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## RESOLUTION

of the first Central Asian conference on  
Renewable Energy  
November 14-16, 2005, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

### Organizers:

Karaganda Ecological Museum NGO, Kazakhstan  
Karaganda State University named after E.A.Buketov, Kazakhstan  
PF Center for Introduction of the New Environmentally Safe Technologies, Kazakhstan

### Co-Organizers:

Renewable Energy Agency, Ukraine  
International Network for Sustainable Energy - Europe (INFORSE-Europe), Denmark

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The main goal of the Conference is to exchange experience on Renewable Energy and to promote wide spread using of Renewable Energy Sources in Central Asia and also to develop legal norms and legislative mechanisms that stimulates development of Renewable Energy and resource-saving technologies.

Participants from Kazakhstan, Denmark, Ukraine, China, USA, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia took part in the Conference.

Officials of state organizations (Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Karaganda Oblast Akimat (local authority) and foreign representatives (Embassy of Chinese People's Republic in Kazakhstan, UNDP GEF, European Commission), nongovernmental and noncommercial organizations, educational and scientific institutions (universities, institutes, academies and schools) also participated in the Conference.

Energy production from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) is developing very fast in the most European countries. In 1995 the share of RES in EU countries was 74.3 billions tons of oil equivalents. It was about 6% of the primary energy sources general consumption. Unlike European countries RES development was very low in Kazakhstan in spite of the fact that using of RES is economically feasible in many regions of the country where potential of Renewable Energy is enough. It is particularly important for remote regions that have no centralized energy supplies.

Development of Renewable Energy in Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries is limited by some negative factors. The main factors are:

- weakness of legal regulations;
- absence of valuable promotional state policy;
- lack of financing of research activities and engineering developments;
- lack of awareness and conservatism of would-be users and producers of RES;
- lack of engineers and scientific specialists able to solve technical-organizational and environmental and economical problems of RES using.



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In the near future the most prospective technologies in Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries could be:

- straw burning boilers for small heating systems (0.1-1 MW) and low-power straw burning boilers (40-100 kW);
- biogas digesters for family and small enterprise farms and also for big cattle and pig farms, poultry farms and food production plants;
- plants for collection and using of biogas from big Municipal Solid Waste landfills and from waste water treatment facilities;
- associated petroleum gas utilization in gas- and oil-production enterprises;
- utilization of methane from coal mines;
- using of wind power – big wind plants and small wind power stations in remote farms and villages;
- using of solar power for heating and electricity;
- using of small hydro plants.

The most prospective strategy at least at the first stage of RES development in Central Asian countries is production of licensed foreign equipment in local industrial enterprises. At the same time local organizations have to develop Renewable Energy technologies and produce their own equipment for home market and for export to the neighbor countries.

Development of Renewable Energy technologies will increase the level of energy safety by means of organizing energy supplies based on local RES and will create a big number of new employments (mostly in remote rural areas). It will also greatly improve environmental situation and will give a push to development of rural economy and mechanical engineering.

The Conference participants think that development of RES is one of the prior directions of energy development in Central Asian countries. They also think it is possible to increase the share of RES to 5% in 10 years under Central Asian conditions.

To hasten development and use of Renewable Energy technologies in Central Asia the Conference suggests:

1. to Central Asian countries to develop National Programs on Renewable Energy according approved international agreements. This should include creation of conditions for development of RES and application of environmentally friend technologies in all economy sectors, especially in the agro industrial complex.
2. to Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan ratification of Kyoto protocol.
3. to the Government of Kazakhstan to create legislative mechanisms in the near future, which will allow to participate in joint implementation projects according Kyoto protocol and will bring additional financing from abroad.
4. to the Government and Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan to take into account existing world experience and experience obtained through already implemented Central Asian projects on Renewable Energy and to develop and accept pack of laws and subordinate documents to stimulate, support and develop RES. Particularly to accept the law “About Renewable Energy Sources” and to develop mechanisms of its realization, which will provide state purchasing of energy from RES at a high price during next 15-20 years, and also to create methods of financial support of the RES applying projects (low interest rates, tax-vacations etc.)



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5. to Central Asian countries' Ministries and Academies of Science to increase financing of scientific-research and demonstration projects on RES and priority financing of development of demonstration equipment samples. To develop network of organizations working on RES.
6. to the Conference organizers to distribute the final documents of the Conference among all interested ministries and state departments of Central Asian countries.
7. to create Data Bank attached to Karaganda Ecological Museum on Scientific-Research Institutes working upon RES development, on leading experts on RES, RES producers, RES users in Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries, and in the future on European and World RES users.
8. to the Conference organizers and participants to increase the level of awareness of population and Central Asian state and administrative authorities about RES projects implemented in Central Asia by means of distribution of information on successful experience of realization of the projects on RES, seminars, trainings and educational programs at universities and other academies. To do this to develop Central Asian popular scientific magazine on Renewable Energy.
9. to continue holding of the Central Asian Conference on Renewable Energy once in two years in Kazakhstan. To hold the second Conference in 2007.

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