



Memorandum of the World Council for Renewable Energy

Beyond the Kyoto-Protocol: Renew the Climate Protection Strategy with Renewable Energy

The global phasing in Renewable Energy technologies offers a comprehensive and uncomplicated solution

The time has come to adopt a new paradigm in saving the global environment. The Kyoto process is ready to be transformed from its present symptom-oriented and abstract basis to a more practical and solution-gear approach.

The World Council for Renewable Energy, founded in Berlin in June 2001, appeals to the participants of the World Climate Conference: **to embark on a new path, and prioritize renewable energy in global climate protection campaigns.**

Let us focus on the extraordinary economic benefits of Renewable Energy lifetime.

Let us therefore set global targets for the introduction of Renewable Energy, as these always mean a reduction of Greenhouse Gas emissions.

The massive phasing in of Renewable Energy require significantly less bureaucratic control mechanisms than trade with fossil emission rights and with the Clean Development Mechanism.

This approach differs in its direct focus on sustainable industry technologies, and doing so it promotes equitable development around the globe and offers a powerful tool in the worldwide quest for poverty reduction.

We recommend:

1. to replace international CO₂-reduction targets with Renewable Energy introduction targets. As a first step every country should commit itself to double every ten years the share of additional Renewable Energy sources in satisfying its total energy need.
2. to establish an International Agency for Renewable Energy, advising governments on the introduction of Renewable Energy and offering education and training services to build human capacity for its use.

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3. to agree on an unimpeded and duty-free international trade in technologies for the application of Renewable Energy as well as conservation and efficiency methods.
4. to agree on technical and quality standards for Renewable Energy world-wide.
5. to introduce new global energy statistics which include the substitution of commercial energies with non-commercial Renewable Energy - e.g. in the field of solar architecture or independent energy supply systems.
6. that all member states of the World Climate Convention commit financial support for Renewable Energy.
7. to agree on a gradual phasing out of subsidies for nuclear and fossil energies.

Beside these steps the OECD-countries shall grant priority in their development aid and loan policies to Renewable Energy and initiatives to improve Energy Efficiency.

A globally sustainable energy supply needs initiatives which

- transcend the current discourse of the Kyoto protocol; its themes and scope;
- focus on renewable and emission-free energy sources as tangible and direct solutions;
- meet the energy demand of all countries without discrimination;
- allow a dynamic national development and the introduction of ecologically sustainable energy systems without bureaucratically cumbersome international frameworks.

Renewable Energy offers a complete answer. Our combined efforts must focus on its global mobilization along with its companion, Energy Efficiency. Only in this manner, the climate can be stabilised, ecological disasters can be minimised, and every nation can enjoy lasting and undisturbed economic development.



An opportunity to go beyond the Kyoto-Protocol:

Nine years after the Rio Conference, and after five subsequent World Climate Conferences, there is still no binding international agreement on the stabilisation of the global climate. So far, the Kyoto protocol has been ratified by few states only.

Even if a number of nations will translate the protocol into action, a number of further frictions and weak compromises are leaving uncertain the means, and given that:

- investments and bonus-accountings are to be certified within the framework of the international emission trade, the Clean Development Mechanism and the Joint Implementation;
- the inclusion of energy saving investments are based on the state of current technology anyway;
- CO₂ sinks are included.

The main difficulties in reaching agreement are as follows:

- the negotiations focus on the reduction of CO₂ emissions, this is met with resistance by governments that fear a threat to their economic development;
- the initiatives to reduce energy emissions are seen as an economic burden by those countries that fail to recognize the substantial new benefits such as new employment through the innovation in new energy technologies.

Nobody is really satisfied with the result of the negotiations. Further drawn out conferences will be necessary to elaborate and review the means of implementation. However, fewer and fewer people can comprehend and work all the foreseen obligations and the links between them. Due to their complexity the control and counting mechanisms create an atmosphere of mutual mistrust.

This is not the spirit to save the life-conditions of mankind. Let us go beyond the current Kyoto-Protocol. All initiatives must be focused on own activities and commitments to positive solutions to global warming: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency everywhere.

Our proposed strategy does not require a new and lengthy negotiation process for the establishment of implementation rules. It does call for a new spirit, clear principles and targets, and the freedom for every country to meet these under its specific conditions and by its own means - under its own responsibility yet global accountability.