



DROIT A L'ENERGIE SOS FUTUR

Access to energy for human
development with dignity

In special consultative status with the Economic and
Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC)

Droit à l'Énergie/SOS Futur – International Non-Governmental Organization
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An international NGO

- Objectives:
 - To muster support for the right to energy as an essential element of development
 - To protect the balance of our planet and the interests of future generations
 - To analyse and study situations where people are deprived of energy
 - To be constructive and put forward proposals without being dogmatic



Droit à l'énergie: a method (1)

- Organization of world and regional forums
 - Nice, France, 2000: creation of the association
 - Marrakech, Morocco, 2004: second world forum
 - India, 2003: Right to Energy Day
- Participation in international conferences
 - World Energy Council, Sydney, 2004
 - Participation to the United Nations Commission of Sustainable Development: 2005-2006-2007-2008
 - Porto Alegre, Brazil: WSF 2005, side event
“Energy:development and social integration”
 - Casablanca, Morocco, 2009: the Mediterranean area and the energy : a social issue.



Droit à l'énergie: a method (2)

- Respect for differences:
 - Bring together trade unionists, academicians, companies and institutions
 - Preparation of proposals based on common objectives
- Integration of the role of companies:
 - No excessive accusations against companies
 - Above all, companies are made up of employees.
 - But no idealisation either
 - For companies profits prevail.



Droit à l'énergie: a network

- Members
 - Only established organisations
 - Trade union federations, NGOs, civil society Associations etc.
 - 400 organizations in 70 countries representing 60 million people.
- Partners
 - Companies in the energy and water sectors, etc.
 - Academicians, researchers, etc.
 - NGOs
 - National and international institutions
- The creation of local “branches”
 - Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Cameroon, Canada, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Togo-Gulf of Benin, Ivory Coast,



Current situation: definition of needs

- Cold chain
 - Medicine, vaccines
 - Food conservation
- Lighting
 - Domestic
 - Public places, shops → greater safety
- Mechanical energy
 - Domestic: mills, pestles, etc.
 - Craft industry and commerce: mechanical, tooling
- Communication
 - Radio, telephone, television, Internet

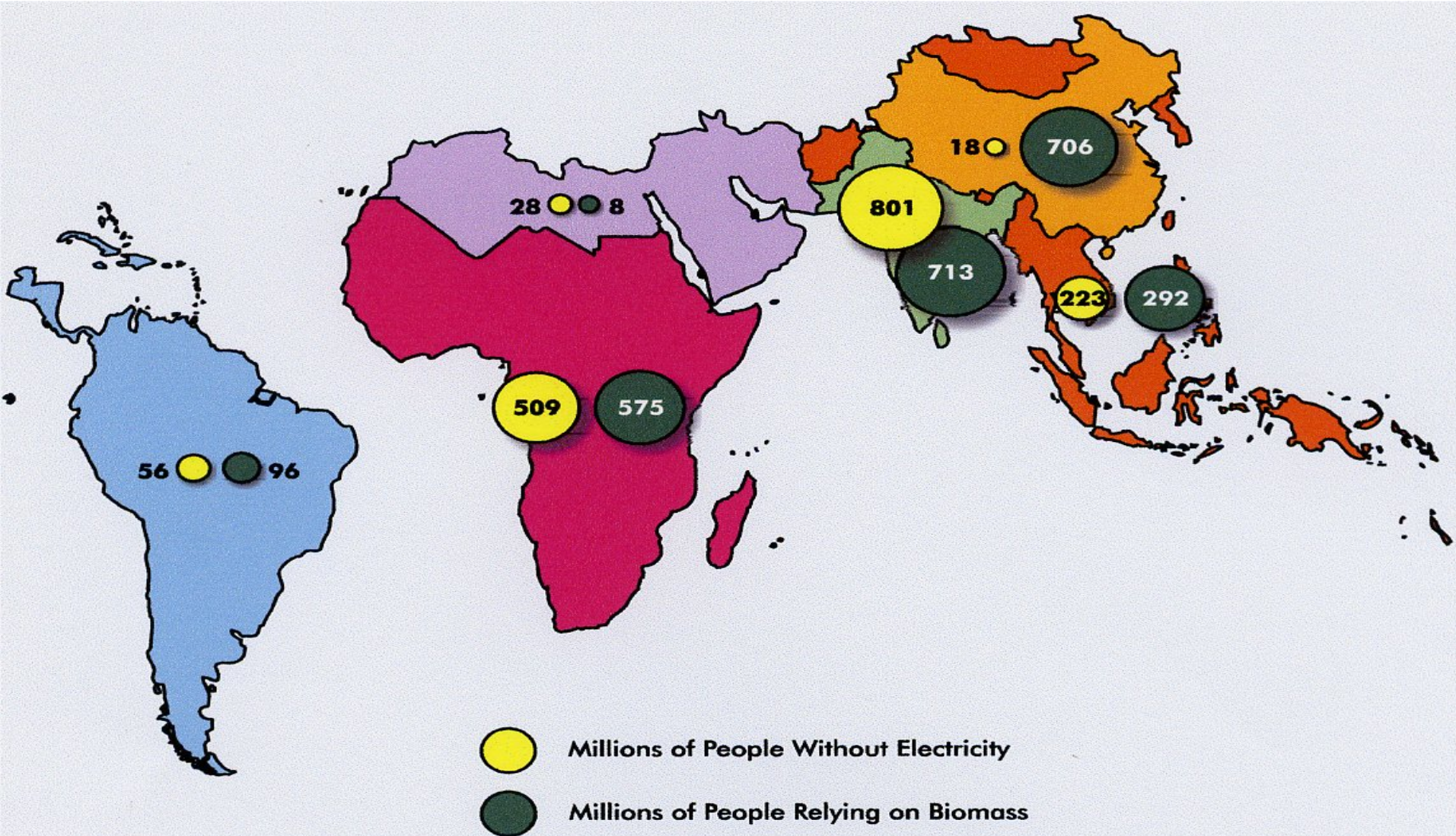


Current situation: observation

- 2 billion human beings do not have access to commercial energy.
 - Their life expectancy: Around 40 years
 - Infant mortality: 15% instead of 0.4%
- 20% of the population consumes 80% of the resources
 - A European consumes 10 times more than an African.
 - An American consumes 5 times more than a Mexican.
- Foreseeable depletion of fossil resources:
 - Nature takes 25 centuries to restore what we consume in one day.
 - Depletion if nothing is changed in the next few centuries
- Climate disturbance



Access to energy - total inequality





Costs and funding requirements (1)

- Supply of 300W to the 2.5 billion people without access to electricity
 - Production resources
 - Network infrastructure
- 120 billion \$ a year for 10 years
 - 1 pizza a week per European family
 - Accessible amounts if developed countries are convinced
- To be compared with the costs associated with the absence of energy
 - Healthcare
 - Education
 - Food



Costs and funding requirements (2) approaches to be found

- Development from developing country resources
 - Independently of the Kyoto protocol
 - Transfer of technology and know-how
- Deduction of the deficit of certain investments
 - Water and electricity infrastructures networks
- International taxation
 - Emission of CO₂
 - Waste



The five players identified (1)

- International institutions
 - UN, IMF, World Bank, OECD, IEA ...
 - Resolutions, loans, verifications, studies
- States
 - Define policies
 - Authorised to negotiate with institutions
- Regions and towns
 - Closer to populations
 - Budget autonomy



The five players identified (2)

- Major companies in the energy/water sector ...
 - Possess the know-how, the technology
 - Investment capacity often higher than that of States
 - Desire to develop on an international level
- Civil society: associations, trade unions, NGOs
 - Closer to needs
 - Able to control, criticise and also support
 - Transparency, governance



Existing tools

- Global compact: UN
 - Groups together companies wishing to have a society approach
- UNDP: UN
 - Development in partnership with companies
- World Bank / IMF
 - Financial capacity
- Green rating for companies
 - Integration of social aspects



But difficulties to be overcome (1)

- International institutions
 - Difficulty in having resolutions applied
 - Lack of power to investigate and control
 - Global Compact is based on the willingness of companies
- States / Regions / Towns
 - Wish to remain in control on their territories
 - Regions are not able to negotiate international loans.
 - Fix electricity prices in a regulatory manner



But difficulties to be overcome (2)

- Companies
 - Need to make money
 - No investment if countries present a risk
 - Fast remuneration of capital
 - Investment late or even absent
- Market
 - Electricity cannot be stored or transported
 - Market with little fluidity
 - Certain aspects not taken into account
 - Waste, GEG, networks ...



Concrete proposals

- World electrification agency
 - Unique representative in the area of energy
 - Could come under the aegis of the UN
 - Role:
 - Mobilisation of the capital needed
 - Project arbitration and guarantees
 - Guarantees provided to companies in exchange for commitments on development and ethics
 - Transfer of know-how for local populations



Concrete proposals (2)

- Fossil resources observatory
 - Resources considered as human heritage
 - International transparency

- Green GDP and green rating
 - Integration of environment and society costs
 - Penalisation of companies by increasing the cost of loans



Concrete proposals (3)

- Original partners
 - Companies in the energy sector
 - States / Regions
 - Companies, shops, craft industries needing electricity: appliance retailers, craft companies, etc.
 - Local NGOs, trade unions, etc.
 - International institutions
 - Droit à l'Énergie structures abroad



Strength and originality of Droit à l'Energie

- 400 organisations, 70 countries: an international network
 - Analysis, criticism as well as support for decisions taken by governments in institutions
 - Improves confidence in projects
- Ongoing, constructive dialogue with companies
 - Partners but without idealisation
- Contribution from academicians and researchers
 - Studies, reports, recommendations
- Presence at the UN
 - Meetings with other NGOs and collaboration
 - Participation in the work of the ECOSOC



DROIT A L'ENERGIE SOS FUTUR

An international organization creating confidence in the area of the governance of access to energy projects which are structuring for countries.

An international label?