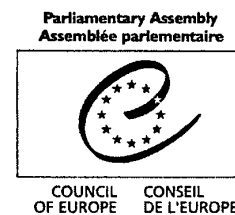


Parliamentary **Assembly**  
**Assemblée** parlementaire



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(Second part)

REPORT

Eleventh sitting

Tuesday 26 April 2005 at 3 p.m.

**ADDENDUM 2**

**Energy**

The following texts were submitted for inclusion in the official report by members who were present in the Chamber but were prevented by lack of time from delivering them.

Mr UMAKHANOV (*Russian Federation*). – The European Union is one of the largest consumers of Russian energy resources and contributing to their active development, the Caspian Sea shelf included, is in its direct interest.

The Russia-EU Energy Dialogue should lead not only to an increase of energy resources output but also to their efficient use in Russia, which would result in more energy resources being exported from Russia to the European Union

To maintain export potential as well as fast economic development, Russia should use its energy resources with greater efficiency.

The Russian enterprises and institutions use energy-saving technologies, which are adapted to Russia and make it possible to implement in the course of a few years energy-saving activities aimed at greater energy efficiency.

The use of energy-saving technologies in Russia could result in US\$1.8 billion or 63 million tonnes of coal equivalent (tce) saved annually, which corresponds to 4% of EU annual consumption. It could take one to three years to implement these activities. The total energy-saving potential of Russia equals 400 million tce energy-saving technologies introduced, which could take ten to fifteen years.

There is a need for Russian energy-saving projects to be financed from different sources including direct loans, bonded debts and tied credit as well as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction loans in accordance with The Kyoto Protocol.

Housing and communal services energy-saving projects are of the greatest importance for Russia today. Kyoto Protocol ratification by Russia means new horizons for different sectors of its economy and energy-saving and efficiency, as well as renewable energy courses and environmentally-friendly energy production are among them. The programme for decentralised co-operation in the area of energy saving and efficiency is yet another step in this direction. The comprehensive character of the task makes decentralisation necessary and regions and municipalities as well as individual enterprises should actively participate in energy saving activities.

There are two aspects of the Kyoto Protocol implementation in its energy saving part – first, energy-saving activities aimed at the introduction of progressive technologies resulted in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction, and second, energy-saving projects payback could be increased as a result of emissions trade. The introduction of energy-saving technologies incentives such as preferential financing, availability of energy efficient technologies and free exchange of technological experience, as well as development of national emissions monitoring system and emissions trade quotas, are of strategic importance.

Mr. KRSTEVSKI (*the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"*) -I welcome the report of Mr. Etherington as analytic, balanced and exhaustive, and it has been prepared for an exceptionally important issue. It is an issue that concerns us all, as well as future generations, and it is of both local and global character. There have been broad discussions on that all over the world, undoubtedly provoked by the changes in the power supply system and the protection of environment.

I fully agree with the assessment that the renewable resources of power supply such as biomass, geothermal springs, hydro, solar energy and wind are the best possible alternatives to replace fossil fuels and without creating problems related to nuclear waste storage.

We as parliamentarians should ask ourselves questions about how to regulate this complex matter within national legislation in order to enable development of renewable sources of energy and to reduce the use of fuels, which endanger the environment. We should be firmly determined to eliminate the environmental risks of different power supply systems, which we in Europe have on many occasions, such as the cases of Chernobyl and oil poured out into the seas and major rivers, had an opportunity to feel them. Standardisation of methods to avoid risks related to production, transport and use of power supply is urgently needed.

Of course, no country can make it on its own, but we need all countries together, including the necessary expert and financial support and assistance for that purpose to less developed countries. If not, incidents in any country shall be a failure of all of us jointly and may have possible repercussions on future generations.

Faced with these problems, we have tried a national plan to identify the problems and to determine what we can do and should do. We have engaged experts in those efforts, from the highest scientific institution, MANY, and NGOs and adopted a National Action Plan, by which we authorised state institutions to prepare economic and other instruments to decrease the greenhouse effect and at the same time to preserve the sustainable developments in the power supply sector. In order to have positive effects on our national economy, we endeavour to develop an optimal use of hydro potential, which according to the projections for the thirty year development, will replace coal with natural gas as a lesser and cheaper pollutant. The option for possible use of nuclear energy is left for 2020.

We are speaking about complex measures and activities, the realisation of which needs to be understood, supported and widely accepted. In that sense, both our role as parliamentarians in the education and popularisation of this issue of strategic character and that of our parliaments are indispensable. We have the responsibility to take continuous and definite engagements before the citizens of Europe.

