



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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STATEMENT BY UNIDO

3RD. SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.
KYOTO, DECEMBER 9 1997.

ASSESSMENT OF ENERGY AND CARBON SAVINGS FROM INDUSTRIAL MITIGATION PROJECTS.

A UNIDO DECISION MAKING TOOL DETERMINES HOW MUCH INDUSTRIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS WILL STEM THE GROWTH OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. THE UNIDO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ENERGY TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK OR "IDENTIFY" ASSESSES GREENHOUSE GAS MITIGATION STRATEGIES IN INDUSTRY, THE SECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST OF THE GROWTH IN ENERGY RELATED EMISSIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

"IDENTIFY" WAS DEVELOPED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE DURING A STUDY ON THE TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING, UNDERTAKEN BY UNIDO IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM THE G 77 AND CHINA RECEIVED AFTER COP I

IN JULY 1997 THE SBSTA EXPRESSED IT'S "STRONG SUPPORT" FOR UNIDO'S WORK "ON METHODS FOR ASSESSING INDUSTRIAL MITIGATION TECHNOLOGIES".

THROUGH IT'S NETWORK OF FIELD OFFICES, UNIDO IS INTRODUCING IDENTIFY TO ENERGY AND INDUSTRY PLANNERS IN OVER 30 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

"IDENTIFY" IS DESCRIBED ON UNIDO'S HOME PAGE ([HTTP://WWW.UNIDO.ORG](http://www.unido.org))

IT EVALUATES ENERGY EFFICIENT INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES THAT REDUCE FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMPTION, OFTEN PROVIDING OVERALL ECONOMIC BENEFITS AS WELL.

IT COMPARES THE COSTS, BENEFITS AND GREENHOUSE GAS MITIGATION POTENTIAL OF NEW TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS TO A NOMINATED BASELINE. BENEFITS COMPRISE THE COST, ENERGY AND EMISSIONS SAVINGS OF A TECHNOLOGY OPTION RELATIVE TO THE BASELINE. CRITERIA SUCH AS ANNUAL CARBON EMISSIONS AVOIDED, COST OF SAVED ENERGY AND COST OF AVOIDED CARBON ARE CALCULATED.

"IDENTIFY" PROVIDES A TRANSPARENT MEANS OF ASSESSING AND VERIFYING EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM PROJECTS IN ENERGY INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES SUCH AS IRON AND STEEL, PULP AND PAPER, CEMENT, BASIC CHEMICALS AND NON FERROUS METALS. INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY IN THESE SECTORS WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH ARE IN AN ENERGY INTENSIVE PHASE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.