

	WCRE/EUROSOLAR World Renewable Energy Agenda, May 31, 2004	Renewables 2004 Political Declaration, June 6, 2004	Resolution of the International Parliamentary Forum on Renewable Energy, June 2, 2004	International Youth Summit on Renewable Energy, May 31, 2004	Declaration of the Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability (CURES)
International institutional measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of an International Renewable Energy Agency as an international governmental organization with voluntary membership - Establishment of an International University for Renewable Energy with focus on postgraduate education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formation of an informal "Global policy Network" - reports to the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) about quantifiable steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Renewable Energy Agency - Promotion of non-commercial technology transfer for Renewable Energy and Efficiency technology in developing countries - Continued parliamentary exchange of experiences in the framework of the parliamentary network of WCRE and the E-Parliament - Continuation of the International Parliamentary Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Agency for Renewable Energy - International Youth Committee for Renewable Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of finance and technology transfer mechanisms of the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC) and establishment of a secretariat. Favored trade access for and among JREC-members for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency technologies; mutual promotion of education and training - Creating a report and monitoring system and organization of a follow-up process of "Renewables 2004" towards the special session on energy of CSD in 2006

<p>New international treaties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable Energy Proliferation protocol as a supplement to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty - Abolishment of the trade barriers for Renewable Energy and Efficiency technologies in the WTO - Global Industrial Norms and Standards for Renewable Energy technologies - All energy resources of the whole fossil energy chain must be considered in the Kyoto-Protocol and in the emission trading system 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low or zero import duties for energy and efficiency technologies in the framework of WTO - Global industrial norms and standards for Renewable Energy technologies - Consideration of all emissions in the whole fossil energy chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation of a global emission trading system with an increasing incentive for Renewable Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
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<p>Recommendations for political measurements at the national level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed-In-Laws for Renewable Energy in the German model - Tax exemption of bio fuels - Obligation of using Renewable Energy in buildings - Incentives for farmers for producing energy and resources from biomass - Using subsidies for fossil and nuclear energy for Renewable Energy promotion programs - A broad training program at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coherent political frameworks for Renewable energy - Creation of export promotion agencies - Further development of human and institutional capacities for Renewable Energy - New objectives for research and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political priority for Renewable Energy - Compulsory obligations for the increase of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in the field of education, research and development, building, agriculture, transport and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curricula for Renewable Energy in schools and universities - Framework conditions for central energy supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of local capacities for self supply - Ambitious national and regional objectives for feed-in-laws, tax incentives, decrease of fossil and nuclear energy subsidies - Development plans for a clean and usable energy services - Renewable Energy as a priority in development aid cooperation - Programs for the promotion of energy efficiency - Curricula for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
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<p>Financing of Renewable Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all energy portfolios of all development banks should be directed to Renewable Energy - certification of development aid project organizations for making Renewable Energy programs more efficiently - binding increasing share of Renewable Energy in the budgets of development aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explicit increase of Renewable Energy in credit schemes of the World Bank and regional development banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing Renewable Energies in credit schemes of national international development banks, in particular microcredits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using world bank credits for Renewable Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase of development aid for developing the energy sector - strengthening of micro credit schemes - credits and warranties in international finance institutions and export-credit-agencies - abandon the finance of fossil fuels, nuclear energy and large hydro power in international finance institutions by 2008 - Accept Renewable Energy investments as dept redemption - Lowest interest rates and longest payback periods of export credit agencies for Renewable Energy
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