

20.12.2007: German car producers missed technology innovations on emission

Mandatory emissions limits for EU cars: Development of German car did not considered the emerging new economy of emission reduction. Building on speed and high engine power the German car producers are now facing the new EU regulations on CO2 emission. They fear loss of market shares. Japanese and French car makers made outstanding advances introducing low emission which are below the CO2 limits imposed by the new EU directive. Hydrogen cars also launched by Honda will lead the future low priced hydrogen economy, produced by water hydrolysis with solar electricity from the Arabian Peninsula.

Mandatory Emission Limits for EU Cars	Brand	g/CO2 emission
The new regulation will be set in force in 2012, demands a maximum	Porsche	282
CO2 emissions of 120 grams per kilometers for new cars.	Subaru	282
The winners are:	Daimler	184
	BMW	182

The Bad Boys Club

The technology friendly USA stumps behind their President Bush which forbids any cooperation with emission reduction. Let us leave these bad guys behind and make good clean business with a solar energy and hydrogen technology from this electricity.

Environment Zones

Germany introduces Environment Zones in cities. Beginning in 2008 drivers must obey the environment sign or face to pay a fine if their car does not meet the new emission rules.



11.12.2007: California Clipper Windpower is developing the world's largest offshore wind turbine in north east England.

Californian energy giant Clipper Windpower is to develop a new generation of offshore wind turbines in the North East of England, with a £5m support from the Regional Development Agency ONE North East. The prototype technology will be placed at the New and Renewable Energy Centre (NaREC) in Blyth, Northumberland.

UK Business and Enterprise Secretary John Hutton commenting the business said that the UK is fast becoming a magnet for renewable energy investment. Hutton said at a meeting in Berlin that UK overall aim is for wind sources to account for one fifth of all energy produced in the UK by 2020, installing 7,000 wind turbines along the coast of the UK.

07.12.2007: Biofuel in Germany will replace 6,25% of fossil petrol consumed in 2009, rising to 8% in eight years. Diesel will have 8% of canola oil.

To achieve this the E10 petrol with 10% of alcohol will be launched. Cars which are not fit for E10 must use E5 with 15 Cents extra charge. E10 may harm aluminum components of some engines.

South Africa revises biofuel program down to 2% and excludes corn from fuel production [1]

Minerals and Energy Minister Buyelwa Sonjica announced that South Africa revised the initial proposal of 4,5% down to 2% biofuels of its total fuel production by 2013. Maize will be

excluded from biofuel production because it is a staple food and food security concerns demand the move to soya beans, canola, sunflower and sugar cane and sugar beet for ethanol. South Africa produces liquid fuels by synthesis from coal and natural gas making 36 percent of fuels demand. Imported crude oil covers 64%.

This adds new dimensions on the bio energy market. Hydrogen from solar energy can replace bio alcohol and bio Diesel, both of which compete with staple foods, threatens food security, and are unfriendly to environment and community.

[1] Yahoo Canada: South Africa aims for 2.0 percent biofuels production by 2013
http://ca.news.yahoo.com/s/afp/071206/world/safrica_energy_alternative_biofuels

05.12.2007: Flaring stop in Nigeria

Chevron, ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell, Total and Eni. in joint ventures with the state oil company, failed to stop onshore flaring which had been imposed by the Nigerian authorities, blaming gas flares to be a health hazard to nearby communities and to be a waste of resources.

Starting on 1. January the companies will be fined \$3.5 for every 1,000 standard cubic feet of gas flared and will be shut down after 31. December 2008 should flaring not be stopped.

03.12.2007: Italian ENI Oil and Gas Expansion

Eni, an Italian energy corporation bought for 2,4 Billion EUR the UK Burren Energy which is specialised on development of oil and gas production. Burren is active in West Africa, India, Middle East and Caspian Sea. Eni hopes thus to get access to Turkmenistan, and boost its activities in the Kongo where Eni bought production rights for 1,4 Billion Eur.

Eni needs the new fields because the company is having trouble in Kasachstan with its Agip KCO branch whose activities have been stopped by the local government imposing a penalty of 7 Billion Euro due to environment infringements and delays.

Eni plans to invest 44,6 Billion Eur in its business until 2010 to compensate dropping oil production.

30.11.2007: Power plants face strong opposition of citizens in Germany Plans for a 1,6 Giga Watt hard-coal-fired power plant dropped [1]

The plans for a construction of a 2.2 Billion 1,600 MW hard-coal-fired power plant in Ensdorf , Germany, by RWE Power was dropped due to a public vote against the project. RWE says there is no plan B for now.

RWE Power says that coal-fired power plants are indispensable for the future of Germany's energy supply. Without coal- fired power plants the dependency on gas would continue to grow considerably.

Germany import its main gas from Russia. With recent political relations between the two countries steadily cooling down, Germany faces uncertain future of gas resources.

Public Campaign against 1,6 construction of Gigawatt power plant DONC Energy [2]

Two public campaigns are trying to stop the avoid the construction of a hard-coal-fired power plant at Lubmin in the proximity of Greisvald in Germany. The Danish DONC Energy company plans to build a power plant with 1600 Mega Watt capacity.

Green Party in Germany against coal- driven power plants [3]

The Party says that investing in coal-driven power plants is absurd. Stakeholders should rely on renewable energy, save energy and increase energy efficiency to overcome future energy shortage.

Importing renewable solar energy from Arabia will be a welcome solution.

[1] RWE regrets decision against new hard-coalfired power plant in the Saarland
<http://www.rwe.com/generator.aspx/presse/language=en/id=76864?pmid=4001919>

[2] Public Campaign says no to coal-driven power plant in Lubmin
<http://kein-kohlekraftwerk-lubmin.de/index.html>

[3] Spiegel Online: Grüne nennen den Bau neuer Kohlekraftwerke "Absurd" 11.04.2007

<http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/0,1518,476433,00.html>

25.11.2007: An Arab lesson to the world on regard of alternative energy and sustainable technologies

Abu Dhabi, a member of the United Arab Emirates, builds a 500 M W solar power plant, worth \$350-million. The Project is run by Abu Dhabi Future Energy, and the Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Authority.

According to Sultan al-Jaber, from Future Energy, Abu Dhabi does not want to be entirely dependent on hydrocarbon power. He underlined the Emirate's economic development program dedicated to establishing an entirely new economic sector focused on alternative energy and sustainable technologies. [1]

Abu Dhabi may provide precious informations to the future Arabian Solar Energy Project on the performance of the photovoltaic technology under desert conditions.

Other activities in research for energy alternatives of the future are being done by the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Institute (PI) aside of the Institute's main interest related to hydrocarbons. The Petroleum Institute in a Message by Dr. Michael Ohadi states that there will be a growing demand for at least the next twenty to thirty years for hydrocarbons while the world actively seeks to find alternative energy resources and technologies that can respond to the growing demand for clean energy. [2]

The PI may thus become an important know-how source for the Arabian Solar Energy Project and hydrogen as energy storage and future special fuel for crowded areas.

[1] Abu Dhabi to build \$350m solar power plant. Reuters 18 February 2007

http://www.arabianbusiness.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8167

[2] The Petroleum Institute Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates: Message from the Executive Director

http://www.pi.ac.ae/PI_INS/eo/info/message.php

20.11.2007: Outcomes of the the third OPEC Conference in Riyadh 2007 [1]

The summit declaration pledges to ensure adequate and stable supply of oil to world markets and to invest sufficient money in the upstream as well in the downstream to meet future demand. and to overcome the shortages of refining capacity cited as a reason behind the current high oil prices.

The final declaration urges "all parties to find ways and means to enhance the efficiency of financial petroleum markets with the aim of reducing short term price volatility that is harmful to producers and consumers."

The Declaration is centred on stability of global energy markets, energy for sustainable development, and protecting the environment, addressing environmental concerns such as climate change, and calls for carbon capture and storage (CCS).

[1] Royal Embssy of Saudi Arabia: Third OPEC Summit: Text of the Riyadh Declaration

<http://www.saudiembassy.net/2007News/Statements/StateDetail.asp?cIndex=684>

Who cares about energy costs?

German Government gives 1 Billion Euro to remediate damage caused by brown coal mining in Germany.

10.11.2007 Container ship collides with the Bay Bridge in the California Bay leaking oil

11.11.2007 Wolganeft-139 broke apart in the Black sea due to heavy storm. 2,3 Million litres oil already leaked out.

02.11.2007: Germany's government is funding Brazil ethanol-driven car production

[1]

In 2003 Germany agreed to contribute 32,5 million USD over 10 years to the Brazilian National Vehicle Manufacturers Association to finance the production of additional 10.000 ethanol-driven cars to help to reduce carbon emission. Germany will also subsidise 325 USD for every ethanol-fueled vehicle used. In exchange the German Government will receive a certificate for the associated carbon reduction.

[1]United Nations: Sustainable Bioenergy : A Framework for Decisionmakers: Using bilateral cooperation to finance biofuel development in Brazil. April 2007.

<http://esa.un.org/un-energy/pdf/susdev.Biofuels.FAO.pdf>

The Third World war and the Conference at Bali[1] [2] [3] [4]

War for Oil

The outcomes of the Climate Conference at Bali will decide which primary energy sources will be used in future. The Conference will rule over the war on fossil energy resources. The fight for the oil fields of the Near East, the wrangling about the Arctic and the Antarctic have brought us near again to the nuclear threat between USA and Russia. European gas and oil supply may be put in question.

The Conference affects the politicians, the economy, the security and defence, the transportation, the relations between Europe and USA, the staple foods, the different delegations for the relation between the EU and other regions, agriculture, the committee on agriculture and rural development and committee on development.

Only the exploration of new energy sources, such as solar, wind, geothermy and Hydrogen used as fuel for transportation may solve the oil debacle. The highest ranks of the politic are challenged in order to get the USA, China, Australia and others to cooperate with the European Union. The politic must also define the framework conditions, so that the automobile manufacturers act on this issue.

Strategists of NATO agree with the evaluation that we face a diplomatic heap of shards. It is alarming that one does not realize the connection of fossil fuel and other departments. The causers of the climate change are also responsible for all other disputes.

[1] Dritter Weltkrieg: Weißes Haus relativiert Bushs Aussage Spiegel Online 19.10.2007
<http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/0,1518,512323,00.html>

[2] Neue Rekordmarke: Ölpreis erstmals über 90 Dollar. Spiegel Online 19.10.2007
<http://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/0,1518,512321,00.html>

[3] Der Kampf um Öl eskaliert zwischen Russland, USA, Kanada und Dänemark um die Arktis. Spiegel Online, 14.09.2007
<http://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/mensch/0,1518,499775,00.html>

[4] Regierungspläne enthüllt: Großbritannien beansprucht riesigen Teil der Antarktis. Spiegel Online 17.10.2007
<http://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/natur/0,1518,511981,00.html>

How long will oil lead the energy economy?

Oil reserves will probably end in 41 years

in million Tonnes 2006 Source: Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe

Region	Oil production feasible	Oil production too expensive	Oil consumed in 2006	Enough for years
Near East	100.399	20.510	1.224,8	82
GUS	16.962	21.080	603,4	28
Africa	16.027	9.878	473,4	34
Latin America	14.102	7.168	539,1	26
North America	6.618	13.400	465,6	14
South East Asia	6.225	6.395	388,5	16
Europe	2.473	3.625	247,4	10

World TOTAL 162.807 82.056 3.942,2 41

Who owns oil reserves?

The oil production is already with 62 percent and 92 percent of gas in hands of states:

Pemex is Mexico Government owned. It accounts for 40 percent of the federal government's total income. Despite high oil prices, however Pemex fields are running dry. No funds are available to drill for deeper stores. [1]

Hugo Chavez is the chief in command in Venezuela

Putin in Russia leads Gasprom (gas) and Rosneft (oil).

Dubai has nationalised the oil production.

Saudi Arabia is run by Saudi-Aramco.

Iran's oil is in the hands of the states company NIOC

Exon, Chevron, BP, Shell, Total and Esso will soon not have a say there any more. It is thus important to create alternative energy economy based on solar energy from the deserts, wind power and hydrogen as fuel for transportation and energy storage.

[1] The weekly reader: Pemex faces drying field, no funds to update refineries. 18.02.2007

http://www.4qf.org/CurrentAffairs/index.php?title=mexico_s_pemex_faces_drying_field_no_fu&more=1&c=1&tb=1&pb=1

Those who do not understand the signs of the time will be punished

15.10.2007: Crude oil price soars over 90 Dollar per Barrel, heading to 100 Dollars [1]

Fossil fuel is getting more expensive. New sources such as Solar energy, Hydrogen, Wind energy and local geothermy will be the global strategy for clean energy of the next decades. The car producer will be punished for not understanding the signs of the time.

The International Climate Protection Proposal may become the follower of the Kyoto-Protocol.

Technology is not the problem. The small own interest of some departments and corporations hinder the unavoidable change to a carbon free energy economy. they will be punished. Those who understand the signs will be copiously rewarded.

[1] Oil soars to new record above \$85. UK News 15.10.2007.

http://uk.news.yahoo.com/rtrs/20071015/tbs-uk-markets-oil-9c49c44_4.html

22.03.2007: The Nabucco Gas Pipeline Project [1]

Nabucco is a pipeline project connecting Turkey with Austria via Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

Its a clear message to Moscow of the EU's intention to diversify its gas supplies and reduce its dependence on Russian gas. It will act to further political tension in the region as it is a fierce competition to the already existing Russian pipeline to Turkey. The suppliers of Nabucco pipeline are all unstable countries (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Egypt crossing Israel and Syria, Irak, Iran and Russia whose dependence is being tried to be reduced). The 3.300 km of Nabucco pipeline cost 5 Bill Euro is heavily being subventionated by the EU

Gasprom countered by talking with at least one Nabucco partner on possible construction of a rival project to deliver gas to the same Central European market by what appears to be a similar route to Nabucco. This demonstrates that the Nabucco pipeline may become another political powder keg for the region. [2]

[1] A new route for energy from the Middle East: The Nabucco gas pipeline project.

<http://www.nabucco-pipeline.com/>

[2]The Bridge: The Black Sea and European energy security

http://www.bridge-mag.com/magazine/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=110&Itemid=39

13.10.2007: Germany expects heavyloads from climate changes

The German Metereology Society (DMG) in a statement related to climate problems, asks The German chancellor Merkle to initiate a storm research

programme.

According to Herbert Fischer from the (DMG), climate change will affect Germany more than the expected global average. The frequency of

weather extremes, such as heat, storm tides and heavy thunderstorms are expected to increase.

In the statement the Society claims:

1 The Arctic region will experience the highest temperature rise, meanwhile at the region of the Equator the temperature will rise only moderately.

Germany is placed between both regions.

2 Land surface heats up more intensively as the ocean.

3 The flow of warm air from the ocean to land

The statement predicts a rise of 20 centimetres of the surface of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea which will bring storm tides of dimensions newer

seen before.

Congratulations to Al Gore

12.10.2007: Congratulations to Al Gore for the award of the the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize for his wide-reaching efforts to draw the world's attention to the dangers of global warming.

Space Based Solar Power (SBSP)

12.10.2007: The Pentagon and Climate

In March 2007, the National Security Space Office's Advanced Concepts Office presented the space-based solar power (SBSP) addressing

energy security, environmental, economic, intellectual, and space security. A satellite in geostationary orbit, several kilometres captures the sunlight by photovoltaic arrays. The energy is transmitted to the earth by means of radio frequencies of 2.45 or 5.8 Ghz.

According to SBSP the project will counter erosion of space dominance and reduction in space security. The report also states that American and allied energy source security is now under threat from actors that seek to destabilize or control global energy markets as well as increased energy demand competition by emerging global economies.

SBSP could provide "energy on demand" for combat units and installations, reduce dependence over land fuel deliveries. SBSP could also enable entirely new force structures and capabilities such as ultra long endurance airborne or terrestrial surveillance or combat systems to include the individual soldier himself.

A Space Solar Power Satellite of 1 to 10 GWe will weight about 3,000 MT and must be located at 42,124 km distance from the earth. The International Space Station (ISS), as the largest human built object in space weights about 232 MT at 333 km from earth.

At the present time less than 15 launches carrying 25MT each are accomplished by the US each year. The construction of one Space Solar Power Satellite would need 120 launches. The European Space Laboratory wait already several years to be carried to the ISS. Recently the NASA announced that the laboratory will not be transported at all. Only projects with military relevance would be considered.

A high interest of the Defence Department on SBSP underlines the military importance of the project and will dictate priority of realisation. This project will certainly be used to retain any climate decision at Bali with the promise of a technology which is far from being feasible. Earthbound strategies, such as the International Climate Protection Proposal are non military projects which will benefit the whole humanity and not only those who are beamed by the satellite of SBSP.

[1] National Space Society: Space Based Solar Power As an Opportunity for Strategic Security.

<http://www.nss.org/settlement/spp/library/nssso.htm>

23.09.2007: The European Commission funding strategy [1]

The European Commission has reorganised its funding strategy for the 2007 2013 period. There will be more funds available for virtually every European organisation. The total budget available for the 2007 2013 period is approximately EUR 780 billion.

For this money complete energy supply with electricity and hydrogen for entire Europe for zero emission and the energy supply for future of centuries would be possible. It is amazing how short looking our politicians are.

[1] International Seminar on EU Project Development Energy & Environment

http://www.eutrainingsite.com/open_details.php?id=2

20.09.2007: Hydrogen Cars in Norway

Norway started the "Hydrogen Road" between Oslo and Stavanger . The first Toyota Prius cars are driving in Norway with Hydrogen from the plant of Herøya. The Toyota Prius models, a hybrid with electric and internal combustion engines, have been converted from gasoline to hydrogen power by California based Quantum Technologies.

The Norwegian company Hydro produces and sells electrolyser units for local production of hydrogen at gasoline stations, reducing dependency on a production and supply network for hydrogen.

http://www.hydro.com/en/press_room/news/archive/2007_06/hydrogenstation2_en.html

20.09.2007: Hydrogen gas pipeline in Norway

An undersea gas pipeline transports the hydrogen from Rafnes across a fjord to the hydrogen station in Porsgrunn. In fact, the station is the first in Norway that is directly connected to the source of production, which also lessens the environmental impact of transport.

http://www.hydro.com/en/press_room/news/archive/2007_06/hydrogenstation2_en.html

20.09.2007: Hydrogen to store wind energy in Utsira, an Island in the North Sea [1] [2]

Best results for wind energy storage as hydrogen in Utsira.

Utsira is a model for renewable energy and hydrogen economy. Surplus power from the windmills goes to production of hydrogen, which is stored and used as fuel for a generator. Technology came from Norway

[1] The Guardian: In 50 years' time no one will be using oil any more. Gwladys Fouché visits pioneers of wind and hydrogen power. 16. June 2005.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2005/jun/16/environment.society1>

[2] Utsira WindHydrogen System

<https://www.hfpeurope.org/uploads/699/808/UTSIRA.pdf>

Car makers say that EU targets for CO2 targets by 2012 are untenable [1]

The EU has set a target of 130 g CO₂/ km for new cars by 2012. With biofuel 120gCO₂/km should be attained. This target is untenable according to car producers. In 2006 the CO₂ emission of cars has been 172,5 g CO₂/km.

Thomas Weber from Daimler new developments would take 7 years. In short only classic measures such as light weight, energy management and aerodynamic could reduce a fuel consumption not more than 15 % possible.

Hans Demant from Opel says that environment friendly developments of Opel were not sold. He thinks this has not changed yet. Carl Peter Forster from GM Europe says that die4sel is for small cars the best technology. Hybrid technology is feasible only for great cars, and is

unaffordable. The car makers will not move unless binding resolutions come from the government.

[1] Spiegel Online: CO₂VORGABEN DER EU : DaimlerChryslerVorstand hält Ziele für Autohersteller für nicht einhaltbar. 14.08.2007

<http://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/0,1518,499947,00.html>

18.09.2007: Borkum 2 off shore wind park [1]

The Swiss group ABB has won an order worth more than \$400 million from the German E.ON Netz GmbH to connect the world's largest offshore wind farm to the German grid.

[1] ABB wins power order worth more than \$400 million for world's largest offshore wind farm.

<http://www.abb.ch/cawp/seitp202/98b8128e95e94127c125735a003203e3.aspx?leftdb=abbzh250&v=553E&e=us>

12.09.2007: US initiatives on hydrogen in Nevada desert

Please see the photos of hydrogen from the desert of Nevada. European politician and green parties car manufacturers are lame ducks relying on petrol, biofuel, gas and coal. Here is the technology for clean cars coming from Las Vegas.

Get the pictures at: http://content.zdnet.com/23469595_22607812.html

10.09.2007: French nuclear energy is the power of the future

The German Chancellor Merkel, talking with French President Sarkozy, supported a continuation of a nuclear power joint venture between French nuclear group Areva and German industrial group Siemens. According to Sarkozy, nuclear energy is the power of the future, and endorsed the presence of Siemens in this concert.

Siemens has a 34 percent stake in Areva and Areva has an option until 2011 to buy Siemens out. Rumours about a buy out of Siemens were not confirmed by official sites.

09.09.2007 The APEC Declaration on Climate Change, the "No Action Pact" [1]

The Declaration is committed to flexibility and is not binding. It is a "no action pact" and was willingly signed by all 21 states, including China. No actions are planned before 21012. The Declaration enters into force in 2012.

APEC targets for 2020

1 - Reduction of Energy Intensity: The amount of energy which is needed for the production of 1 Dollar product is to be reduced by 25% until 2030.

(This measure is cost effective and not climate related).

2 - Forest Plantation: Planting of 20 Mio Hectares to absorb 11% emitted CO₂ by 2020 are planned. (This is not feasible, as biofuel takes land and forests - rapeseed in Europe, soy and sugar cane in Brazil and palmoil in Asia destroys forests).

This is eyewash and wants to avoid any change in the US and Australian economy. Even China signed the "no action pact". A global drawback from fossil and nuclear energy will, however, require to look to solar energy from the deserts of this world.

[1] The APEC Declaration on Climate Change: Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation. Australia, 9 September 2007. PDF

http://www.apec.org/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0001.File.tmp/07_aelm_ClimateChangeEnergySec.pdf

09.09.2007: New import coal power station in Germany Leverkusen/Uerdingen stirs reactions of residents.

Nature activists are protesting against the construction of the Bayer and Trianel planned power station which will use imported coal as fuel and will release more than 4 million tons of CO₂/year. Then activists say gas instead of coal would be less deleterious to environment. Here should solar energy from the African desert be the better solution.

31.08.2007: German answer to climate change at the Climate Conference in Wilhelmshaven [1]

Karsten Reise From the AlfredWegenerInstitut, speaking at the Climate Conference in Wilhelmshaven suggests to flood low lands in order to allow sediments to elevate the land to counter a rising sea level caused by climate warming.

According to Reise it will not be possible to live in the long run with the land being lower as the sea level. Buildings should then be moved to these higher regions and streets should be lifted. To protect existing dikes he suggests to elevate the ground of the Wadden Sea covering it with enormous amounts of sand from the deep North Sea. The climate organisation WWF supports this theory.

Reise also suggests a swimming offshore harbour in the North Sea where Containers could be unloaded even with high

sea level. Containers should then continue their voyage on smaller ships.

According to the scientist it will not be sufficient to elevate dikes. Following Reise's suggestions it would be wise to abandon more than 60 percent of the Netherlands, destroy the ecosystem of the nature park of the mud flats of the Wadden Sea, turn off the lights at the harbour of Hamburg. I think we can do all this in a very short time and continue burning fossil fuel, but how about the low islands of the Pacific Ocean and the low plains of Bangladesh and India?

These suggested local solutions do not cope with the coming global disaster of climate warming. We have to remediate the causes avoiding further emission of greenhouse gases. Solar energy is a sound solution for an immediate action.

[1] Spiegel Online: Antwort auf Klimawandel, Küsten sollen mit dem Meeresspiegel steigen. 30.08.2007.

<http://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/mensch/0,1518,503007,00.html>

27.08.2007: German coal power plants will supplying Swiss peak loads [1]

The German RWE and Energie Ouest Suisse (EOS) have agreed to exchange coalfired base load generated by RWE's power generation unit for hydroelectric peak load generation by EOS beginning in January 2009. In this deal RWE will supply around one billion kWh per year of electricity from hard coalfired power plants.

According to RWE, the costs for the coalfired power procured by EOS will be calculated at the corresponding coal and carbon dioxide allowance costs.

Increasing German coalfired energy will melt Swiss glaciers. Investing in desert hydrogen technology opens the way to an environment sound energy source.

27.08.2007: Greece supports photovoltaic plants [2]

The Greece law on feed in tariffs for renewable energies made the country attractive for PV plants. The remuneration for one kilowatt hour (kWh) of solar electricity fed into the grid is 40 Eurocents for PV plants of more than 100 kW peak power output on the mainland and as much as 45 Eurocents / kWh for plants of this size on the Greek islands.

Phoenix Solar AG and the Allgemeine Leasing GmbH & Co. (KGAL) will build PV power plants in Greece with output of more than 25 megawatts, which will be launched in the form of a public fund to be sold at a later date. The land needed for the construction of the solar electricity plants has already been secured by way of contracts. Already 16 Megawatts had been installed on a foregoing project.

This is a step in the right direction, however it takes much land which could be used for agriculture. Desert PV modules, however, can be situated in regions where there is no impact on local economy and can solve the problem of increasing emission of traffic.

[1] China Solar Energy Release

<http://en.chinasolarenergy.com/TradeNews/ViewTradeInfo.aspx?InfoId=784>

[2] China Solar Energy Release

<http://en.chinasolarenergy.com/TradeNews/ViewTradeInfo.aspx?InfoId=758>

26.08.2007: Japanese nuclear power plants are not earthquake safe.

The Japanese Nuclear power plant in Kashwazaki was seriously damaged by the 6,8 heavy earthquake on the 16. July 2007. The earthquake was 2,5 stronger as the plant was built for. Radioactive liquid was released at the site which is going through repair works for one year. There are another 17 nuclear power plants with the same guidelines used for the Kashwazaki plant.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali (UNFCCC COP 13 CMP 3) Green light given for negotiations at

United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali [1]

Leaders of all nations will gather at Bali in December 2007. This Conference should not be "business as usual" for

Germany and for the European Union. The presentation of the progress on Desert Energy Project at the Conference will give the solution of the global energy demand.

8.06.2007: The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

Yvo de Boer, welcomed the G8 process on climate change, which calls for a new global agreement under the UNFCCC by 2009 and said he was "very encouraged" by the fact that this process was supported by the Group of 5 countries with emerging economies, ie. Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa.

The UNFCCC Executive Secretary further greatly welcomed the instruments to address climate change contained in the G8 communiqué, particularly the carbon market and its role in creating economic incentives for developing countries. He noted with satisfaction that the G8 + 5 call for the means for adaptation to be included in a future agreement along with enhanced technology cooperation and financing. "The green light has been given for negotiations to begin on a comprehensive, flexible and fair agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in Bali in December this year," he said.

Mr. de Boer added that a negotiating agenda must now be mapped out, which needs to address how future climate change policies can green economic growth and assist societies, especially the most vulnerable societies, to adapt to climate change. He said that In the context of such an agenda, the carbon market and the transfer of clean technologies would be essential.

[1] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Green light given for negotiations at United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali 8 June 2007 Bonn

<http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/4029.php>

Way cleared for Kyoto mechanism to boost green investment in developing countries – CDM Executive Board [1]

Bonn, 27 June 2007 – The Kyoto Protocol's clean development mechanism (CDM) is set to scale up, in reach, scope and effectiveness, as a result of new procedures and guidance for programmatic CDM adopted by the mechanism's Executive Board.

"Until now, we've registered single projects, in single locations. With the new procedures and guidance, developed in response to requests from Kyoto Protocol countries, the way is now clear for project developers to submit for registration many projects, covering a wide area, under a single 'programme' umbrella," said Hans Jürgen Stehr, chair of the Executive Board of the CDM.

Under the CDM, projects in developing countries can receive saleable certified emission reduction credits (CERs) by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These credits can be used by industrialized countries to cover a portion their emission reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

If one were to imagine a project designed to replace a diesel-powered generator with a climate friendly alternative at a single site, a programme of activities might cover an entire city, or entire state. This is expected to give the CDM regulatory process greatly enhanced efficiency, increase

CDM's applicability, increase the volume of CERs and help the mechanism come closer to achieving its vast potential.

USA sticks to its policies and will not change courses [2]

25.07.2007: The uttermost destructive policy of Mr Bush is being followed by Australia. US and Australia the only developed countries refusing to ratify the Kyoto Protocol: Bush does not cooperate with a global effort to save the climate.

But the creating a so called cap and-trade carbon emissions trading system of the Australian Government by 2012 made a new move to separate Australia from US.

Paula Dobriansky, US under secretary of state for global affairs stressed that emissions trading in current conditions could be harmful saying it could have negative ramifications for the economy, and it can stall investment in new technology. According to Dobriansky Bush Administration would not contemplate any such idea, despite some US states doing so without federal cooperation.

Dobriansky says: "We think our policies are working and we'll stick with them, and not shift courses."

The Prime Minister, John Howard, and the US President, George Bush, have announced in principle commitment to a long term target for cutting emissions, without specifying what the target might be. But unlike Mr Bush, the Prime Minister announced his Government supported using an emissions trading scheme as a mechanism for reaching any such target.

The US cap and trade system as a way of restricting sulfur dioxide output to solve the problem of acid rain. But Ms Dobriansky said this mechanism could not be applied to carbon emissions

Using solar energy from the Sun Belt no emission of CO₂, sulfur dioxide will take place. Natural resources will be spared for future generations. Act now. The Desert Energy Project is a coalition of the peace willing countries united for the global benefit.

[1] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Way cleared for Kyoto mechanism to boost green investment in developing countries – CDM Executive Board 27 June 2007 – Bonn

<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

[2] The Sydney Morning Herald: Bush Administration blows hole in CO₂ plan. Peter Hartcher, Political Editor July 25, 2007

<http://www.smh.com.au/news/environment/bushadministrationblowsholeinco2plan/2007/07/24/1185043117195.html>

USA at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Sydney refuses measures which could harm economic development

25.07.2007: Australian Prime Minister John Howard, who will chair the annual Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Sydney, has placed climate change at the top of the agenda during the Sept. 89 summit.

The United States has said it wants an in principle global agreement on climate change that does not harm economic development to emerge from the summit. The Hydrogen technology using solar energy from the Sun Belt solves all US discord with environment protection.

[1] CBS News: SCI TECH: Climate Change To Dominate APEC Summit. 26.07.2007

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/07/25/ap/tech/main3096968.shtml>

13 July 2007 - Moving forward together towards sustainable mobility [1]

According to Professor Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, Chairman of the Executive Board of Linde AG, Hydrogenpowered cars should become an everyday sight on our streets. Linde has assumed a leading role as a supplier of mobile refuelling systems.

Linde and BMW see Germany's position as a centre of innovation being reinforced by the creation of an infrastructure of hydrogen filling stations. Earlier this year, the Linde Hydrogen Center in Unterschleißheim was voted as one of the "365 Landmarks" by the federal initiative "Germany Land of Ideas".

Dr. Joachim Milberg, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the BMW Group said: "We need network partners from the fields of politics, the sciences and economics, so that we can continue to develop and expand appropriate infrastructures and technologies to support the use of hydrogen as a fuel.

BMW has already produced a series of 100 models of the BMW Hydrogen 7, the first topend saloon in the world with a hydrogenpowered combustion engine with bivalent drive. In the Hydrogen 7, BMW has combined hydrogen technology with the handling, performance and luxurious comfort of a typical BMW. The vehicles will be presented in the course of 2007 to selected individuals in political and economic spheres and eminent members of society, for use as everyday road vehicles.

[1] Linde: Moving forward together towards sustainable mobility 13.07.2007

<http://www.linde.com/international/web/linde/like35lindecom.nsf/0/D3991A313FEA08ECC1257317003CE798>

Biofuels [1]

Make love, not war

29.06.2007: UOP, a Honeywell (NYSE:HON) company, accelerates research and development on vegetable and algal oils to military jet fuels.

The \$6.7 million project funded by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), develops the production of Jet Propellant 8 (JP8) used by U.S. and NATO militaries.

The goal of the Desert Energy Project is to deliver zero emission, cultivate arid zones and reduce poverty of northern Africa. It is the European

alternative to global depletion. Militaries can hardly bring peace to hungry frustrated regions.

[1] The Energy Blog: Biofuels 29.06.2007 UOP to Develop Biofuel Technology for Military Jets UOP Project sponsored by Defense Department to Develop Process for converting vegetable and algal oils to Jet Propellant-8 (JP-8)

<http://thefraserdomain.typepad.com/energy/>

09.07.2007: Gas pipeline exploration project from Algeria to Europe

Trans-Sahara Gas Pipeline conference: future possibilities for diversification of EU energy supply [1] [2]

European Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs participated as a keynote speaker at a conference on the Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline project which could supply gas from Nigeria to Europe through Niger and Algeria. In his speech, Commissioner Piebalgs emphasized the importance of energy cooperation through the existing Euromed framework and the forthcoming EUAfrica Energy Partnership and underlined that the diversification of suppliers and routes is a key part of the EU's strategy for the security of energy supply.

"The TransSahara Gas Pipeline could constitute a promising supply source and route for the EU. In this context, the available proven gas reserves, the feasibility of the project, its economic viability and the geopolitical developments in the region need to be clearly assessed. Today's conference should help provide us with some preliminary answers to those questions", declared Mr Piebalgs.

The 4300 km long TransSaharan Gas Pipeline's departure terminal would be Brass in the Niger delta and its arrival terminal could be either Beni Saf or El Kala in Algeria. The pipeline's capacity should reach up to 30 billion cubic meters starting by 2015.

The cooperation of the government of Algeria with Europe and the infrastructure of the pipeline can be helpful to start the hydrogen technology project in Algeria.

[1] European Commission, Press Release: TransSahara Gas Pipeline conference. Reference: IP/07/1037 Date: 09/07/2007

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1037&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

[2] Algeria Economics:

<http://www.arabicnews.com/ansub/Daily/Day/000906/2000090641.html>

MEDGAZ: A Submarine Pipeline

The Project [1]

With an initial capacity of 8 BCM/year, MEDGAZ will transport natural gas from Beni Saf on the Algerian coast up to landfall in Almeria. Construction work is due to begin in mid2007 and startup is scheduled for 2009.

The total offshore distance of the pipeline is 210 km across the Mediterranean seabed, and the central section will reach a maximum water depth of 2,160 meters.

In Algeria, it will hook up to the Hassi R'Mel Beni Saf gas pipeline operated by Sonatrach, while in Spain, it will link up with the Almería Albacete gas pipeline belonging to ENAGAS, thereby facilitating its connection to the Spanish and European gas grid.

MEDGAZ is a consortium of five leading energy companies: SONATRACH (36%), CEPSA (20%), IBERDROLA

(20%), ENDESA (12%) and GAZ

DE FRANCE (12%).

An hydrogen pipeline from Algeria to Europe can profit from the know how of the deep sea pipeline crossing the Mediterranean Sea.

[1] Medgaz Press Release. Madrid, 16.02.2007

http://www.medgaz.com/medgaz/pages/nota_prensa_9eng.htm

30/07/2007 Eritrea: European Commission provides €6 million in humanitarian aid [1]

The European Commission has allocated €6 million in humanitarian aid to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people in Eritrea against a decline in livelihoods, climatic hazards and conflicts. 500,000 people will directly benefit from the assistance. Eritrea is facing huge challenges posed by years of chronic drought, desertification, poor infrastructure and continued insecurity along the border with Ethiopia. Malnutrition rates are high, water-borne diseases are widespread and cause many deaths and tens of thousands of people are still internally displaced and depend on assistance.

Since 2005, the Commission has provided humanitarian aid to vulnerable people in Ethiopia for €14.5 million, including today's allocation. In addition, €15 million have been allocated for food aid in 2007 (see IP/07/242). Ethiopia is also one of seven countries which benefit from €10 million in humanitarian aid to improve drought preparedness in the Horn of Africa (see IP/07/775). Ethiopia will also benefit from one of the largest contributions in the framework of the 10th European Development Fund.

Desert Energy Project will built PV modules for electricity and hydrogen plants at the Horn of Africa to supply Asia and the Near East boosting the economic and humanitarian help based on sound financial development activities.

[1] European Commission: Press release IP/07/1192 Date: 30/07/2007

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1192&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

EU Commission presents the outstanding results of the CUTE project and announces new action for Clean Public Transport [1]

The European Commission has released today the results from the world's largest trial of Hydrogen Fuel Cell Powered Buses at the Clean Urban Transport for Europe (CUTE) Conference in Hamburg, and announced the launch of a new hydrogen initiative. Since mid2003, 27 public transport buses have covered more than 1million km and carried more than 4 million people in 9 European cities[1], producing zero emissions and causing no accident during their operation. The buses operated as part of the CUTE Project which has just come to a close. The new "Hydrogen for Transport" initiative, will involve the daily operation throughout Europe of around 200 hydrogenpowered vehicles and the corresponding hydrogen supply infrastructure.

A series of further demonstration projects grouped under the initiative "Hydrogen for Transport" will put some 200 hydrogenpowered vehicles on the roads over the next three years. This represents a total publicprivate investment of €105 million, of which the European Commission contributes €48 million. "Hydrogen for Transport" includes HyFLEET:CUTE, ZERO REGIO and HyCHAIN:MINITRANS.

[1] EU Commission: Press Release IP/06/604 Date: 11/05/2006

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/604&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

Cold War at the North Pole [1]

14.08.2007: USA, Russia, Canada and Denmark are disputing the rights to explore Arctic oil.

The European Union, in the meantime, starts the new economy of hydrogen from the sun belt in Algeria, avoiding depletion of our planet.

Food Forum Network expects food shortage [2]

14.08.2007: A number of companies in the German food and beverage industry in Germany is lobbying for government

subsidies for biofuel crops to be eliminated.

They created the "Netzwerk Lebensmittel-Forum" ("Food Forum Network") saying that a critical shifts in crops away from foodstuffs toward biofuels crops is taking place.

Even the margarine industry association point out that prices for palm and canola oil, wheat and corn have already risen dramatically.

Emission Trading Schemes (ETS)

The German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs FrankWalter Steinmeier wants to make the Transatlantic Trade of emission trading by 2012 possible. He hopes to include China and India in this trade system. Instead of black sheep, clean solar energy should be traded. Europe will be the initiator of hydrogen power. Some satirical sites pointing at the scapegoat function of Emission Allowances:

The Compensators [3]

The Compensators is an association which deletes emission allowances (EUAs) from the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) in order to decrease the number of emission allowances available on the markets.

Cheatneutral [4]

Cheatneutral offsets cheating by funding someone else to be faithful and NOT cheat. This neutralises the pain and unhappy emotion and leaves you with a clear conscience. This satirical site is designed to highlight some of the issues surrounding carbon offsetting.

[1] <http://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/mensch/0,1518,499775,00.html>

[2] Food Forum Network: <http://www.brauer-bund.de/presse/presstexte.php3?id=494>

[3] The Compensators: <http://www.thecompensators.org/cms/>

[4] CheatNeutral: <http://www.cheatneutral.com/>

11.03.2003: The development of fuel cell technology at DaimlerChrysler in Tokyo [1]

According to Dr. Andreas Truckenbrodt DaimlerChrysler is co-initiator of "Japan Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Demonstration Project" (JHFC), a testing facility for fuel cells in Japan joining automotive manufactures and companies from the energy supply sector. The Mercedes-Benz "F-Cell" A-Class model is involved in this project. Dr. Truckenbrodt is convinced that this technology can only be effectively promoted through close cooperation between the automotive manufacturers and the energy supply sector.

According to Mercedes-Benz the matter of fuel supply and infrastructure in particular must first be clarified within the scope of a worldwide initiative together with the field of politics, the petroleum industry and the energy economy.

The Desert Energy Program establishing the Desert Energy Consortium closes the gap between energy source, distribution and car manufacturers building the Desert Hydrogen Consortium.

Mercedes has released the following data for its F-Cell A-Class model: Its operating radius of approx. 150 kilometers (93 miles). It runs on compressed hydrogen (350 bar). Its has a power output of 65 kW. It accelerates from 0 to 100 km/h (62.1 mph) in approx.16 seconds, and it has a top speed of around 140 km/h (87 mph). It is completely emission-free.

[1]DaimlerChrysler Initiates "F-Cell" Tests in Japan

<http://www.daimlerchrysler.com/dccom/0-5-7153-1-72602-1-0-0-0-0-8-7145-0-0-0-0-0-1.html>