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U raskoraku

Energetska efikasnost predstavlja stepen kvalitetnog korišćenja energije, jer svi treba da težimo tome da racionalno trošimo energiju, ne smanjujući kvantitet usluga koje se obezbeđuju pri potrošnji. Energetska efikasnost i obnovljivi izvori energije su stub održivog razvoja, tako da je na neki način postala i politička tema, jer joj svi relevantni politički subjekti u

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Out of step

Energy efficiency refers to the rational use of energy and we should all strive towards rational consumption, without having to reduce the level of services offered through the use of energy. Energy efficiency and renewables are a pillar of sustainable development. In a way, this is also a political topic as all relevant political entities around the globe



svetu posvećuju pažnju na najvišem nivou. Evropska unija je prošle godine dogovorila, po mišljenju relevantnih subjekata, jedan revolucionaran plan. U Akcionom planu o zajedničkoj energetskej politici su istaknuti ciljevi koje sve zemlje EU treba da dostignu do 2020. godine. Ti ciljevi su da se energetska efikasnost do 2020. godine poveća za 20 odsto, da se povećanje udela obnovljivih izvora energije dovede do 20 odsto u ukupnoj potrošnji energije i da se emisija ugljen-dioksida

have devoted their full attention to the issue. Last year, the European Union unveiled a plan termed revolutionary by many. The Action Plan on Energy Efficiency outlines the goals all EU members are to reach by 2020. The aim would be a 20% increase in efficiency by 2020, the increased use of renewables so that they account for 20% of total energy consumption and a 20% cut in gas emissions, which is a must in relation to the 1999 level. Why did the EU set these new

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smanji za 20 odsto, što je obavezujuće u odnosu na referentni nivo iz 1990. godine. Zašto je Evropska komisija ustanovila ove ciljeve? Zato što je njena uvozna zavisnost velika i u vreme kad je usvojen ugovor ona je iznosila 50 odsto, a trend rasta pokazuje da će dostići 70 odsto do 2020. godine. Deo sporazuma obuhvata i obnovljiva goriva. Do 2020. godine se predviđa da njihovo obavezno učešće u ukupnim izvori-

goals? Because there is too much reliance on energy imports. At the time the agreement got the go-ahead, it stood at 50%, and the upturn shows it will hit 70% by 2020. Another target of the agreement is powering 10% of road transport with biofuels by 2020. All countries adopted action plans in a move to improve energy efficiency by 9%. Adopting the plans was not an easy task as only 12 countries did so

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ma energije bude deset odsto. Sve zemlje su donele akcione planove da do 2016. godine povećaju energetska efikasnost za devet odsto. Pri tome nije bilo lako doneti te akcione planove, jer je samo 12 zemalja to uradilo do kraja prošle godine. Osnovni politički aspekti ovog ugovora su da se definišu energetske performanse za proizvode, zgrade i usluge, te da se poveća efikasnost postojećih i novih kapaciteta. Finansijski podsticaji moraju da budu izraženi i da se uvedu različiti modeli finansiranja.

U Srbiji nije toliko problem ukupna potrošnja energije, gde smo, uslovno rečeno, ispod evropskog proseka, koliko je problem energetska intenzitet. Odnos potrošnje primarne energije prema BDP-u je 2000. godine iznosio 1,03, a 2003. godine je bio 0,8, dok bi ove godine trebalo da bude 0,58. Očit je trend uspona, no to još je sporo i nedovoljno. Stoga bi sve strukture države, počev od državnog, do regionalnog i nivoa opština i sektora industrije trebalo da u skladu sa svojim mogućnostima daju doprinos da se situacija poboljša. ✕

by the end of 2007. The basic political aspects of the agreement are to set energy performance requirements for a wide range of products, buildings and services and improving the efficiency of both new and existing generating capacity. At the same time, financing incentives and different financing models are required.

Total energy consumption is not a problem in Serbia as is energy intensity. Basically the use of energy in our country is below the European average. In 2000, the ratio of energy to GDP was running at 1.03%, as opposed to 0.8% in 2003. This year it's supposed to stand at 0.58%. Although slow and insufficient, the upturn is quite apparent. Therefore, all structures in the country, starting from state to regional and municipal levels and the industry sectors, should be called upon to take measures to help improve the situation. ✕