

# Green Economy in Uzbekistan. Origin and conceptual difference.

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Second edition of the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, proposed in 1997 by experts of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and its third edition of 2006, sensitized countries, regions and enterprises mainly to monitoring relations between a man, nature and employer as the basis for sustainable development governance.

**This trend was called “green economy” (green economics).**

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**At the Economic Forum in February 2009 a fundamentally new idea was put forward for the international community to adopt a Universal Charter of Economic Security, where without diminishing the importance of issues of conservation of the environment the issues of financial support of sustainable development processes were prioritised; it was also suggested to begin the development of the “Risk Atlas” of national economies and economic entities.**

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**Sustainability of oil and gas industry enterprises is a special multidirectional economic category which is characterised by an extensive use of combined political, economic and social management tools aimed at achieving strategic goals of industry operation.**

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*A common **understanding of the concept of state energy security** has not yet been elaborated.*

*In our opinion, in a global sense, energy security means not only prevention of conflicts over energy resources between suppliers and consumers within the group of supplying countries and within the group of consuming countries, but also increasing access to energy resources.*

*Energy security is an integral part of the global security system.*

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## The main principles of energy security are:

1. *Reliability and security of energy supply of economy and population of a country to the full extent and under normal conditions, in the minimally needed volume, in the face of a threat or emergency situations of different nature;*
  2. *Renewability of resources;*
  3. *Diversification of used fuels and energy (economy should not depend excessively on one source of energy);*
  4. *Taking into account requirements of environmental safety (the development of energy must be adjusted to the growing requirements of environmental protection);*
  5. *Prevention of energy waste;*
  6. *Creation of economic conditions (primarily by means of tax and customs measures) that ensure equal benefits from supplying energy to domestic and foreign markets and streamline the structure of exports;*
  7. *Fullest possible use of competitive domestic equipment in all technologic processes and projects.*
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## **1. Economic threats and their consequences:**

- *Critical shortage of investment resources, underfunding of design, construction and installation activities, reconstruction works, as well as technical re-equipment of enterprises of fuel and energy complex and its supporting industries.*
  - *Growth of non-payments and debts for supplied energy.*
  - *Inefficient use of fuel and energy resources. Overspending energy resources as well as funds paid for energy consumption.*
  - *The weakness of economic ties.*
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## ***2. Technical threats and their consequences:***

- *Unacceptably high level of deterioration of equipment.*
  - *Lack of parties responsible for technical condition of facilities and for increasing number of disconnections of customers.*
  - *Destabilisation of energy supply from external sources.*
  - *Destabilisation of gas supply to households and businesses from centralised sources.*
  - *Reducing technical safety of the fuel and energy complex.*
  - *Lack of a developed market of energy sources.*
  - *Reducing the environmental security and natural disasters.*
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### ***3. Managerial and legal threats and their consequences.***

- *Ineffectiveness of energy conservation policy*
  - *Low level of legal groundwork for regulation of natural monopolies*
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***To manage energy security is necessary to ensure:***

- *Monitoring of energy security by indicators;*
  - *Identification of current and anticipated threats to energy security;*
  - *Search for the best ways to overcome the threats;*
  - *Implementation of the adopted measures;*
  - *Analysis of the effectiveness of implemented activities*
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*THANK YOU!*



## ***Indicative list of indicators of energy security of the country (for the oil and gas industry)***

- 1 Population size, in pers.*
- 2 Natural gas production (bcm), and production of petroleum products (thousand tonnes)*
- 3 Natural gas consumption (bcm)*
- 4 Consumption of petroleum products (thousand tonnes)*
- 5 Annual maximum demand for natural gas (bcm)*
- 6 Annual maximum demand for petroleum products (thousand tonnes)*
- 7 Natural gas losses (bcm)*
- 8 The need for energy in thousand tonnes of standard fuel*
- 9 Actual energy consumption in thousand tonnes of standard fuel (oil equivalent)*
- 10 Length of gas transmission networks in kilometres*
- 11 Commissioning of new gas transmission networks*
- 12 Number of fields*
- 13 New fields development*
- 14 Number of accidents*
- 15 Gas transmission networks replaced, in kilometres*
- 16 Savings from upgrading works, mln. soum*
- 17 Savings from undertaken energy conservation measures, mln. soum*

*Indicators can be both quantitative and qualitative. It is also necessary to develop for each indicator, the boundaries of "normal" changes in the indicator in which...*

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