci, Romania, email: earthfriends@rdslink.ro

European Sustainable Energy Seminar 2003, Sept. 4 – Oct. 30, CAT Wales, UK

The Seminar will be held at the Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) in Wales. It will feature:

- Highlights of modern sustainable energy solutions;
- EU policy for sustainable energy and energy market developments;
- European East-West Cooperation for sustainable energy, including targets for renewable energy and phase-out of environmental harmful energy subsidies;
- North-South Cooperation on Sustainable Energy;
- Visit to a number of projects practising sustainable development in Wales, and to a few historical sites.

The last day of the Seminar will be devoted to an **INFORSE-Europe Meeting** as well as to discussions of priorities and future activities for NGO cooperation.

The price of the Seminar is 300 EUR, which covers accommodations, food, and excursion expenses.

There is no general support for participation, but there are a few grants for INFORSE-Europe members from Central and Eastern Europe.

Read more and download a pre-registration form at www.inforse.org/europe, or contact INFORSE-Europe by e-mail at ove@inforse.org. Read about CAT at www.cat.org.uk.



Kiev 2003 & INFORSE

By Gunnar Boye Olesen,
INFORSE-Europe
ECO-Forum Energy &
Climate Group



**Energy is finally on the Agenda !
INFORSE is among the NGOs at the
5th Ministerial Conference "Environment for Eu-
rope", and participates at the Parallel NGO events**

In parallel to the Pan-European Environmental Ministers' meeting, Kiev, May 21-23, INFORSE-Europe expects to organise a side-event and a workshop on phasing out environmentally harmful energy subsidies and on phasing in renewable energy.

These activities will be held in cooperation with ECO-Accord and other organisations in the European ECO-Forum.

There will also be meetings of the ECO-Forum, including an Energy & Climate Group meeting May 23 and an ECO-Forum conference for NGOs on May 19-20.

In the ministerial conference itself, energy is finally on the agenda; but the crucial question is what the meeting will decide regarding energy. Proposals in the drafts include:

- to set targets for renewable energy for each European country as well as for Europe as a whole.
- to continue to phase out environmentally harmful energy subsidies, hopefully more quickly than in the past.
- to increase Pan-European cooperation on energy efficiency.

The proposals are included in the draft of the ministerial declaration as well as in a special statement on energy efficiency. They are supported by guidelines for reforming energy prices and subsidies.

Unfortunately, the countries have not agreed on the proposals. The official negotiations will continue before and during the conference. Even if the proposals are adopted, the text is not legally binding. Binding agreements have been proposed on a few issues: protocols on Pollution Release and Transfer registers and on Strategic Environmental Assessments are proposed for signature at the conference.

Follow the developments and read about NGO proposals and events at www.inforse.org/Europe and www.eco-forum.org.

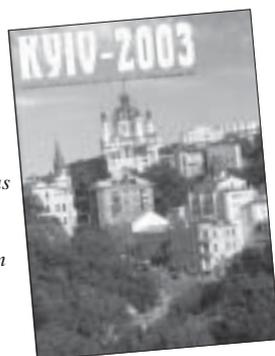
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for Our Common
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Pan-European Renewable Energy Targets

At the Kiev 2003 conference in May, it is expected that the European environmental ministers will agree to develop targets for renewable energy.

From INFORSE-Europe, we would like to help development of progressive targets. To do that, we will collect as many national renewable energy targets as possible for the conference.

If your organisation has or knows about renewable energy targets for 2010, 2015, 2020, and/or 2030 for your country – unofficial targets included, please let us know.

Send an email to ove@inforse.org before May 1, 2003.

EU Update

By Gunnar Boye
Olesen, INFORSE-
Europe



Emissions Trading – Directives and Problems

After the general agreement by the EU's environment ministers in December, the directive will be discussed in the EU Parliament in June-July. The main outstanding issues are the eventual inclusion in the trading of chemical and aluminium industries and the eventual inclusion of other greenhouse gases than CO₂. It is expected that the directive will be finalised as early as this summer, and that the emissions trading can start in 2005 for the 15 EU countries and in 2008 for the new EU countries, for those that are ready.

The main concern for environmental organisations is the linkage between the emissions trading and the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms (Joint Implementation, Emissions Trading, & CDM). The ministers and the Parliament have asked the EU Commission to prepare a directive to regulate this linkage. This new directive proposal is expected in May.

If it gives easy access to emission credits from flexible mechanisms to the emissions-trading scheme, it can drive down emission-prices to a level where they have no effect on EU's greenhouse gas emissions. If the credits are coming from environmentally questionable projects such as large hydropower plants, they could also be harmful to the environment.

Thus, many NGOs argue for no link between flexible mechanisms and EU emissions trading.

New Energy Efficiency Directives

The EU Commission is preparing new directives to support energy efficiency. One directive will address demand management, green procurement, and financing of energy efficiency. The stated purpose is to support energy efficiency markets. It is expected that it will introduce national targets for energy efficiency increase of 1% per year. The directive is expected before July 2003.

An ECO-label directive is also expected, building on and replacing the successful "SAVE" directive that introduced labelling of energy consumption of household appliances.

Energy Tax Agreement, Finally

In March, the EU's economy and finance ministers agreed to a new tax directive, following six years of negotiations.

The agreement waters down the proposal to be little more than a regulation for inflation of the energy tax rates introduced in 1992. In the last months of negotiations, Italy played a negative role, asking for exemptions of diesel taxation.

The agreement is welcomed by the EU Commission, but is criticised by NGOs for being too weak to make a meaningful contribution to sustainable development.

The new directive is not sufficient to motivate significant reductions of CO₂ emissions. Thus, the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) continues its campaign for a fiscal reform. (See at <http://www.ecotax.info>).

The directive sets the minimum tax levels on fossil fuels for the coming 10 years, starting in 2004; but many countries have specific exemptions for up to 5 years.

It broadens the scope of EU energy-tax rates to cover coal, gas, and electricity. Its effect is small, because most countries already have higher rates than the minimums.

Increased Electricity & Gas Market Openings Directive

The amendments of the electricity and gas market directives came a step further with the energy ministers' common position in February, supporting the proposal, but with a full market opening only in 2007 for household consumers and in 2004 for other consumers.

The requirement for substantial disclosure to consumers of the environmental impact of the power consumed remained in the proposal. Thus, we can expect electricity labelling to become mandatory soon.

The next step will be the EU Parliament's second reading, due this Spring. The Parliament is considering pressing for better labelling as well as for stricter unbundling of transmission and production companies, eventually with some sort of unbundling of ownership.

New EU minimum taxes	Rate, 2004 €-Cent/kWh	Rate increase above the '92 directive
Diesel - petrol* for transport	3.0 - 4.0	25%
Natural gas - LPG for transport	0.94 - 0.98	25%
Natural & coal for heating	0.11 (0.055)**	New tax
Fuel oil - heating oil	0.13 - 0.21	14%
LPG & Kerosene for heating	0	0
Electricity	0.1 (0.05)**	New tax

* Unleaded petrol; leaded petrol is 17% higher.
** Rate in brackets are for business purposes; for natural gas, the low business-rate only applies for heating.



Hydrogen vehicles and electric cars could be supported by the biofuel directives if the energy comes from renewable sources.

Biofuels Directives - Now Final

Following the EU ministers' agreement about a biofuels directive in November, the EU Parliament agreed in March in its second reading to a resolution with a few proposals:

- It underlines the extension of the scope of the directive to all renewable fuels in transport (not just biofuels) by calling for national reports on the progress in introduction of renewable energy in transport.
- It calls for inclusion of pure vegetable oil in the definitions of biofuels.

With this, two of INFORSE-Europe's proposals have been integrated, but the directive still provides insufficient incentives to the use of pure vegetable oil and should address more strongly possible environmental problems of the production of biofuels.

The EU countries finally agreed to the directive in the beginning of April.

EURATOM Reform or ?

The European Convention, the group preparing a new EU treaty, is faced with conflicting proposals for reforms of EURATOM, the EU body to support and control nuclear power. With wide support from environmental organisations, three members of the convention have proposed a radical reform of EURATOM to abolish its support for nuclear power.

Opposite to this, the Convention's presidium has proposed to streamline the EURATOM Treaty to the new EU treaty with minimal changes. More than 100 NGOs have opposed the presidium's proposal, including Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace.

Read more at www.foreurope.org.

Intelligent Energy for Europe - Coming Soon

In February, the EU energy ministers agreed to propose a reduction of the budget for the new programme supporting development of renewable energy and energy efficiency. They proposed a reduction from 215 mill. € proposed by the EU Commission and 255 mill. € proposed by the EU Parliament to just 190 mill. € for the 4-year period 2003-2006.

The ministers' proposal includes, however, a possibility for increase after 2004.

The next step will be the Parliament's second reading, which will be in June at the latest.

An agreement is crucial to the continuation of the programs and it is likely that an agreement will be reached with a budget in the range of 190-215 mill €, still with possibilities for increase after 2004.

Read more on EU news, sources, links etc. at www.inforse.org/europe.

Slovenian NGOs: from the National Energy Program to Elementary Schools



By Andrej Klemenc, Slovenian E-Forum, INFORSE member

In 2002, the Slovenian E-Forum and the Society for Energy Economics & Environment focused on two important areas:

- Supporting public participation in the planning of the National Energy Program and
- Awareness-raising campaign "Save the Climate Together" on energy generation/consumption and climate change.

National Energy Program

Following the reform of the structure of the Government, the responsibility for energy policy was transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoE) at the end of 2001. In the spring of 2002, the Ministry declared its intention to move ahead with the planning of the National Energy Program (NEP). The document, which should lay down the strategic goals and objectives of national energy policy until 2020, introduces instruments, policies, and measures for meeting the goals and objectives in ques-



Photo from the workshop on the National Energy Program

tion. It was expected already in 1996. Because all drafts from that time failed to fit into a macroeconomic framework due to their supply-side, business-as-usual premises and objectives, the initial process failed in early 1997.

All activities were frozen until 2001, when MoE renounced the mission and called for the public participation of professional associations and of environmental citizen's organizations.

As one of the winners of the tender for public participation in NEP, SE-F organized series of workshops on issues like the nature of NEP, environmental protection and NEP, the role of the energy sector in Sloven economy; the role of public ad-

ministration and NGOs in sustainable development of the energy sector, etc. Next to the financial support of the Ministry, SE-F activities were also supported by a grant from the Swedish NGO Secretariat on Acid Rain. Contrary to original expectations, the draft of NEP was not completed by the end of 2002, and the impact of NGOs has been limited to inclusion of few NGO experts in drafting the document. In 2003, in order to present an NGO view and to press the Ministry to produce the official document, SE-F began planning an »NGO NEP« .

This 10-page paper, which was presented at the end of March, 2003, presents the main goals as seen from NGO perspective: decrease of energy intensity and coal generation, increase of renewable energy with an emphasis on the heating sector, introduction/increase of energy taxes and excise duties, support of local markets for renewable energy and of energy services. It will also serve as an orientation map in dealing with GO NEP. The draft of the latter is now to be submitted from the Ministry to the Government, and it is expected to be sent to Parliament for approval by the end of May, 2003.



Photo from the event in the Slovenian Parliament on May 15th 2002

In the meantime, SE-F will organize expert- and public meetings to discuss the matter, and will start lobbying Parliament to make the nation's energy plans more sustainable.

Recently, we made an agreement with GLOBE Slovenia to discuss the Government's planning document at an upcoming meeting of GLOBE Slovenia.

Campaign, Exhibition "Save the Climate Together"

With our exhibition "Save the Climate Together", which is on 12 large posters presenting the origins and the consequences of global warming, we have visited 38 elementary schools. Next to the exhibition, SE-F also:

- Made presentations with LCD projector
- Supported lectures on climate change, renewable energy and energy conservation
- Moderated discussions on how to mitigate GHG emissions in schools and at home, and
- Distributed educational brochures on climate change.

On May 15, the International Day of Climate Change, SE-F organized "The Day of Climate Change in the Parliament", opening the exposition and parallel activities in the Sloven Parliament with the participation of the minister of Environment, the president of Globe Slovenia, the deputy president of the State Council, and the Deputy Ambassador of the Royal Dutch Embassy. After their short speeches, they also delivered awards for the best student art presentations of climate change.

The Dutch and Canadian Embassies, the MoE, the UNDP-GEF, and the Swedish NGO Secretariat on Acid Rain have supported the climate-awareness-raising activities of SE-F. In 2003, we are continuing these activities.

We are organizing climate days in elementary schools all over Slovenia; we are also introducing an integrated model based on awareness-raising along with the introduction of new tools and models of energy conservation in schools in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia.

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fax: +386 1 436 41 55,
e-mail: se-f@siol.net,
www.ljudmila.org/sef*



Photos from the climate exhibition event in the Slovenian Parliament on May 15th 2002



Six of the 12 large posters at the exhibition.

EU's Green Week, June 2-5, Brussels, Belgium

This year the EU's Green Week "Changing our Behaviour", June 2-5, 2003 will have renewable energy on the agenda.

It will also address sustainable consumption and production patterns, and water.

The EU Commission sees it as a follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

It will include a number of high-level political meetings, conference sessions involving different stakeholders, and an exhibition.

Read more and register for news update at http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/greenweek/index_en.htm.

European Commission Environment Directorate General, Green Week Office BU-9 00/194, B-1049 Brussels Fax: +32-2-29-69560 E-mail: env-greenweek@cec.eu.int



New INFORSE member in Ukraine



By Andriy Konechenkov, Vice-president of the new "REA" Ukraine.

A new NGO, "Renewable Energy Agency" (REA), was founded in Ukraine early this year. It combines the resources of two organizations, the NGO "Future Age Energy" and the Science and Technical Center "Biomass". The new structure aims to promote renewable energy sources as alternatives to fossil fuel.

FAE

The NGO "Future Age Energy" (FAE) is famous for organizing mobile exhibitions in Ukraine devoted to renewables as well as for its participation in many other international projects in the field of renewable energy. Being a core-member of INFORSE, FAE paid much attention to information support and exchange with other NGOs located not only in Ukraine but also worldwide. "FAE" is a co-author of plans for development of wind and solar energies in Ukraine and a founder of the magazine "Zelena Energetyka" ("Green Energy").

Biomass

The Science and Technical Center "Biomass" (Biomass) has on its record a lot of successful bio-energy projects in Ukraine, including several demonstration projects on using straw and wood remains for heat. "Biomass" is the author of the strategy for bio-energy development in Ukraine.

REA

The NGO "Renewable Energy Agency", combining the informational (FAE) and scientific (Biomass) experiences of both organizations, will help to create the energy strategy of Ukraine for use of renewable energy sources.

The future plans also include various training programs as well as workshops for mass media, specialists, and NGOs interested in renewable energy.

For the plans for developing wind, solar, and bio-energy in Ukraine, one can visit the website of the State Committee on Energy Conservation:

<http://www.necin.com.ua>

More info: Renewable Energy Agency,
P.O. box 56, Kiev 02192, Ukraine.
Ph/fax: +380 44- 235 3700, -441 7344
e-mail: rea@fae.kiev.ua
rea@biomass.kiev.ua
www.enport.com.ua
www.biomass.kiev.ua



Two publications of the previous organisations. Above Newsletter of FAE "Green Energy" and the below the CD includes the Proceedings of the First International Ukrainian Conference on "Biomass for Energy" in September 2002. See details at the publication list on page # 10.



Gender & Energy Network Coming in India



Lalita Balakrishnan, AIWC, INFORSE member and Focal Point, India



In December 2002, the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) organised a workshop in cooperation with the international gender & energy network ENERGIA to establish a national gender & energy network in India.

The workshop's 25 participants were from national and international NGOs involved in the issue, as well as from the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and the Environment Protection Training & Research Institute (EPTRI).

The participants endorsed the following recommendations:

- A network 'node' agency should be established in New Delhi, where the government offices are located.
- AIWC's name was suggested for the National Focal Point of the network.
- A steering committee should be formed, consisting of NGO representatives and other experts who have been involved in the ENERGIA activities.
- The men who are already in various committees connected with water and renewables should appoint women to decision-making committees at all levels.

- AIWC should focus clearly on water and renewable energy and should concentrate for at least six months on this integrated project. Through awareness and training, the Conference should seek to create a cadre of AIWC members throughout the country who are working to ensure that clean water and pollution-free kitchens are provided to all women in India.

AIWC, ENERGIA and the other participants are developing the network further. For full proceedings from the meeting see: www.inforse.org/s_e_news.php3

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Taking Energy to the Poor in Uganda

New national policy and opportunities from the EU Program, "Energy on Poverty Eradication".



By Timothy Byakola*, Climate and Development Initiative, Uganda



Health clinic in Uganda using electricity from photovoltaics and warm water from solar collectors.
Photo by Youssef Arfaoui.



Energy plays a central role in the socio-economic development of any country. Uganda is a country endowed with abundant renewable energy resources, such as solar, hydro, and biomass. Biomass represents more than 90% of Uganda's current total energy consumption, and this has an important negative impact on the environment. Opportunities for renewable energy development in the country are already being explored in terms of solar- and hydropower.

As the government of Uganda sets out on a macro economic policy of development and poverty eradication, the country's energy requirements continue to present urgent challenges, particularly in terms of energy access in rural areas. Uganda's electrification rate is very low, with grid access of only 5% for the whole country and less than 1% in rural areas.

Historically, in Uganda, the energy sector has emphasized policies that predominantly address supply-side issues, especially for the commercial sources of energy, and not demand-side issues. This approach has tended to favor the urban population, while marginalizing the energy needs of the majority of the population, including most of Uganda's poor, who live in rural areas.

Improvement of rural energy supply is known to be vital to poverty eradication. Increasingly, energy for rural areas is being brought into the realms of national planning. The Ugandan government, accordingly, has launched its Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). The PEAP recognizes the direct impact of energy on poverty alleviation.

Uganda's national energy policy, dubbed "Uganda Energy 21", clearly manifests the government's commitment

to fight poverty by facilitating access to affordable and sustainable energy services for small businesses, disadvantaged households, small farms, clinics in rural areas, and a wide range of community establishments. The new energy policy ensures that energy services will be available to all citizens at an affordable cost. In order to increase access to various energy resources for Ugandans, there is need to step up energy-sector investments.

Taking Advantage of the EU Energy Initiative on Poverty Eradication

The eradication of poverty was a flagship issue during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held last year in South Africa. Energy was one of the issues for poverty eradication that received special attention in the Plan of Implementation. As a result, a number of energy partnerships were formed and registered. One of these is the "EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development".

The Initiative presented in Johannesburg focuses on poverty eradication and on the Millennium Development Goals by improving access to adequate sustainable energy services.

This Initiative is an opportunity for countries like Uganda to attract much needed private financing for rural electrification and decentralized energy systems, increasing use of renewables, and enhancing energy efficiency.

NGOs and other players need to get into the arena to create awareness as well as to support government and the private sector in utilizing this initiative and others that are emerging for the eradication of poverty.

What is to be Done?

INFORSE – Uganda plans to be active in this area, with the intention of raising the requisite political interest for policy makers to support and implement this initiative and to ensure that energy investments are truly sustainable solutions.

* The Author is Program Coordinator, Climate and Development Initiatives (CDI), Chairman, Projects Steering Committee (PSC) of the Uganda NGO Rio + 10 Coalition and INFORSE Focal Point, Uganda.

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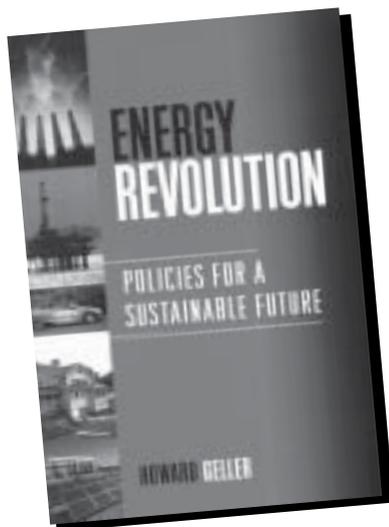
New Global Windpower Record

With 7,227 MW of new windpower capacity globally, 2002 was a record year, 6% above 2001, the previous record year. Europe consolidated its leading position, accounting for 85% of all new installations in 2002.

In Europe, Germany was the leader, with 45% of the world market; Germany, Spain, and Denmark together accounted for 70% of the world market. The global installed windpower capacity now exceeds 32,000 MW. Windpower produces more than 0.4% of the global electricity supply.

Source: BTM Consult, www.btm.dk.

Publications



Energy Revolution Policies for a Sustainable Future

Showing how the transformation to renewable energy sources and much greater efficiency can be achieved.

- Barriers (e.g. quality problems, insufficient information & training, misplaced incentives, lack of financing, pricing & tax, regulatory & utility, political barriers)
- Policy Options (e.g. voluntary agreements regulations, information training, market reforms, capacity building, planning technics etc)
- Marketing Transformation with cases from US Brazil, Netherlands, China, India, UK.
- Int'l Policies & Institutions, UN, GEF, Bilateral Assistance, MDBs, Climate Treaty, CDM, JI, and the Implication of the US Withdrawal of the Kyoto Protocol.
- Policy scenarios from the US and Brazil, - Towards a Sustainable Energy Future.

By Howard Geller, director of Southwest Energy Efficiency Project in Boulder, Colorado. Prior to that, he was director of ACEEE for two decades. ACEEE is member of INFORSE.

*paper \$22,50, 289 pages, 2003.
ISBN 1-55963-965-2*

Contact: Island Press, 1718 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20009-1148, USA. Ph: +1 202-232-7933, fax: +1 202-234-1328, e-mail: troeder@islandpress.org



The Future for Renewable Energy 2, Prospects and Directions

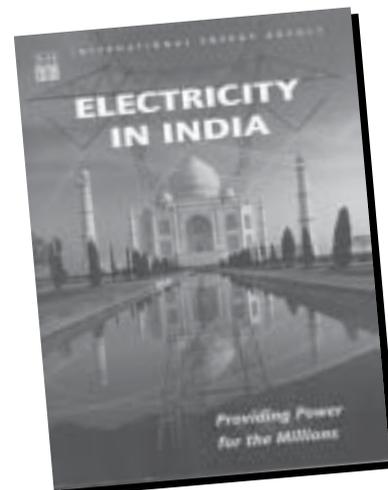
11 Chapters from more than 30 authors working at European Renewable Energy Centers (EUREC). EUREC was set up in 1991 as a European Economic Interest Group to provide a forum for interdisciplinary co-operation between renewable energy research organisations.

EUREC has about 50 members of independent organisations which joined their forces to publish this updated second book reflecting the situation in 2000, after the first book which showed the situation in 1995. This book represents the ideas and visions of over 1,000 researchers throughout Europe.

The chapters include: biomass, photovoltaics, small hydro, solar buildings, thermal power plants, wind energy, integration to energy systems, developing countries, ocean energy, solar process heat, solar chemistry.

*By EUREC Agency.,
ISBN 1 90291631 X,
hardcover \$60, 250 pages.,2002*

*Contact: James & James (Science Publishers) Ltd. 8-12 Camden High Street, London NW1 0JH, UK.
Ph: +44 20 7387 8558,
fax: +44 20 7387 8998
e-mail: james@jxj.com,
www.jxj.com or
EUREC See: www.eurec.org*



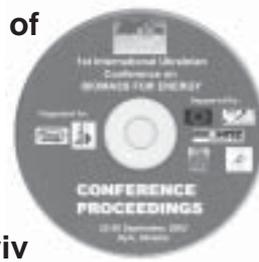
Electricity in India, Providing Power for the Millions

Analysis of India's path towards an increasingly private electricity supply during the 1990s.

*By IEA, 125 p., EUR 137, 2002.
ISBN 92-64-19724-9*

*Contact: International Energy Agency (IEA). Fax: +33 1 40 576559,
books@iea.org, www.iea.org/books*

Proceedings of the 1st Int'l Ukrainian Conference on Biomass for Energy September 23-26, '02 Kyiv



The Conference was attended by 180 specialists including 17 from Newly Independent States and 27 from the USA and European countries (Austria, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and others).

The CD includes: - 85 full texts of presentations and 120 abstracts on technical, economic, ecological, legislative aspects of biomass-to-energy technologies and also bioenergy development issues concerning Ukraine and other countries.

- Full list of participants with their contact information, published booklets and articles, conference photograph album. Languages: English & Russian.

Price: EUR 40

*Contact:
Institute of Engineering Thermophysics
office 236, 2A, Zhelyabov str.
03057, Kyiv, Ukraine
tel./fax: + 38 044 456-9462
e-mail: conference@biomass.kiev.ua
http://www.biomass.kiev.ua/*

Events

Events with * means that INFORSE is participating on the event.
Underlined> events means that INFORSE-Europe organises the event.

May 12-16, 2003

World PV Conference, Osaka, Japan
18th European PV Solar Energy, 14th Asian PV Science & Engineering, 31st PV Specialists: Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers
Info: Tokyo A & T University, Kosuke Kurokawa, Ph/fax: +81 4 238-87132/-56729 kurochan@cc.tuat.ac.jp, www.cc.tuat.ac.jp or WIP Sylveststeinstr. 2, D-81369 Munich.
Ph: +49 89 72012739, fax: +49 89 720 12791 wip@wip-munich.de, www.wip-munich.de

May 20th-21st, 2003

The Brussels Climate Change Conference, Brussels, Belgium
Participation fee discount for NGOs.
Organised by the EU Conferences and the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
Info: mark.kinloch@euconferences.com
<http://www.euconferences.com/fraclimate.htm>

May 21-22, 2003

All-Energy Opportunities, Aberdeen, UK
Conference and Exhibition. Org by BWEA, Scotisch Renewable Forum.
Info: 34 Ellerker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6AA UK. Ph: +44 20 8241 1912, fax: +44 20 8940 6211, info@all-energy.co.uk, <http://www.all-energy.co.uk>

May 21-23, 2003*

Pan-European Environmental Ministers' Meeting, + NGO Meeting Kiev, Ukraine
The Environment for Europe process including public participation, energy efficiency, environmental education.
Info: www.unece.org/env/wgso/
www.eco-forum.org
See article on page 4 in this issue.

May 26-28, 2003

Renewable Energy Sources (RES) for Islands, Tourism & Water Desalination, Crete, Greece
Info: EREC - European Renewable Energy Council, Renewable Energy House, 26, rue du Trône, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
Ph: +32 2 546 1933, Fax: +32 2 546 1934, E-mail: errec@errec-renewables.org, <http://www.errec-renewables.org>

June 2-5, 2003

Green Week, Conference & Exhibitions, Brussels, Belgium
This 3rd Green Week organised by the EU Commission, DG Environment, has renewable energy as a special theme. Local Green Days in the period May 30 - June 9.
Info: European Commission, <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/greenweek/>
e-mail: envinfo@cec.eu.int
See article on page 7 in this issue.

June 2 to July 16, 2003.

China-Africa Training Course on Biogas Technology, China
Supported by the Chinese Government.
Info: Hu Rongdu, Asia-Pacific Biogas Re-

search & Training Center, 4-13, South Renmin Road, Chengdu, Sichuan, China.
Ph +86 28 85222658, fax: +86 28 85230677
E-mail: obrbc@shell.scsti.ac.cn

16 - 19 June, 2003

2003 EWEC - European Wind Energy Conference & Exhibition, Madrid, Spain.
Info: Bruce Douglas, European Wind Energy Association The Renewable Energy House, 26 rue du Trone, 1000 Brussels Belgium.
Ph: + 32 2 546 1940, fax: + 32 2 546 1944 bruce.douglas@ewea.org, www.ewea.org

June 14-15, 16-19, 2003

ISES'03 ISREE-9, Göteborg, Sweden
Int'l Solar World Congress, & 9th Int'l Symposium on Renewable Energy Education
Info: Prof. Lars Broman, Solar Energy Research Center SERC, Dalarna University, SE 781 88 Borlänge, Sweden.
Ph: +46 2377 8203/8710, fax +46 2377 8701

June 27-29, 2003

InterSolar 2003, ESTEC 2003, Freiburg, Germany
1st European Solar Thermal Energy Conference
Info: Deutscher Fachverband Solarenergie, DFS, Bertoldstrasse 45, D-79098 Freiburg.
Ph: +49 761 2962090, fax +49 761 2962099, info@dfs.solarfirmen.de, www.estec2003.org, www.intersolar.de.

August 11-29, 2003

Summer Course on Renewable Energy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Info: Ari.Lampinen@jyu.fi
<http://www.jyu.fi/summerschool/>
See article in SEN 39 on page 11.

August 12-13, 2003

East African NGO Course on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Uganda
Info: CDI, Climate & Development Initiatives P.O. Box 8849, Kampala, Uganda.
Ph: +256-41-342685, fax: +256-71-214202
e-mail: acs@starcom.co.ug.
See article in SEN 39 on page 11.

August 25 - September 26, 2003.

Closing date: May 19, 2003

Windpower Course for Developing Countries
Supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, (Sida) For participants from developing countries Sida will pay for the participation fee, and costs for accomodation and meals.
Info: Sven Ruin, ÅF-Industri & System AB, Skalholtsg. 2, Box 35, 16493 Kista, Sweden.
Ph: +46-8-657 15 46, Fax: +46-8-657 37 01, E-mail: sven.ruin@af.se

September 29 - October 3, 2003

World Climate Change Conference, Moscow, Russia
Info: Valery P. Sedyakin, B. Predtechensky per., 7, Moscow, 123242, Russia.

Ph: +7 095 255 21 43, fax: +7 095 255 15 07
e-mail: WCCC2003@hydromet.ru
<http://www.wccc2003.org>

September 30 - October 4, 2003

INFORSE-Europe Seminar, CAT, UK.
Info: INFORSE-Europe, Ph: +45 86 22 7000, fax: +45 86 22 7096, ove@inforse.org, www.inforse.org/europe or Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT), www.cat.org.uk
See article on page 3.

October 1-3, 2003

EEDAL'03, Turin, Italy
3rd Int'l Conference on Energy Efficiency in Domestic Appliances and Lighting
Info: European Commission, Joint Research Center, Institute for the Environment and Sustainability, TP 450, 21020 Ispra (VA), Italy.
Fax: +39 33278 9992
e-mail: jrc-eedal03@cec.eu.int
<http://energyefficiency.jrc.cec.eu.int/events>

October 20-21, 2003

4th Int'l Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power & Transmission Networks for Offshore Wind Farms, + ELTRA Day, Billund, Denmark
Info: Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Teknikringen 33, 10044, Stockholm, Sweden.
Ph: +46 8 7906639, fax: +46 8 7906510, e-mail: Thomas.Ackermann@ieee.org, www.ekc.kth.se/workshop/offshore

October 28th- 31st , 2003

CIER 2003, Havana, Cuba.
3rd Int'l Conference for Renewable Energy, Energy Saving & Energy Education, Promoted by the World Wind Energy Association. Supported by EUROSOLAR & CUBASOLAR.
Email: cier2003@ceter.ispjae.edu.cu
www.cujae.edu.cu/eventos/cier/espanol

November 13-17, 2003

CIES 2003, Cuba
1st Int Convention on Energy and Environment', III Symposium on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Spanish and English.
Info: Luis Oliva Ruiz, Energetic Efficiency Studies Center. Universidad of Oriente, Ave. Las Américas s/n. Santiago de Cuba, 90900.
Ph: 053 22- 644509, fax: 053 22- 687286
e-mail: oliva@ceefe.uo.edu.cu
cies2003@cies.ciges.inf.cu.

23 - 26 November 2003

World Wind Energy Conf. Renewable Energy Exhibition, Cape Town, South Africa.
Info: The World Wind Energy Association, www.sbs.co.za/wwec2003, www.wwindea.org

December 1-12, 2003

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP 9, Italy
Info: UNFCCC Secretariat, P.O. Box 260124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany. www.unfccc.int
Ph: +49 228 8151000, fax: +49 228 8151999
E-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int

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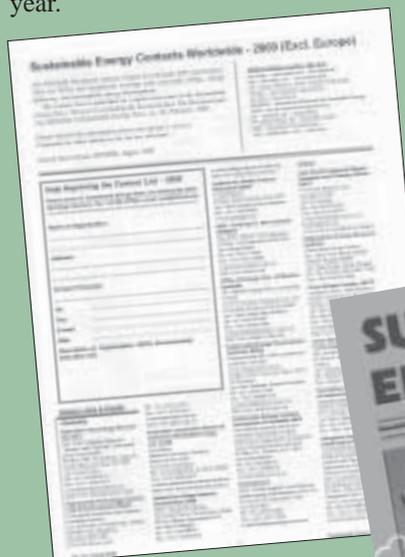
- Sustainable Energy News in 2003, Activities Continues
- German Support for an International Renewable Energy Agency

Sustainable Energy News in 2003 - Activities Continues

This year, Sustainable Energy News (SEN) will continue in 12-page issues like this one, with condensed information on sustainable energy from around the world. Articles increasingly will be supported by additional material on the internet.

The Contact List will only be distributed on paper to members and subscribers, but full updates will be available on the internet from May of this year. Subscriptions will continue to be 25 €/year.

SEN has been reduced because the Danish government drastically reduced support for sustainable energy and because the EU has decided not to support INFORSE-Europe in 2003 as an environmental network as it did in 2002.



Subscribe to Sustainable Energy News !

German Support for an International Renewable Energy Agency

On April 10, the German Parliament decided to support the proposed International Renewable Energy Agency, IRENA (See Sustainable Energy News nos. 33 and 36). It also asked the German government to appoint an international committee to assess the requirements for realisation of IRENA. It is expected that the large renewable-energy conference in June 2004 in Germany will be an important step forward for this initiative.

Information: www.eurosolar.org.