



**CAREC Business Development Forum
Panel Session IV: Energy**

**11:30 AM – 12:45 PM, 30 July 2010
Sheraton Hotel, Urumqi, PRC**

AGENDA

Moderator: Mr. Pil-Bae Song, Director, Energy and Natural Resources Division, Central and West Asia Department, ADB

- 11:30 – 11:45 International Financial Institutions Role in facilitating investments in the energy sector**
Bayanjargal Byambasaikhan, Energy Specialist, ADB
- 11:45 – 12:00 Government's perspectives on attracting private sector investment in the energy sector (Kazakhstan)**
Anatolyi Shkarupa, Deputy Chairman, Agency for Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- 12:00 – 12:15 Investing in Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency (PRC)**
Zheng Qiyu, Vice President of China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group (CECEP).
- 12:15 – 12:30 Investment opportunities (Mongolia)**
Dorjsuren Purevbayar, Energy Authority of Mongolia
- 12:30 – 12:45 Open Discussion and Summary Remarks**

Summary

Central Asia region has uneven distribution of energy resources and market demands. Energy is an essential input to commercial and industrial prosperity of the region. Energy security and economic growth are interwoven, so energy and development policies should be addressed in an integrated way. Businesses of every size across all sectors depend on reliable energy service. Thus energy security for businesses means confidence in its continued access to reliable and affordable energy.

Secure and reliable energy supply and infrastructure directly impacts competitiveness and productivity as it is directly linked to the feasibility and costs of doing business. Energy security is a vital not only for day-to-day operations, but also for long-term investment. Reliable infrastructure and transfer systems, such as electricity transmission networks and gas pipeline networks are indispensable to private sector development.

Sound government policies and regulations are critical to attracting investment. Governments should establish stable, long-term energy policy, recognizing the need for open, competitive markets supported by reliable legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks to encourage investment and innovation in the energy sector.

Private sector plays a key role in energy security. It provides significant investment and produces, transports and distributes energy to end users, and is a significant energy user itself. Business' ability to generate growth and its associated benefits (basic infrastructure development, job creation, technology transfer, sustainable development and in some cases regional benefits) depends on access to reliable, affordable energy. Business provides solutions to energy security challenges through research and development of new energy and efficient technologies and subsequent commercialization, deployment and transfer. Business operates most effectively to meet demand in open, competitive markets. This is true not only in local markets driven by individual consumers, but also in today's increasingly global energy markets.

Business exploration for energy supplies, energy efficiency and conservation measures are all important contributions to balancing future energy supply and demand. Technology innovation can also assist with adapting technologies for specific local or regional conditions. New technologies will continue to improve performance, especially when tailored for specific local or regional conditions. In order to develop these new technologies, significant investment and enabling framework conditions are needed to incentivize private sector and promote clean and more efficient technologies.