21ST OSCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM
"Increasing stability and security: Improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities in the OSCE region"
SECOND PREPARATORY MEETING
16-17April 2013, Kyiv
Session V
Mr. Idrisov, NGO "Little Earth", Tajikistan

EEF.NGO/25/13
17 April 2013

ENGLISH only

Energy saving in Tajikistan

Timur Idrisov, «Little Earth»

Tajikistan's energy facts

- Fall of centralized and heavily subsidized systems of energy and fuel supply together with USSR;
- Energy-intensive industries, agriculture and infrastructures.

Tajikistan’s energy facts

- Energy intensity is 2 times higher then world average.
- In 2008 around 60% of GDP spent on energy;
- Main shortage of electricity during cold season (2,5-3 bln kWh).

Tajikistan’s energy facts

•Mainly hydropower (96%);
•Gas and oil reserves (prove so far) are very limited and not economically feasible;
• Overall coal reserves are estimated to be more then 3 bln ton.

Tajikistan's energy facts

- Electrification rate is around 90%;
- 1 mln people have limited access or no access to electricity;
- In rural areas heavily dependence on biomass.

Where is EE potential

- Old and out of date equipment and infrastructure;
- Lack of data on energy efficiency in building sector, transport or industry;
- Energy demand in buildings (kWh/1 m2) is 3 to 6 times more then EU average.

Where is EE potential

- According to some sources general power losses is 17%;
- Losses in central heating system in capital is around 50%.
- Losses in gas pipelines where 16,6% (2009).

Policy on energy saving

- In 2002 law on Energy saving was adopted. Since not in practice.
- In 2009 presidential order to shift to CFL was adopted. Create problems with utilization and quality standards.

Policy on energy saving

- Projects to reduce power losses in the grid (funded by donors);
- In 2011 state program on efficiency use of hydropower and energy saving was adopted.

What are trends

- Focus on new energy generating units;
- Recently strong emphasis on coal;
- RES (except big HPP) not recognized as serious energy sources by the government;
- Energy saving still not in place in spite all the benefits.

Energy saving challenges

- Energy saving is not a «product». Its rather an opportunity;
- Energy saving is decentralized and requires comprehensive approach;
- Requires participation of many stakeholders;

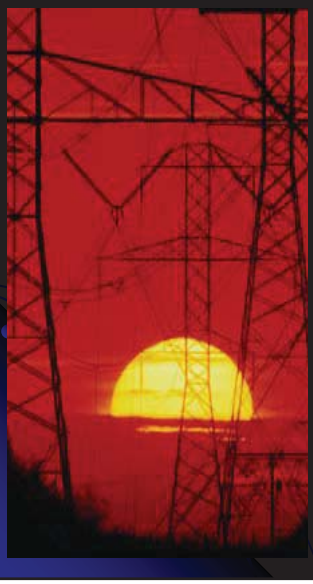
Energy saving challenges

- Legal/institutional framework and political will;
- Low awareness and capacity;
- Lack of initial capital and finance;
- Undeveloped market and services.

Conclusions

- Energy efficiency capacity in Tajikistan is enormous and yet not “harvested”;
- Energy efficiency is a MUST and has to be mid-term priority;
- Energy efficiency requires thinking outside the box;

Conclusions



- Energy efficiency should be supported by a proper mix of instruments;
- Energy efficiency should involved combination of promotion, monitoring and enforcement tools;

Conclusions

- Energy efficiency requires enforcement of the skill base of society;
- Energy efficiency should be supported by knowledge transfer and building of the technological base;

Conclusions

- Energy efficiency policy will never be effective without transparency, democracy-based participation and creative ideas!

Thank you