



Innovative Financing of Clean Coal in China: A GEF Technology Risk Guarantee?

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About the Nautilus Institute

The Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainable Development is a small policy-oriented research and advocacy NGO based in Berkeley, California. The Institute promotes international cooperation with the goal of realizing secure and ecologically sustainable societies. The staff engages in policy-related analysis of environmental, energy, security, economic, and human rights issues, with an emphasis on the inter-disciplinary, inter-agency, inter-sectoral interface between these issues. Programs embrace both global and regional issues, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region. The Institute produces reports, organizes workshops, briefs policymakers, constructs quantitative models, provides educational and training services, runs three electronic information services, and occasionally engage in hands-on projects. To learn more about us you can visit our web site at: <http://www.nautilus.org>

About GLOCOM

The Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM) of the International University of Japan is an applied academic research institute engaged in the study of information and society. GLOCOM was founded in 1991. GLOCOM's activities are supported by financial contributions from companies, study group membership fees, and research project funds from clients. The International University of Japan itself is a graduate school founded by strong support from the business community. The university's guiding policy is the collaboration between the academic and business communities, and GLOCOM's main purpose is to build a new structure based on a more advanced relationship between these two communities. GLOCOM refers to this as "Intelprise-Enterprise Collaboration." GLOCOM is premised on the belief that modern civilization is poised to enter the third phase of its evolutionary process - "informatization." As an intelprise in the age of informatization, GLOCOM is engaged in various unique activities that go beyond traditional academia. To learn more about GLOCOM visit their website at: <http://www.glocom.ac.jp/>

About the Environmental Energy Technologies Division (EET) of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBL)

The EET performs research and development leading to better energy technologies and to reduction of adverse energy-related environmental impacts. There are a wide variety of research departments and programs within EET including: the Building Technologies Department which develops window, lighting and glazing technologies that save energy and maximize visual and thermal comfort of building occupants; the Energy Analysis Department which studies energy use in the United States and abroad; the Indoor Environment Department which conducts a broad program directed toward greatly reducing the energy used for thermally conditioning and distributing ventilation air in buildings and simultaneously improving indoor air quality (IAQ), thermal comfort and the health and productivity of building occupants; and the Advanced Energy Technologies Department which investigates advanced energy technology focusing on converting and storing energy (batteries and fuel cells), on processes to reduce the environmental impacts of energy technologies (for example, reducing the emissions of air pollutants), on advanced materials to make energy use more efficient, and on biological methods of environmental remediation. To learn more about EET visit their website at: <http://eetd.lbl.gov/>

About the US/China Energy and Environment Technology Center (EETC)

The US/China Energy and Environment Technology Center (EETC) was established in Beijing in 1997. The Center is implemented jointly by the US and Chinese governments, and by Tulane and Tsinghua Universities. The mission of EETC is to nurture trust and goodwill between the US and China on energy issues, to conduct binational training and education regarding technical and financial issues related to promoting clean energy and environmental technology in China, and to support policy development in China to encourage the responsible use of coal. To learn more about EETC visit their website at: <http://www.tulane.edu/~uschina/>

About the US-Japan Foundation (USJF)

The United States-Japan Foundation, incorporated under United States law in 1980, was founded with a grant of \$44.8 million from the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation (now known as the Nippon Foundation). Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa (1899-1995), Chairman of the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation, had the foresight to understand the great importance of the relationship between the United States and Japan to the two countries themselves and to the rest of the world. He thus established the Foundation to improve understanding between our two countries. The United States-Japan Foundation is the only private independent American grantmaking foundation

dedicated to the mutual interests of the American and Japanese people. To learn more about USJF visit their website at: <http://www.us-jf.org/>

About the Center for Global Partnership (CGP)

The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) was established in 1991 to help achieve closer relations between Japan and the United States, and to contribute to a better world through the cooperative efforts of both countries. The idea for CGP originated with the late Mr. Shintaro Abe, former Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Abe first proposed the creation of a Global Partnership Fund in June 1990, while visiting the United States as a special envoy of the Japanese Government. The idea was welcomed by the leaders of both countries. The operation of CGP, which has offices in Tokyo and New York, is financed entirely with the interest from a 50 billion yen endowment (approximately \$450 million) created within The Japan Foundation. To learn more about CGP visit their website at: <http://www.cgp.org/>

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