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Climate Change International India: India Visit

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 2000

NOTE FOR JOHN PODESTA
STEVE RICCHETTI

FROM: ROGER BALLENTINE 

RE: Replacement Kyoto Talking Points for POTUS/India Bilateral

I attach a few short talking points for the President to raise with the Indian Prime Minister. I will simultaneously run these through NSC. A direct and specific request for cooperation from the Indians at COP-6 could be enormously important to the success of the negotiations in November.

Thank you.

Copied to:

Gen. Don Kerrick
George Frampton

Proposed POTUS Talking Points for India Bilateral

Kyoto Protocol

Draft: 9/13/00, 2 p.m.

- In the past, India has been very reluctant to work with us to move the Kyoto climate treaty forward in a way that will involve and benefit all countries. I understand that India has had legitimate concerns about being asked to join the effort to fight climate change.
- But I believe that it is in the interest of both of our countries to fight climate change. The Kyoto Treaty is a big part of this, and I believe that it can and will benefit both of our countries – even if we have different obligations.
- We know our obligations under Kyoto, and we will comply with them once we ratify the treaty. *But I must ask that your negotiators work with my negotiators at the Kyoto negotiations to agree on a process by which developed and developing countries will work together to find ways for developing countries to control their emissions without sacrificing economic growth. Can we work together on this?*



-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT -
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE



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FAX COVER SHEET

To:

Roger

FROM: IAN BOWLES

DATE:

PAGES:

5

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

- NK Singh letter

- Statement at UN Tuesday

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**USUN PRESS RELEASE #121(00)
September 5, 2000**

Statement by Ambassador Betty King, U.S. Representative on the Economic and Social Council, on the draft Millennium Assembly Declaration, in the General Assembly Hall, September 5, 2000.

Mr. President, on behalf of the United States, I would like to make some comments about the document which we are transmitting to the 55th General Assembly to be read as a declaration at the end of the Millennium Summit, September 6-8.

Earlier this year, the 54th General Assembly accepted an important challenge. The challenge was to draw upon the observations so eloquently expressed in the Secretary-General's March report, and other discussion of the role of the United Nations in the 21st century, to develop a declaration which would allow the Heads of State and Government who are even now converging on New York to reaffirm their faith in the United Nations and its charter.

Mr. President, I do not need to tell you, or anyone else gathered in this room, that the draft we have before us is the result of extensive negotiation and significant compromise by many, if not all, member states.

Our combined goal was a consensus document summarizing values essential to international relations in the 21st century and identifying key objectives for the future. While the document we have before us generally meets that goal, the United States has reservations about certain aspects of this text.

Specifically, in the section referring to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the document continues to refer to "keeping all options open... including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers." The United States has strong, and oft-repeated reservations to such a conference.

The United States welcomes the reference in this document to the issue of climate change, and is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We believe strongly that climate change is a global problem requiring a global solution. We also note that economic growth and emissions growth need not go together. Over the past two years, U.S. economic growth has been 4 percent or higher, and growth in greenhouse gas emissions has been 1 percent or lower.

With respect to the Kyoto Protocol, the United States notes that ratification in many countries, including the United States, is subject to the approval of national legislatures, and that no reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are "required" by the Protocol unless and until that agreement is ratified and enters into force.

And, in the important section focused on meeting the special needs of Africa, the United States regrets that the paragraph describing measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa made reference to debt cancellation. The United States believes that it would have been more accurate and useful to refer to the need — which the United States recognizes and supports — for members states and international financial institutions to work with the governments of African countries to develop programs of debt relief, including debt forgiveness, taking into account demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction.

Meet Friday 10:00 A.M. my office?

VAJPAYEE VISIT PLANNING MEETING
SEPTEMBER 6, 3-4 P.M.

- I. Energy issues - MOU, power project signings, private sector working group on clean energy (NSC, DOE, DOC, AID)
- II. Commercial Dialogue (DOC)
- III. HIV/AIDS -- LIFE funding, proposal for AIDS roundtable, AIDS in the workplace, vaccine research program (NSC, USAID, NIH)
- IV. Science and Technology - status of roundtable (OSTP)
- V. Defense Cooperation (humanitarian) - what scope remains? (DOD, State)
- VI. Other USAID Deliverables - including microfinance (USAID)
- VII. Other Issues - status of MLAT

September 2, 2000

DRAFT JOINT STATEMENT

(Composite Text)

Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Clinton today reaffirmed the vision they outlined in March in New Delhi of a closer and qualitatively new relationship between India and the United States in the 21st century. They reiterated their conviction that closer cooperation and stronger partnership between the two countries will be a vital factor for shaping a future of peace, prosperity, democracy, pluralism and freedom for this world. They acknowledged that this vision draws strength from broad political support in both countries.

The two leaders agreed that the wide-ranging architecture of institutional dialogue between the two countries provides a broad-based framework to pursue the vision of a new relationship. They expressed satisfaction at the peace and purposefulness with which the two countries have initiated the consultations envisaged in the dialogue architecture.

In particular, the two leaders are gratified by their recent exchange of visits, and by the regular foreign policy consultations at the ministerial and senior policy levels:

- They expressed satisfaction at the role that the two countries played in the launch of the Community of Democracies.
- ~~They agreed that the Asian Security Dialogue and the Counterterrorism Working Group that the two countries have initiated will strengthen mutual understanding.~~
- In the economic arena, they reaffirmed their confidence that the high-level Coordinating Group and the three ministerial-level economic dialogues will improve the bilateral trade environment, facilitate greater commercial cooperation, and contribute to strengthening the global financial and trading systems.
- The two leaders expressed satisfaction that the joint consultative group on clean energy and environment met in July and agreed to

revitalize and expand energy cooperation, while discussing the full range of issues relating to environment and climate change.

- They welcomed the establishment of the Science and Technology forum in July and agreed that the forum should reinvigorate the traditionally strong scientific cooperation between the two countries.
- They also welcomed the recent initiatives in the health sector, including the joint statements of June 2000, as examples of deepening collaboration in improving healthcare and combating AIDS and other major diseases of our time.

The two leaders agreed that India and the US must build upon this new momentum in their relationship to further enhance mutual understanding and deepen cooperation across the full spectrum of political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological, social, and international issues.

During this visit, the two leaders had productive discussions across a wide range of bilateral, regional and international developments. In the economic arena, they agree that India's continuing economic reforms, as well as the two countries' complementary strengths and resources, provide strong basis for expansion of economic ties between the two countries. In this connection, they endorsed the new joint statement on cooperation in electronic commerce and knowledge-based enterprises.

The two leaders affirmed the need for ~~major~~ *significant* expansion of bilateral civil aviation ties and agreed ~~that the two sides should work to hold further discussions toward the~~ *this* goal of achieving maximum liberalization ~~of air services~~. The recognised the contribution that biotechnology can make to a safe and nutritious food supply, and will explore ways of enhancing cooperation and supporting science-based regulatory activities in this area.

They also noted significant progress on other important economic issues including ~~mutual taxation~~, investment in the power, financial services, and other sectors, ~~and international trade regimes~~. The US and India intend to ~~turn over~~ *harness their* cooperation in emerging scientific and economic sectors into a partnership for defining new ways of fighting hunger, disease, pollution and other global challenges of our time.

The two leaders discussed international security. Recalling the long history of Indo-US cooperation in UN peacekeeping operations, the two leaders agreed to broaden their cooperation in this and other areas of UN activity, ~~and including~~ in shaping the future international security system.

The two leaders also discussed the evolving security environment in Asia, recalling their common desire to work for stability and Asia and beyond. ~~Noting India's commitment to enhancing cooperation, peace, and stability in South Asia. They agreed that the Asian Security Dialogue that the two countries have initiated, will strengthen mutual understanding.~~

~~They reaffirmed as well their strong desire for an end to violence and for a broader political dialogue in Kashmir and in the region. The two countries reaffirmed their belief that tensions in South Asia can only be resolved by the nations of South Asia. India reiterated its commitment to enhancing cooperation, peace and stability in the region. Both sides stressed the unacceptability of continued violence and bloodshed as a basis for solution of the problems of the region.~~

The US and India seek to further advance their dialogue on security and non-proliferation issues, building upon the joint statement signed during President Clinton's visit to India in March. ~~India~~ They reiterated that ~~it they~~ will continue ~~its their respective~~ voluntary moratorium on nuclear explosive tests. ~~Subject to their supreme national interests they intend to continue their respective moratorium~~ until the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty comes into effect. Further, efforts will continue by the Indian Government to evolve a broad political consensus on the issue of CTBT, with the purpose of bringing these discussions to a successful conclusion. India also reconfirmed its commitment not to block entry into force of the Treaty. ~~India expects that all other countries, as included in Article 14 of CTBT, will adhere to this Treaty without conditions.~~ The US and India reiterated their support for a global treaty to halt the production of fissile material for weapons purposes, and for the earliest possible start of FMCT negotiations in Geneva. ~~They also discussed the prospect that India, at a fixed date in the future, might join a multilateral moratorium on fissile material production, pending conclusion of the FMCT.~~ Both countries agree to continue their dialogue on security and non-proliferation, designed to further narrow differences on these important issues.

TOTAL P.05

In combating international terrorism, the two leaders call on the international community to intensify its efforts, including at the upcoming United Nations meetings. They expressed their determination to further reinforce bilateral cooperation in this area. They noted the opening of an US Legal Attaché in New Delhi to facilitate cooperation in counterterrorism and law enforcement. They have agreed to hold another round of counterterrorism consultations in New Delhi later this month, and to pursue work on a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

Finally, the two leaders also paid tribute to the contributions of the Indian-American community in providing a bridge of understanding between the two societies and in strengthening the ties of commerce and culture between the two countries. The two leaders ~~renewed their promise~~ *agreed* to encourage ~~the most robust~~ people-to-people ~~contacts~~ *connections* between ~~the our~~ two nations, and to enlist ~~the cooperation of their our~~ private sectors ~~full cooperation and in support toward this important of that~~ goal.



V Raghuraman
Senior Adviser - Energy

Confederation of Indian Industry

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"(RIA) Purvis, Nigel H" <n.purvis@state.gov>
08/07/2000 09:30:11 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Ian A. Bowles/NSC/EOP, Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP
cc: "Miotke, Jeffery A (OES)" <MiotkeJA@state.gov>
Subject: Draft POTUS Points -- Nigeria and India

Roger/Ian, Jeff and I drafted these on Thursday. Not sure if he sent them to you as I was out on Friday. Regards, Nigel

India

Background

Indian agreement is crucial to securing additional developing country action on climate change under the Kyoto Protocol. For several years, we have pressed India unsuccessfully to discuss developing country actions in the Protocol negotiations. In the U.S.-India Joint Statement on Energy and Environment signed in Agra during your April visit, however, the Indians agreed on "the urgent need for international dialogue on ways in which developed and developing countries can work together to fight climate change". Since your visit, though, Indian negotiators have rejected repeatedly our efforts to promote a multilateral dialogue on developing countries under the Protocol. Failing to press India to implement the statement signed in your presence would be perceived domestically and internationally as indifference to pursuing this issue and would all but guarantee no progress on this front this November at the next climate change conference.

Talking Points

* I attach great importance to the Joint Statement on Energy and Environment signed during my visit in April. Importantly, we reaffirmed the urgent need for international dialogue on how to help developing countries fight climate change and grow their economies.

* I am disappointed to learn that since my visit India has opposed the creation of a formal multilateral dialogue on this issue. Mr. Prime Minister, I ask for your support in launching this dialogue at the next round of climate change negotiations in November.

Nigeria

Background

In the climate change negotiations, Nigeria has used its position as this year's head of the G-77 to protect its narrow interests as an oil-exporting developing country, rather than advancing broader African/developing country interests. With Saudi Arabia, Nigeria has pushed a number of poison pill proposals, including the assertion that developed countries should compensate OPEC countries for any oil revenues lost from actions taken to combat climate change. In addition, Nigeria has opposed our call for a new multilateral dialogue on how to secure meaningful participation by key developing countries. Absent support from Nigeria as the head of the G-77, we are unlikely to make progress on this issue at the important climate change negotiating session in November.

Talking Points

- * Climate Change will harm us all, but Nigeria, like other developed countries (particularly African countries), will be particularly vulnerable. Nigeria, as chair of the G-77, must work to fight global warming and desertification, while simultaneously promoting economic development in Africa.
- * I am concerned about positions Nigeria has taken in the international climate change negotiations. Nigeria has not placed its interests as an African state above its petroleum interests as an OPEC member. I need your help to make sure that Nigeria joins the United States in opposing Saudi Arabia's efforts to undermine the negotiations.
- * In addition, Nigeria has opposed launching a new multilateral dialogue on how developed and developing countries can work together to fight climate change. I would like to ask for your support in publicly launching this dialogue at the next climate change conference in November.

CII & CLIMATE CHANGE OUTREACH & AWARENESS PROJECT

Presented By:

V Raghuraman

Confederation of Indian Industry



ROLE IN CCOA

➤ Establishment of CII Climate Change Centre

- **New Delhi**
 - Awareness & Outreach
 - Interaction between Indian & US Industry Representatives
 - Interaction with Government
 - Research / Papers
- **Chennai**
 - Initiating Project Facilitation



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Awareness

- Opportunities offered by the Kyoto mechanisms & linkage of Industry to Climate Change
- Highlighting CDM Potential
- Critical Issues on CDM
- Potential Financing Agencies interested in funding Climate Change projects

➤ Outreach

- Workshops & Roundtables
- Newsletters
- Website



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Indian & US Industry Interaction

- Identification of Clean Technology Projects
- Issues & Concerns on Climate Change Mitigation Project
- Exchange of Project Ideas between Industry
- Interaction with Financial Institutions on funding some of the identified projects



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Interaction with Governments

- **Inputs to Gol on submissions for CoP / MoP negotiations**
- **Signing of “Indo-US Joint Statement on Cooperation in Energy & related Environmental Aspects”**
- **Signing of “Statement on Energy & Environment”**
- **To establish Green Business Centre (A Joint Initiative between CII, AP Govt, USEA, USAID)**



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Research / Papers

- **Paper on “CDM - Issues & Concerns”**
- **Paper on “CDM Process”**



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ CDM Process

Activity	Authority	Output	Functionality
Set standard for projects	COP*/ MOP**	Standard	Facilitate certification of project and emission reduction
Appoint operational entities	CDM/ EB***	Accredited certification bodies	Conduct certification in a controlled and consistent manner

* Conference of Parties, ** Meeting of Parties, *** Executive Board authorities mentioned here are discussed below
 ** Conference of Parties, *** Meeting of Parties, **** Executive Board



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ CDM Process(Cont.)

Activity	Authority	Output	Functionality
Monitor certification bodies	CDM/EB	Continued accreditation of certification bodies	To ensure compliance of certification bodies with the procedures on the basis of which they are accredited
Project certification	Certification agency	Certificate of project design	To test the projects against the standard and allow for project registration

** Conference of Parties, *** Meeting of Parties, **** Executive Board



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ CDM Process(Cont.)

Activity	Authority	Output	Functionality
Registration	CDM/EB	List of approved projects	Have record of all approved projects
Monitoring and verification	Monitoring & verification agency	Provide basis for certification of emission reduction	Monitor and verify claim of emission reductions periodically
Certification of emission reduction	Certifying agency	Certificate for verified emission reduction	Issue certificate for verified emission reduction



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Project Facilitation

▪ Screening Criteria

- Investment potential of the project is more than US \$ 2.0 million
- The project, by and large, is not implemented in any unit in that sector
- The project is not likely to be implemented otherwise
- The project has certain unique features by which it meets the Additionality criteria
- The sponsor (manufacturing company) is highly committed to take up the project, for implementation



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Project Facilitation (Cont.)

▪ Methodology Adopted

- Highlight opportunities of participating in Climate Change Projects**
- Helping Industry identify Projects**
- Plant Visits**
- Assisting in GHG calculations**
- Collection of Project Details**
- Analyzing Details & preparation of Report**



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Project Facilitation (Cont.)

▪ Projects Proposals Received

- Cogeneration In Sugar Industry**
- Kalina cycle for Heat Recovery in Cement**
- Power Generation through Waste Heat Recovery**
- Installation of Pith fired Boiler with turbines**



CII CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

➤ Project Facilitation (Cont.)

▪ Projects Proposals Received

- Installation of Extended delignification pulping in Paper Plant
- Modernization & Expansion of Aluminum smelters
- Organic Rankine cycle for Heat recovery in Cement Plant

21 Project Proposals



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Event	Date
Climate Change and Indian Industry : Preparing for the year 2000	April 6, 99
Launch Business dialogue at CII AGM	April 28, 99
Indo- US Business dialogue on CDM - CEO Roundtable	May 20, 99
Indo- US Business dialogue on CDM - Senior Executives Roundtable	May 21, 99
Global Climate Change- Operationalizing Projects and Partnerships	July 12, 99



CALENDAR OF EVENTS(Cont.)

Event	Date
Global Climate Change- Operationalizing Projects and Partnerships	July 12, 1999
Climate Friendly Project Development Workshop(Chennai)	Sept 27-28 99
Seminar on Emissions trading (Chennai)	Oct 23, 99
Seminar on Emissions trading (Mumbai)	Oct 25, 99
Seminar on Emissions trading (Delhi)	Oct 26, 99
Environmental Summit	Oct 25-27, 99



CALENDAR OF EVENTS(Cont.)

Event	Date
Contractual negotiations of climate change project (Tom Heller)	Dec 7, 99
Inauguration of Green Business Centre at Hyderabad	Mar 24, 00
Study Tour	Date
Study Tours: US	May 21-28, 99
Study Tours: Brazil & US	May 8-17, 00



Agenda Ahead

➤ Continue Awareness & Outreach

- Power & Renewable Sector Potential
- Transport Sector Potential
- Details on Potential
- Technological Options
- Financing Mechanisms
- Process & Methodologies
- Policy



Agenda Ahead(Cont.)

➤ Interaction with U.S Industry & Govt.

- Achieve common understanding of Climate change mitigation issues & to work towards mutually beneficial solutions
- Bilateral reduction of transaction related cost & appropriate capacity building
- Facilitating collaboration and access to state of art Environmentally benign technologies
- Facilitating Development of a few climate change mitigation demonstration projects



Agenda Ahead(Cont.)

➤ Capacity Building of Institutes/Bodies

- **Financing**
- **Registering**
- **Insurance**
- **Certification**
- **Monitoring & Verification**

➤ Policy suggestions / recommendations to GoI

- **Process (what should be adopted)**
- **Composition of Entities involved**
- **Reduction of Transaction Cost**
- **Baseline Approach**
- **SD approach & Indicators**
- **Monitoring & Verification guidelines**



Agenda Ahead(Cont.)

➤ Tools

- **Suggest what type & what baseline should be used for what sector**
- **Handbook on How to develop Baseline & how to derive project to project baseline from other baselines**
- **Monitoring & Verification Guidelines**
- **How to Link Climate Change Projects to Sustainable Development**



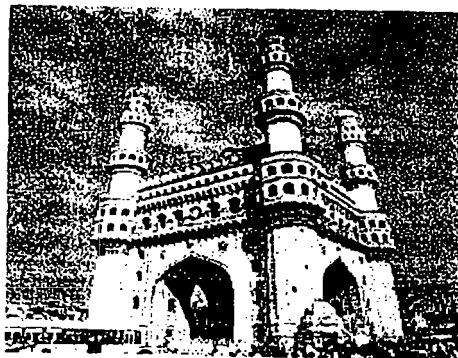
THANK YOU





CII

"Green Business Centre" Hyderabad, A.P.



**A Clean Energy & Environment
Centre of Excellence**



CII

Green Business Centre

Background:

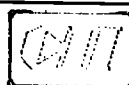
- * The MoU between CII & USEA during visit of US President in March 2000
- * The MoU envisages setting up of Indo-US Trade & Investment Working Group on Clean Energy & Environment
- * GBC - Emerged as key agenda of the Working Group.





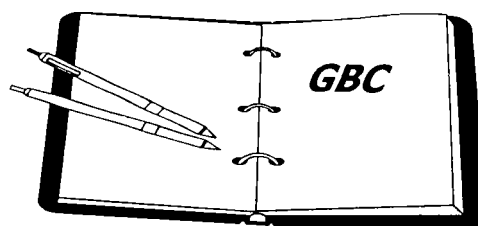
Partners

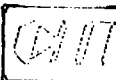
- ❖ Government of Andhra Pradesh
- ❖ USAID / USEA
- ❖ Confederation of Indian Industry



Agenda of Presentation

- ❖ Objective
- ❖ Activity Profile
- ❖ Benefits
- ❖ Management Structure
- ❖ Financial Aspects
- ❖ Action Plan & Milestones

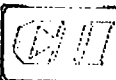


GBC-Objectives

- ☐ **Promote Clean Energy & Environment**
- ☐ **Strive for public policy goal towards:**
 - **Reduction of GHG emissions**
 - **Sustainable development**
 - **Efficiency & Equitable growth**



Promote private sector businesses through :

- * **Increased environmental awareness & outreach**
- * **Creating demand for appropriate energy efficient & environmentally sound technologies**
- * **Assisting Indian Industry in developing technical & analytical skills to use GHG mitigation projects & technology**
- * **Facilitating technology collaborations & transfer of goods, services & Investment**

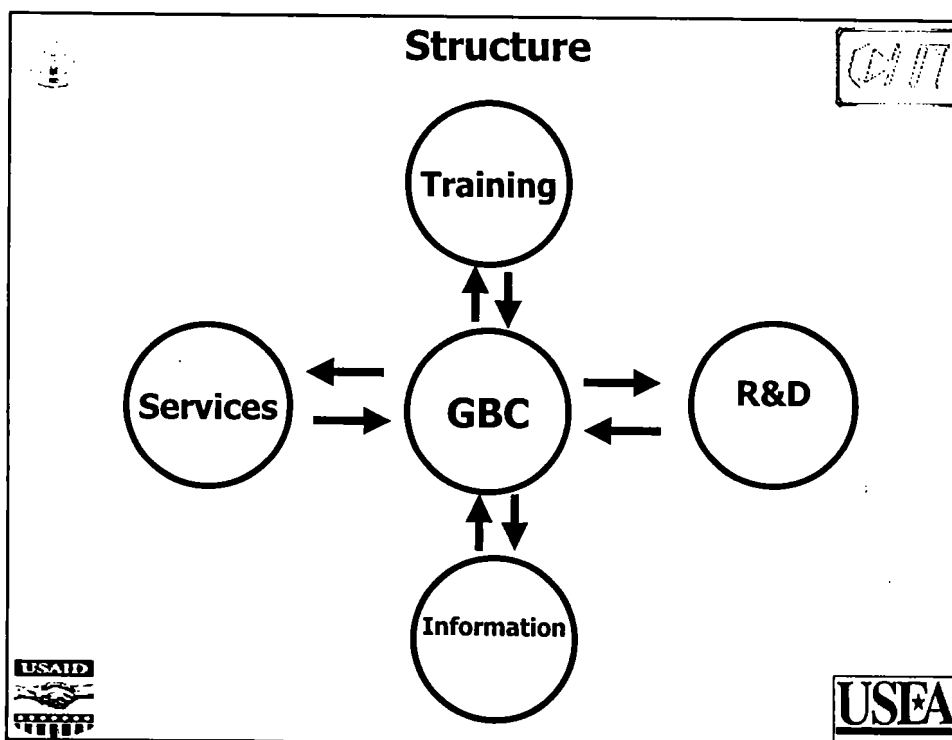






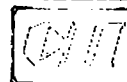

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GBC - ACTIVITY PROFILE





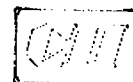
Services



- ❖ Promote & develop alternate energy strategies and energy efficiency systems
- ❖ Impart technical guidance towards developing clean energy power projects
- ❖ Facilitate development / implementation of GHG mitigation / climate change projects
- ❖ Environmental Management through-ISO 14001; performance benchmarking; greening of supply chain etc.
- ❖ As a Certification body - for national quality standards & service firms

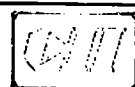


Training



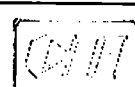
- ❖ On all aspects of services proposed to be provided by Green Business Centre.





Research

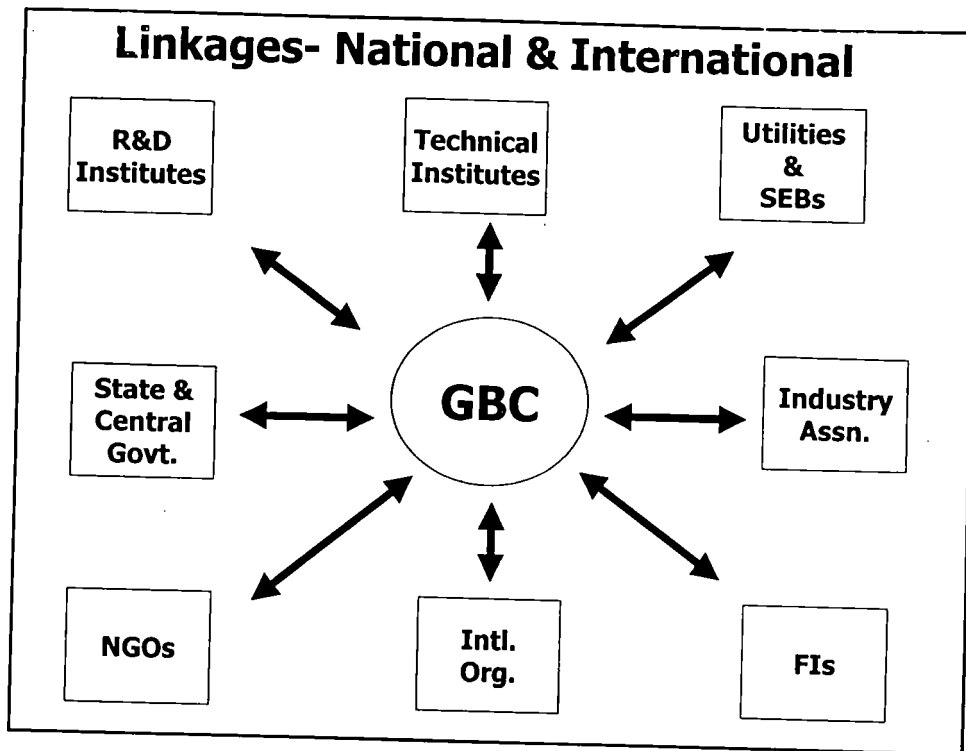
- ☐ **Shaping national & transnational environmental and sustainable development policies which are conducive to businesses in India & the United States.**
- ☐ **To provide assistance in:**
 - ❖ **Project development**
 - ❖ **legal & institutional environment**
 - ❖ **Working out project economics**
 - ❖ **Sourcing finances**



Information

- ⊙ **Facilitate technology collaborations & partnerships between US & Indian Industry**
- ⊙ **Energy & Environment information sourcing**
- ⊙ **Public Information dissemination**
- ⊙ **Web Portal**
- ⊙ **Library**
- ⊙ **Exhibition / Conferences**

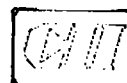




Vision 2020
"Clean & Green Andhra Pradesh"

- ❖ **Excellent Initiative of AP**
- ❖ **Proposed GBC will Complement**
&
blend well to achieve Vision 2020



Hyderabad : A City of Excellence

Present - forerunner in

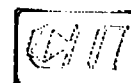
- ♦ IT / Health Care
- ♦ Financial Services
- ♦ Institutes of Excellence

Proposed

- ♦ GBC- A Clean Energy & Environment Centre of Excellence

Ultimately

"AP - A Model State to reflect economic growth with low carbon intensity"



Benefits to AP....

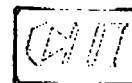
GBC to Assist AP govt. in following ways:

- ⊖ Design & development of clean energy power projects
- ⊖ Mitigating environmental impact of power development in the state
- ⊖ Strategic inputs to the government on state level policies conducive to attracting CDM investments





Benefits to AP....

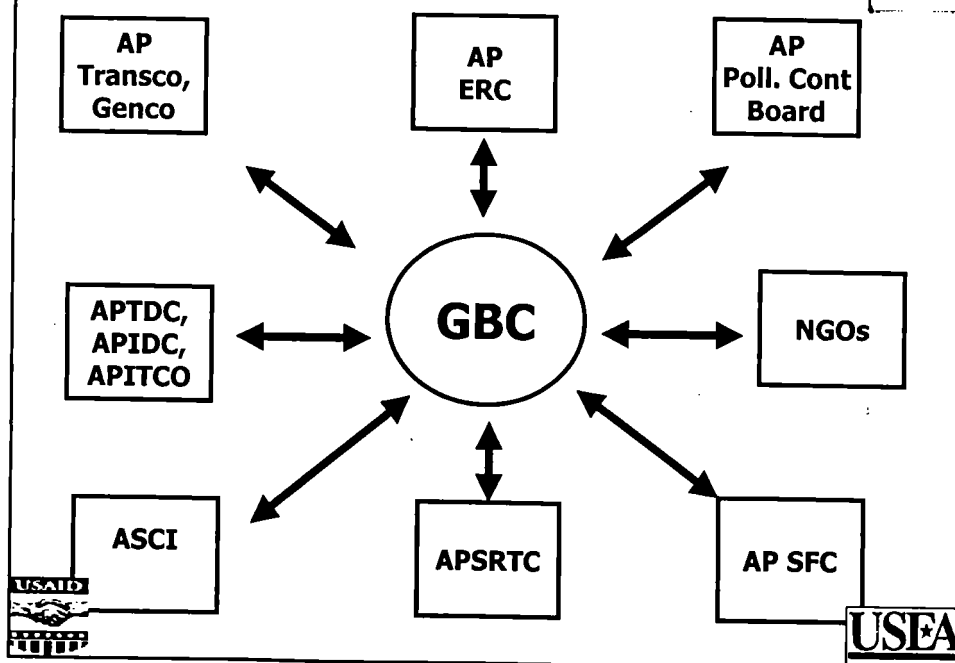


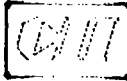
GBC to Assist AP govt. in following ways:

- ➊ Implementing energy efficiency & DSM programs as a part of state's ongoing power sector reform process.
- ➋ Enhancing environmental performance & resource efficiency of key industrial sectors.



Linkages- A.P. Organisations



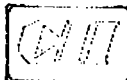
**AP to become leader
in Energy & Environment
movement in India**



**Model State & Trendsetter on
Energy & Environment**





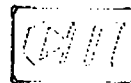


**Our International Partner
USA**

USAID

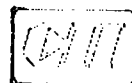
USEA



USA – The Right Partner

- **The Global leader in Energy, Environment and Climate Change initiatives**



Benefits to US

- **GBC could be an excellent Platform to promote business linkages.**
- **Vast business opportunities in India for trade & investments in all key industrial sectors.**

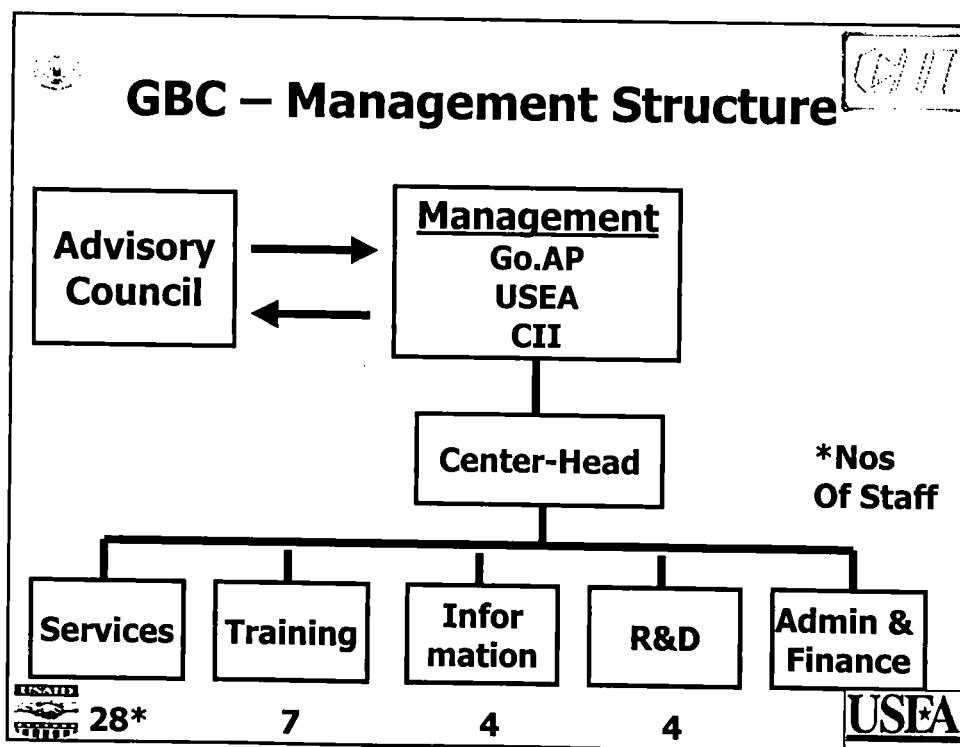


CII

Green Business Centre

- ❖ Registered Under Societies Act
- ❖ "Not for Profit" Organisation
- ❖ Managed by Professionals from CII



(2/11)

Advisory Council

- ❖ Corporate Leaders
- ❖ Senior AP Govt. Representatives
- ❖ International/National Experts
- ❖ USEA/USAID Representatives
- ❖ Financial Institutions
- ❖ R&D institutes,NGOs



Objective: To Guide GBC



(2/11)

GBC – Capital Budget		
Sl No	Particulars	Rs Lakhs
1	Land	From AP Govt
2	Building	275
3	Preparation of land	90
4	Air conditioning	80
5	Generator	40
6	Computer, Furnishing & Office equipment	125
7	Telephone & Communication systems	25
8	Instruments & Training	60
9	Others & Contingency	55
	Total	750




GBC - PROJECTED REVENUE EARNINGS

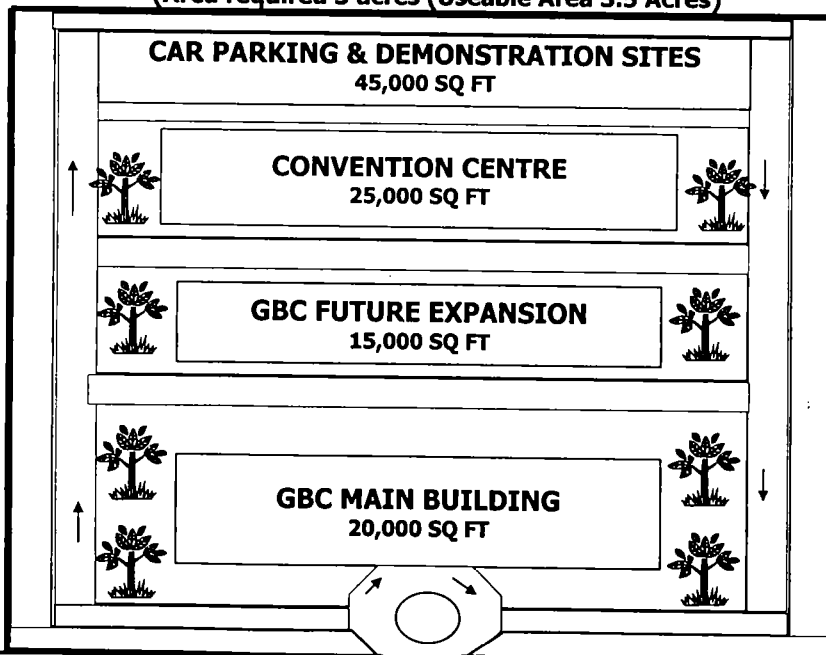
S.No.		2001	2002	2003
1	Energy Services & Projects Detailed audits, feasibility studies, labelling etc.	100	125	140
2	Environment projects (ISO 14000, audits, etc.)	100	125	140
3	International projects (CDM, CC projects, GHG mitigation)	20	50	80
4	Information Publication	10	20	30
5	GBC membership fee	10	20	30
Total earnings		240	340	420
Expenses		340	375	410
Surplus		-100	-35	10

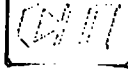
Initial corpus fund to be mobilised : Rs.300 lakhs

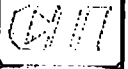


GBC – CONCEPTUAL AREA LAYOUT

(Area required 5 acres (Useable Area 3.5 Acres))



 Action Plan 	
Management Committee	Jun 2000
Advisory Council	Oct 2000
Building:	
❖ Land Acquisition	May 2000
❖ Land Preparation	June 2000
❖ Architect Plans & Approvals	July 2000
❖ Commence of Construction	Aug 2000
❖ Completion	Mar 2001
❖ Commencement of Operations	Apr 2001
	

 Action Plan (cont'd) 	
Training	
Visit to Similar Centers abroad (I Phase)	Oct 2000
Visit to Similar Centers abroad - Operations team (II-Phase)	Jan 2001
Recruitment	
Phase I	Oct 2000
Phase II	Jan 2001
Information Center	
Establishment of Portal Site	Dec 2000
Linkages with Institutions	Dec 2000
GBC Membership Initiation	Jan 2001
	

GBC - Anticipated Milestones

Starting of GBC Construction Aug 2000

Completion of GBC Building Mar 2001

Starting of GBC Tech Activities Sep 2000

GBC Projection:

➤ **Technology Summit, Hyderabad** Nov 2000

➤ **Energy Summit ,Chennai** Nov 2000

➤ **Partnership Summit, Hyderabad** Jan 2001

➤ **Environment Summit, New Delhi**

Portal Website – Launching Dec 2000

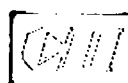
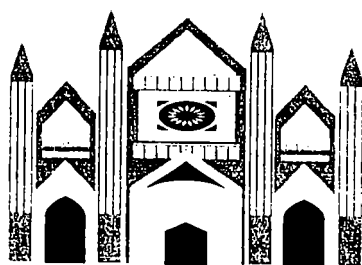
Membership-Initiation Jan 2000

Linkages with National & Intl Org. Dec 2001

Self Sufficiency of GBC **Dec 2003**



Conclusion



- **Excellent Opportunity**
- **Establish GBC – By April 2001**
- **AP Govt., USEA, USAID & CII**
can Jointly make GBC a Grand Success





"McGinty, Kathleen A." <kathleen.mcginity@troutmansanders.com>
05/24/2000 11:44:41 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Friday, June 2

Hello Roger!

Hope all is well and that you have some chance to enjoy at least part of the wonderful holiday weekend approaching.

I recently have become familiar with a company called Global Solar. They make wonderful thin film solar voltaic technologies. One of the principles of the company, Dr. Mohan Misra, is of Indian descent. The company already has a foothold in India and has received much encouragement from the Indian government. As you can imagine, however, they still have a long way to go to secure all of the financing they need and to get all of the bureaucratic processes moving so that they can really take off.

I thought that they would be a perfect candidate for the clean energy work that you are doing as a follow-up to the President's visit to India. With some help and support, I think they could be a "done deal" in time for the potential visit to the United States of Prime Minister Vajpayee in September.

Dr. Misra will be in town from Denver, Global Solar's home, on Friday June 2nd. I wanted to know if you would be able to meet with him and/or could recommend others with whom he should connect. I am in touch with David Sandalow's office and also with Nazir Bhagat in Alan Bowser's office. Anyone else you would like Mr. Misra to connect with?

Thanks Roger for giving this some thought. I know that Global Solar would greatly benefit from a meeting with you. And, I think they could help you fulfill some of the ambitious goals of the agreements signed in India.

Later today or first thing tomorrow morning I will forward to you a short description of Global Solar's work.

All the best,

Katie