



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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Plenary  
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1st Session of the Conference of the Parties  
to the United Nations Framework Convention  
on Climate Change

Berlin, 28 March - 7 April 1995

Intervention by

**Ms. A. Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer**  
**Managing Director**  
**Industrial Sectors and Environment Division**  
**United Nations Industrial Development Organization**  
**Vienna, Austria**

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

May I start by thanking the Conference Secretariat on behalf of the Director-General of UNIDO for providing me with this opportunity to make a brief statement in which I would like to stress the role of industry, particularly developing country industry, in the implementation of this important Convention.

In his message to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Secretary-General of the United Nations referred specifically to the energy sector, where future demand will apply pressure to supply sources and where the environmental impacts must be contained.

We can expect these problems to be felt most acutely in the majority of developing countries.

The World Energy Conference projects that by 2020 developing countries will account for 40% of global commercial energy consumption, up from 25% today. This will require a tripling of energy supplies, presenting major financial, institutional and environmental challenges to developing countries.

The industrialized countries have been able to decouple energy consumption from economic growth, but such delinking poses a problem for developing countries with their growing demand for the energy services, so essential for industrialization, economic growth, improved living standards and providing for growing human populations.

Mr. Chairman,

In order to address this problem, developing country industry must be assisted in building up an energy-efficient capital stock both by promoting the transfer of low energy-intensity processes, technology, products and equipment, and by strengthening national capabilities for energy-efficient design and manufacturing.

At the same time, it is both necessary and desirable for developing country industries to improve their competitiveness through improvement in the efficiency with which they use energy.

Energy production and use is already a major cause of environmental degradation and pollution in developing countries especially in urban areas. Energy use also contributes to anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases. Unless mitigation action is taken further, large increases in energy use will exacerbate these issues.

However, at this stage in their development it would not be appropriate for developing countries to reduce the pace of their industrial development. The industrialization of these nations cannot be slowed down since this would have a direct impact on social development goals. Therefore a more balanced approach should be adopted. Actions which address environmental concerns need not necessarily run counter to policies which seek energy security.

The introduction of modern industrial energy and process technologies offers economic opportunities for reducing the environmental impacts of industrial development.

A number of such technologies have been developed in our host country - Germany - and are on display in this Conference Center.

Mr. Chairman, a major question confronting the developing countries represented in this Conference is how their industries will gain access to the modern, energy-efficient technology which will enable them address environmental concerns without compromising their industrial development targets. As the developing country industries have major problems, they need to be advised, assisted and informed. UNIDO is unique in its specialization concerning developing country industries at the policy, institutional and entrepreneurial levels. Specific programmes could be provided to help developing countries improve the efficiency and management of their existing industrial capital to increase economic performance while reducing energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases. These will also include information, transfer of technology and mobilization of investment for industry. We should not under-estimated the work needed to transform the policy decisions into real actions in order to reach the goals of the Convention.

In this connection industry and energy has been a central theme of UNIDO's work for over 15 years. UNIDO assists developing countries in their efforts to:

- develop cost-effective energy systems and infrastructure to support industrial development;
- reduce the environmental impacts of energy development;
- transfer of low energy intensity technology;  
(and with these)
- meet their commitments under the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Details of some of our technical cooperation programmes in some developing countries, such as China, India, and African countries can be found in a booklet available with other UN agency materials in this building.

UNIDO supports a broad series of initiatives to increase efficiency in power generation and industrial energy end-use and to provide a solid foundation for the widespread introduction of renewable energy technologies.

Mr. Chairman,

UNIDO is here today to offer its accumulated knowledge and experience in industry-related matters as a contribution to the effective implementation of the Climate Convention. We are prepared to work closely with the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and with Convention's Secretariat to assist in achieving the Convention's objective of stabilizing atmospheric greenhouse

gas concentrations. It is of the utmost importance to place industry and its requirements in a more clear and distinct context in these discussions in order that developing country industry will be in a position to change which, itself, will have a profound impact on the development process of developing countries. This is what UNIDO would like to see happen and we are ready to contribute to these objectives.



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