

Misija OEBS

Energetska bezbednost je od suštinskog značaja za održivi ekonomski razvoj i stabilnost zemlje. Nemogućnost pristupa energetske resursima izaziva teške privredne poremećaje i političku nestabilnost. U uslovima globalne ekonomije poremećaji se lako prenose i zato je od suštinskog značaja da se trajno obezbede energetske resursi i učini napor da se smanji tzv. energetska siromaštvo koje najviše pogađa zemlje u tranziciji i zemlje trećeg sveta. Problem se može rešavati uvođenjem alternativnih, odnosno obnovljivih izvora energije. Time se u velikoj meri ublažava problem, uz pozitivne efekte pomoći lokalnom privrednom razvoju i smanjenju emisije gasova staklene bašte. Za uspešno iznalaženje rešenja, međutim, neophodna je svest o postojanju problema, politička volja i sposobnost da se rešenje sprovede.

Organizacija za evropsku bezbednost i saradnju (OEBS) okuplja 56 zemalja i u okviru svog mandata u Srbiji od 2001. godine ima zadatak da promoviše i pomogne sveobuhvatni razvoj zemlje, njenu punu demokratizaciju i ekonomsku održivost, kako bi se omogućilo partnerstvo sa susednim zemljama i efikasno uključenje u integracione procese, uz primenu principa održivog razvoja u najširem smislu.

Organizacija za evropsku bezbednost i saradnju - Misija za Srbiju The Organization for Security and Cooperation - Mission to Serbia

Dušan Vasiljević

Direktor sektora za ekonomska pitanja i politiku životne sredine
Director Head of Economic and Environmental Department

Veliki kapaciteti čiste ili obnovljive energije u Srbiji

Large Capacities of Clean or Renewable Energy in Serbia

- Dobri investicioni potencijali Srbije leže u bogatstvu obnovljivim izvorima energije. - Kyoto Protokol usvojen, ali nedostaju zakoni. - Energetski bilans Srbije neodrživ za duži period

- Serbia's good investment potential lies in its wealth of renewable energy sources. - The Kyoto Protocol adopted, but laws still lacking. - Serbia's energy balance unsustainable on a long-term basis

Srbija već niz godina ima energetske deficit koji se povećava, ali bi uz pomoć investicija koje nisu prevelike vrlo brzo mogla da se nađe na listi zemalja koje imaju održivi ekonomski razvoj i energetske kapacitet koji prevazilazi sopstvene potrebe.

Ove ekonomske i materijalne rezerve zemlje leže u alternativnim i obnovljivim izvorima energije, kojima je zemlja veoma bogata.

Koliko energije nedostaje Srbiji?

- Srbija je energetske srednje zavisna zemlja. Godišnja potrošnja svih vrsta energije je manja od proizvodnje, što čini ukupnu zavisnost od oko 40%. Istovremeno, treba imati u vidu da je stepen ekonomskog razvoja još uvek ispod neophodnog za brzo približavanje razvijenim zemljama i da će se potrebe za energijom samo povećavati. Nedopustivo je da Srbija danas troši tri do pet puta više energije po svakom Evru BNP nego zemalje UNECE-a.

Uz loše i zastarele proizvodne tehnologije, stare prenosne energetske sisteme sa velikim gubicima i još uvek niskom cenom energije, dolazimo do toga da je

For a number of years now, Serbia has had an energy deficit, which is growing, but with the help of not too large investments, it could find itself very soon on the list of countries with sustainable economic development and an energy capacity that exceeds its own needs.

These economic and material reserves of the country lie in alternative and renewable energy sources, which the country is very rich in.

How much energy does Serbia lack?

- Serbia is an energy-wise medium-dependent country. The annual consumption of all types of energy is smaller than the production, which makes the total dependence around 40%. At the same time, one should bear in mind the fact that the level of economic development is still below the level that is necessary for speedily drawing closer to developed countries and that the needs for energy will only increase. It is impermissible for Serbia today to consume three to five times more energy per every euro of the GDP than UNECE countries.

With poor and outdated production technologies, old transmission energy systems with large losses and a still



OSCE Mission

Energy security is vital for the sustainable economic development and stability of a country. The inability to access energy resources causes serious economic disturbances and political instability. In conditions of a global economy, disturbances easily spread, precisely why it is of crucial importance to ensure energy resources on a lasting basis and to invest efforts to reduce so-called energy poverty which affects transition and third world countries the most. The problem can be resolved with the introduction of alternative, i.e. renewable energy sources. This would largely mitigate the problem, and would produce the positive effect of assisting local economic development and the reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases. However, what is needed for a successful solution is awareness about the existence of the problem, political will and the ability to implement the solution.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) rallies 56 countries and, within its mandate in Serbia, since 2001 it has had the task of promoting and assisting the country's comprehensive development, its full democratization and economic sustainability. This is to enable partnership relations with neighboring countries and the country's efficient inclusion in processes of integration, with the implementation of the principle of sustainable development in the broadest sense of the word.

energetski bilans zemlje, ovakav kakav jeste, ekonomski neodrživ na duži period. U trenutku kada cena energije bude dostigla komercijalno opravdan, odnosno tržišni nivo, srpska privreda neće moći da bude konkurentna drugim učesnicima na otvorenom, globalnom tržištu. Samo u uslovima zaštićenog, do izvesne mere autističnog tržišta, uz jake državne subvencije koje imaju pre socijalni nego ekonomski karakter, ovakvo stanje je prividno održivo ali dugoročno nije dobro za lokalnu privredu.

U čemu se sastoje energetske rezerve Srbije?

- Povećana energetska efikasnost i upravljanje obnovljivim izvorima energije u Srbiji predstavlja suštinski odgovor i resurs za održivi razvoj zemlje u sledećim godinama. To istovremeno predstavlja i veliki i brzo isplativi investicioni kapacitet Srbije. Misija OEBS-a u Srbiji je taj pristup analizirala i još 2004. godine ga promovisala u programu „3E“ (energija, ekonomija, ekologija). Srbija je bogata prirodnim potencijalima obnovljivih izvora energija i njihovim korišćenjem može da smanji svoju energetsku zavisnost od uglja, nafte i gasa koji su zagađivači atmosfere i okoline, i zameni ih zdravim i čistim izvorima energije. Pri tom, svoju energetsku bezbednost unaprediće stvaranjem sopstvenih kapaciteta upravo kroz obnovljive izvore energije i energetske efikasnost.

Kakvi su potencijali Srbije u obnovljivim izvorima energije?

- Srbija ima dobre investicione potencijale u obnovljivim izvorima energije kao što su sunčeva energija, energija vetra i geotermalna energija ili hidropotencijal malih vodotokova. Možda su najveće rezerve u ogromnim potencijalima biomase i biogasa. Ali, svest o tome još nije dovoljno razvijena, a nema ni dovoljno investicionih sredstava da bi se pokrenuo investicioni ciklus u ovoj oblasti, mada se istovremeno troše velika devizna sredstva za uvoz nedostajuće energije. Srbija je ratifikovala Kyoto Protokol u septembru 2007. godine i time demonstrirala spremnost da sprovodi mere u očuvanju životne okoline. Istovremeno, posao na uređivanju zakonske regulative tek je započet. Ne postoje podsticajne mere, što otežava priliv novih investicija, a administrativna procedura za dobijanje odgovarajućih dozvola neprimereno je duga i često nepotrebno komplikovana.

Kakve mere je preduzela Misija OEBS za Srbiju i Crnu Goru da skrene pažnju vlastima i domaćim i stranim investitorima na ovakve mogućnosti za investiranje?

low energy price, the country's energy balance, as it is now, is economically unsustainable on a long-term basis. Once the price of energy reaches the commercially justified, i.e. market level, the Serbian economy will not be able to be competitive with other participants in the open, global market. It is only in conditions of a protected, and to a certain extent autistic market, with strong state subsidies which are more of a social than an economic nature, that such a situation is seemingly sustainable, but on a long-term basis it is not good for the local economy.

What do Serbia's energy reserves consist of?

- Increased energy efficiency and management of renewal energy sources in Serbia represents the essential answer and the resource for the country's sustainable development in the following year. This would, at the same time, represent Serbia's large investment capacity that would pay off soon. The OSCE Mission to Serbia analyzed this approach and promoted it already in 2004, within the "3E" (energy, economy, ecology) program. Serbia is rich in natural potentials of renewal energy sources and by using them it could reduce its energy dependence on coal, oil and gas, which are air and environment polluters, and to replace them with healthy and clean energy sources. In this sense, it will improve its energy security by creating its own capacities precisely through renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

What are Serbia's potentials in renewable energy sources?

- Serbia has good investment potentials in renewable energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy and geothermal energy or the hydro-potential of small watercourses. The largest reserves perhaps lie in the enormous potential of the biomass and biogas. However, the awareness about this is still not sufficiently developed, and there is an insufficient amount of investment funds to launch an investment cycle in this field, even though, at the same time, large foreign currency funds are being spent on imports of the lacking energy.

Serbia ratified the Kyoto Protocol in September 2007 and it, thus, demonstrated its readiness to implement measures aimed at preserving the environment.

At the same time, the job on drawing up the legislation has just begun. There are no stimulating measures, which is hindering the inflow of new investments, and the administrative procedure for obtaining the necessary permits is inadequately long and often unnecessarily complicated.

Aktivnosti u 2007. godini

- Vladi Srbije je predložena struktura Ministarstva i organizaciona institucionalna šema u oblasti životne sredine, kao i koncept rada samog Ministarstva zaštite životne sredine. Dat je doprinos izradi predloga zakona koji se tiču očuvanja životne okoline.
- Na Kalemegdanskoj tvrđavi u Beogradu od 8. juna do 1. septembra 2007. godine organizovana je izložba Yann Arthus Bertrand „Zemlja izdan svega“ („Earth from above“) kojoj je Misija dala podršku.
- Projekat „Eko turizam u funkciji ekonomskog razvoja“ obuhvatio je tri sela opštine Sokobanja, prve ekološke opštine u centru Srbije.
- Započet je program regionalnog razvoja istočne Srbije i Misija je uzela aktivno učešće kroz podršku Regionalnoj agenciji.
- Na reci Ibar 18. godišnja tradicija raftinga „Fanny rafting“ iskorišćena za promociju i održavanje projekta čišćenja reke Ibar.
- Kroz Y.E.S. program za upoznavanje mladih o sopstvenoj ulozi i značaju sopstvene inicijative u razvoju društva, Do sada je 1.000 mladih učesnika dobilo je Y.E.S. diplome.
- Zajedno sa Obrazovnim centrom u Petnici, podržan je istraživački program za mlade „Energija za budućnost“.
- Podržano je formiranje Udruženje korporativnih direktora Srbije.
- Pružena je pomoć za pokretanje nevladinog veb sajta „EkoForum“ koji objavljuje informacije iz oblasti životne sredine.
- Održana je 4. i 5. juna 2007. godine konferencija „Životna sredina za Evropu: 3. regionalna konferencija i forum mladih – Svetski dan životne sredine“.
- Podržan je istaknuti predstavnik iz Srbije u aktivnosti zaštite životne okoline za učešće na CiO Forumu mladih u Madridu 5. i 6. novembra 2007. godine.
- Izdat je englesko-srpski rečnik alternativne energije.
- Promovisano je izdanje „Trgovina u sektoru usluge“ Međunarodnog trgovinskog centra iz Ženeve.
- Data je pomoć postavljanju ekološkog igrališta za decu u Pančevu i instalirano je javno solarno osvetljenje.
- U opštinama Blace i Lajkovac promovisano očuvanje životne okoline kroz izradu lokalnog ekološkog akcionog plana.
- Nastavljena aktivnost u sedam Biznis inkubatora u Srbiji u upoznavanju novih formi ekonomskog razvoja i otvoren je biznis inkubator centar na beogradskom univerzitetu, na tehničkim fakultetima.
- Podržano izdavanje CD publikacija na srpskom i engleskom „Harmonija kamena“, koja promovise harmoniju muzike i prirode povodom sto godina rođenja Ljubice Marić.
- Podržan prevod i štampanje knjige bivšeg potpredsednik SAD Al Gora „Neprijatna istina“.

Activities in 2007

- A proposal was submitted to the Serbian Government regarding the structure of the Ministry and the organizational and institutional scheme in the environmental sphere, as well as the work concept for the Ministry of Environmental Protection itself. Contribution was provided to the drafting of the laws pertaining to the preservation of the environment.
- Between June 8 and September 1, the exhibition of works by Yann Arthus Bertrand “Earth from above”, which the Mission offered support to, was organized at the Kalemegdan fortress in Belgrade.
- The project “Eco tourism in the function of economic development” encompassed three villages in the municipality of Sokobanja, the first ecological municipality in the center of Serbia.
- The program of the regional development of eastern Serbia was launched and the Mission took active part through its support to the Regional Agency.
- On the Ibar River, the 18th annual rafting tradition “Funny Rafting” was used to promote and support the project of cleaning the Ibar River.
- Through the Y.E.S. program for acquainting young people with their own role and the importance of their own initiative for the development of the society, so far 1,000 young participants have received Y.E.S. certificates.
- Together with the Educational Center in Petnica, the research program for the young, “Energy for the future”, was offered support to.
- Support was also offered to the formation of the Serbian Association of Corporate Directors.
- Assistance was offered to the launching of the non-governmental website “EkoForum” which publishes information concerning the environment.
- The conference “Environment for Europe: the third regional conference and youth forum - World Environment Day” was held on June 4 and 5, 2007.
- Support was offered to Serbia’s prominent representative in environmental protection activities for participating in the CiO Madrid Youth Forum on November 5 and 6, 2007.
- An English-Serbian dictionary of alternative energy was published.
- Promoted was the edition “Trade in the Service Sector” of the International Trade Center in Geneva.
- Assistance was offered to the creation of an ecological playground for children in Pančevo and solar public lighting was installed.
- In the municipalities of Blace and Lajkovac the preservation of the environment was promoted through the drawing up of a local ecological action plan.
- Activities on learning more about new forms of economic development continued within seven business incubators in Serbia and a business incubator center was opened at the Belgrade University, at technical faculties.
- Support was offered to the publishing on the CD “Harmony of Stone” in the Serbian and English languages, promoting the harmony of music and nature, in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ljubica Marić.
- The translation and publishing of the book of former US vice-president, Al Gore, “Unpleasant Truth” was supported.

- Misija OEBS u Beogradu nastoji da pruži podršku Srbiji za održivi ekonomski razvoj. Zbog toga promovise potencijale obnovljive energije u Srbiji i želi da privuče investitore da ulažu u ovu oblast. OEBS – Misija za Srbiju je utvrdila potencijale Srbije u obnovljivim izvorima energije i da bi uticala na domaću stručnu javnost i vlasti da kreira što bolje uslove koji će omogućiti sveža investiciona ulaganja u ovaj sektor. Mi time želimo da podstaknemo razvoj Regionalnog energetskeg tržišta, pri čemu insistiramo i na obnovljivim izvorima energije.

Kakvi konkretni koraci su preduzeti u promovisanju alternativnih izvora energije u Srbiji?

- U Beogradu je od 10. do 12. oktobra 2007. godine održana VI panerovropska konferencija o životnoj sredini pod sloganom „Životna sredina za Evropu“. I ovom prilikom se pokazalo da u Srbiji postoji jak pokret za razvijanje jedinstvenog partnerstva zemalja članica UNECE i vladinih i nevladinih interesnih grupa za unapređenje zaštite životne sredine. Ali, to nije dovoljno. Država mora da kreira okruženje u kome će se interes potencijalnih investitora i potrošača biti jasno definisan. Istovremeno, rad na iznalaženju mogućnosti povoljnijeg finansiranja će svakako potstaci nove investicije, međutim, to mora biti deo državnog strateškog opredeljenja.

www.osce.org

dusan.vasiljevic@osce.org



What measures has the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro taken to draw the attention of the authorities, as well as domestic and foreign investors to such possibilities for investing?

- The OSCE Mission in Belgrade is endeavoring to offer Serbia support for sustainable economic development. For this reason it is promoting the potentials of renewable energy in Serbia and it wishes to attract investors to invest in this field. The OSCE – Mission to Serbia has established Serbia’s potentials in renewable energy sources so as to bear influence on the domestic professional public and the authorities to create as best conditions as possible for enabling fresh investments in this sector. In this manner we wish to stimulate the development of the regional energy market, whereby we also insist on renewable energy sources.

What concrete steps have been taken to promote alternative energy sources in Serbia?

- The Sixth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe” was held in Belgrade from October 10 to 12, 2007. On the occasion, one could see once again that there was a strong movement in Serbia in favor of developing unique partnership between UNECE member countries and government and non-governmental interest groups for the purpose of improving the environment. However, this is not enough. The state must create an environment in which the interest of potential investors and consumers will be clearly defined. At the same time, work on finding possibilities for more favorable financing will quite certainly stimulate new investments. Nevertheless, this must be part of the state’s strategic orientation.

■ Postoji veliki prostor za ulaganje u postojenja za pretvaranje sunčeve u električnu energiju. Intenzitet sunčevog zračenja u Srbiji je među najvećima u Evropi.

■ There is large space for investing in installations that transform solar into electric energy. The intensity of solar radiation in Serbia is among the largest in Europe.

■ Postoje stari podaci koji kazuju na dobre investicione mogućnosti i energiju vetra koja ima intenzitet sličan onom u Nemačkoj, gde se obilato koristi.

■ There are old data indicating good investment possibilities and wind energy whose intensity is similar to that in Germany, where it is widely in use.

■ Registrovani hidropotencijal vodotokova na teritoriji Srbije ukazuje na mogućnost izgradnje 867 malih hidroelektrana. Male elektrane bi uštedele godišnje oko 52 miliona USD.

■ The registered hydro-potential of watercourses on the territory of Serbia points to the possibility of constructing 867 small hydro-electric power plants. Small power plants would save around 52 million USD annually.

■ Srbija predstavlja jedan od najboljih geotermalnih lokacija u Evropi. Postoje i dobri potencijali za iskorišćenje biomase i biogasa.

■ Serbia represents one of the best geothermal locations in Europe. The potentials are also good for the use of biomass and biogas.