

OSCE

**Organization for Security and Cooperation in
Europe
and Energy Security**

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56 participating States



...from Vancouver to Vladivostok

Energy is a key issue for OSCE Participating States

- Gathering the main energy producers, consumers ,and transit countries ,
- Strategic geographic situations ,
- Energy is a major key ingredient for a stable , prosperous and secured Europe ,
- Different levels of development –real gaps in energy efficiency situation
- Energy and foreign policy strongly linked

OSCE Strategy Document

adopted at the Maastricht Ministerial Council 2003

High level of energy security requires a:

- **Predictable,**
- **Reliable,**
- **Economically acceptable energy supply**
- **Commercially sound**
- **Environmentally friendly**

OSCE Strategy Document (continued)

- To encourage energy dialogue and efforts to diversify energy supply
- To ensure the safety of energy routes
- To get a more efficient use of energy resources
- To support further development and use of new and renewable sources of energy

Others OSCE Ministerial Decisions

- Brussels 2006: strengthening dialogue on energy security
- Athens December 2009: pending discussions .

The evolving risks and challenges to energy security

- 1. The increasing imbalance at the global level between demand (e.g. from Asia) and supply of hydro-carbon products**
- 2. The continued dominance of fossil fuels in global energy use**
- 3. Increasing dependence on a more limited number of producing countries**
- 4. Converting the world's reserves into available supplies will require massive investments along the entire value added chain estimated 3 trillion used till 2030**

The evolving risks and challenges to energy security

5. **Uncertainty on key parameters and need for a more secure and reliable legal and regulatory framework**
6. **The vulnerability of critical energy infrastructure to terrorism, natural disasters and other threats**
7. **The worrying environmental impact of most forms of energy**
8. **The persistent problem of energy poverty in many countries, including OSCE countries.**

The links between Energy Security and other themes on which the OSCE is active

- Protection of critical infrastructure against terrorism and natural disasters (Vienna workshop in summer 2008 , enlarged format scheduled in 2010)
- Potential disruption of delivery in conflict affected areas ,
- Humanitarian consequences of energy dependence ,
- Environmental security and sustainability
- Governance

Existing “Energy Dialogue/ Energy Cooperation” in the OSCE area

- Energy Charter Treaty
- UNECE
- Energy Community Treaty (EU/South Eastern Europe)
- NATO
- EU-Russian Federation Energy Dialogue
- EU Energy Dialogue with Black Sea/Central Asian Countries (Baku Process)
- Black Sea Economic Cooperation Process
- CEI

Key aspects of energy security subjects to political dialogue within the OSCE area

- Promotion of a broader concept of energy security encompassing all stages of the value added chain and involving countries of origin, transit and destination
- Security of supply and security of demand ,
- Need for a more secure legal and regulatory framework to enable the huge investments required along the value added chain,
- Mediation mechanism to overcome potential energy crisis ,

Key aspects of energy security subject of political dialogue within the OSCE area

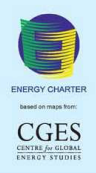
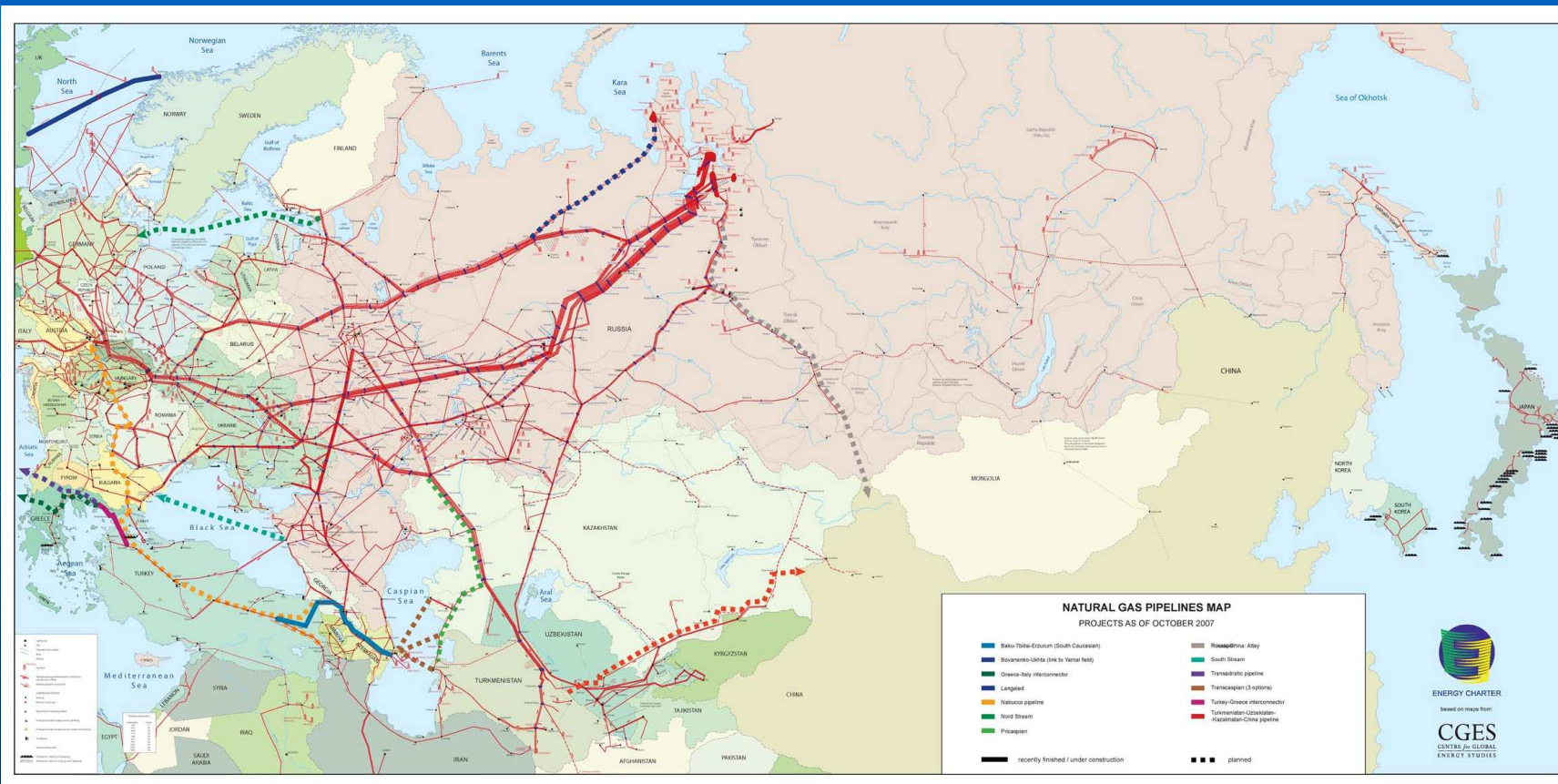
- Diversification of sources of energy and of routes to supply energy
- Energy efficiency and energy conservation to ensure environmental sustainability
- Protection of critical infrastructure against terrorism, natural disasters, along the entire added value chain

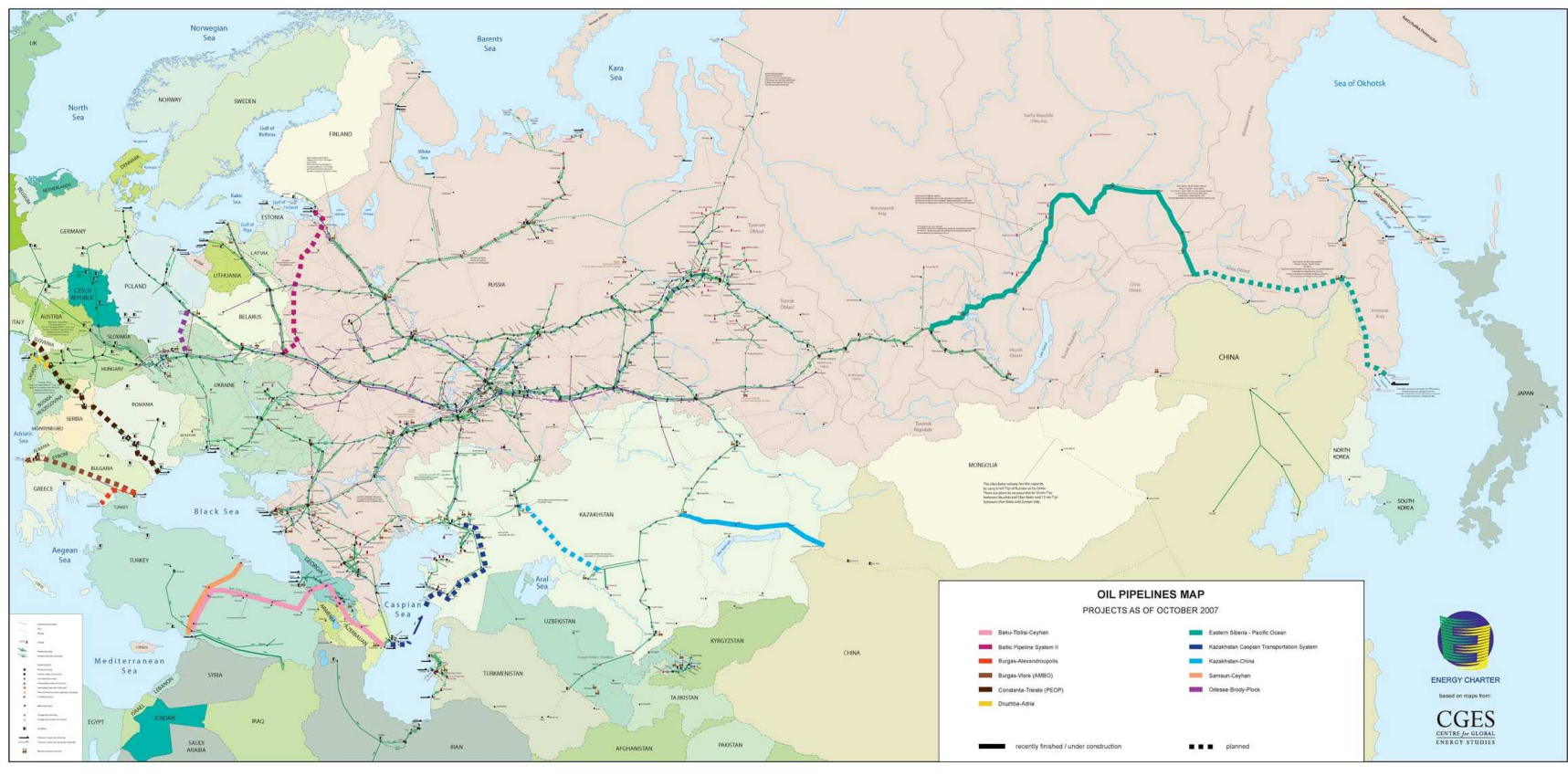
Securing Critical Energy Infrastructure

- Gaining a better understanding of the vulnerabilities of the global energy network
- Coordinated, international process to assess risks to energy infrastructure and sharing of energy infrastructure best practices and expertise
- Full implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and attention to the management of maritime security

New energy routes

- -Baku –Tbilissi-Ceyhan
- -Nabucco,
- Turkey-Greece
- Russian Federation –Germany
- Transcaspian
- Turkmenistan-China
- Turkmenistan-Iran
- Kazakhstan –China
- Russian Federation –Japan, Korea





New challenges

- Development of the nuclear energy ,
- New energy routes ,
- Development of LNG ,
- Development and interconnection of electricity grid
- The water energy nexus
- New energy prices-macro economic consequences
- Reduction of dependence to energy
- Environmental consequences Kyoto - Copenhagen?

One way forward ?

- Energy is a great opportunity to build regional cooperation
- Energy , through the networks, makes countries more and more interdependent
- Energy can be a factor of disturbance but can produce stability

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