

#NordBaltEnergy

FUTURE OUTLOOK, FUTURE THREATS

“Energy security via certified energy flows and commodity chains” by

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19/04/2017

International Conference
**NORDIC-BALTIC
ENERGY PERSPECTIVES –
CLIMATE CHANGE,
ENERGY SECURITY AND
EXPORTABILITY OF
ENERGY SOLUTIONS**

The geography of hydrocarbons expose 'Petrostates' to environmental problems and violent regimes

- Oil and gas (uranium) production in points and transport in corridors (e.g. pipelines) -> exposes to:
 - Weak social and environmental responsibilities along commodity chains
 - Leakage of carbon, landscapes of inequality (extremely rich/poor), leap-frog development
 - Regimes that resort to violence
 - 'Geography of holes and bottlenecks' encourage to take over points of production and transport corridors

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Certificates – messengers of peace?

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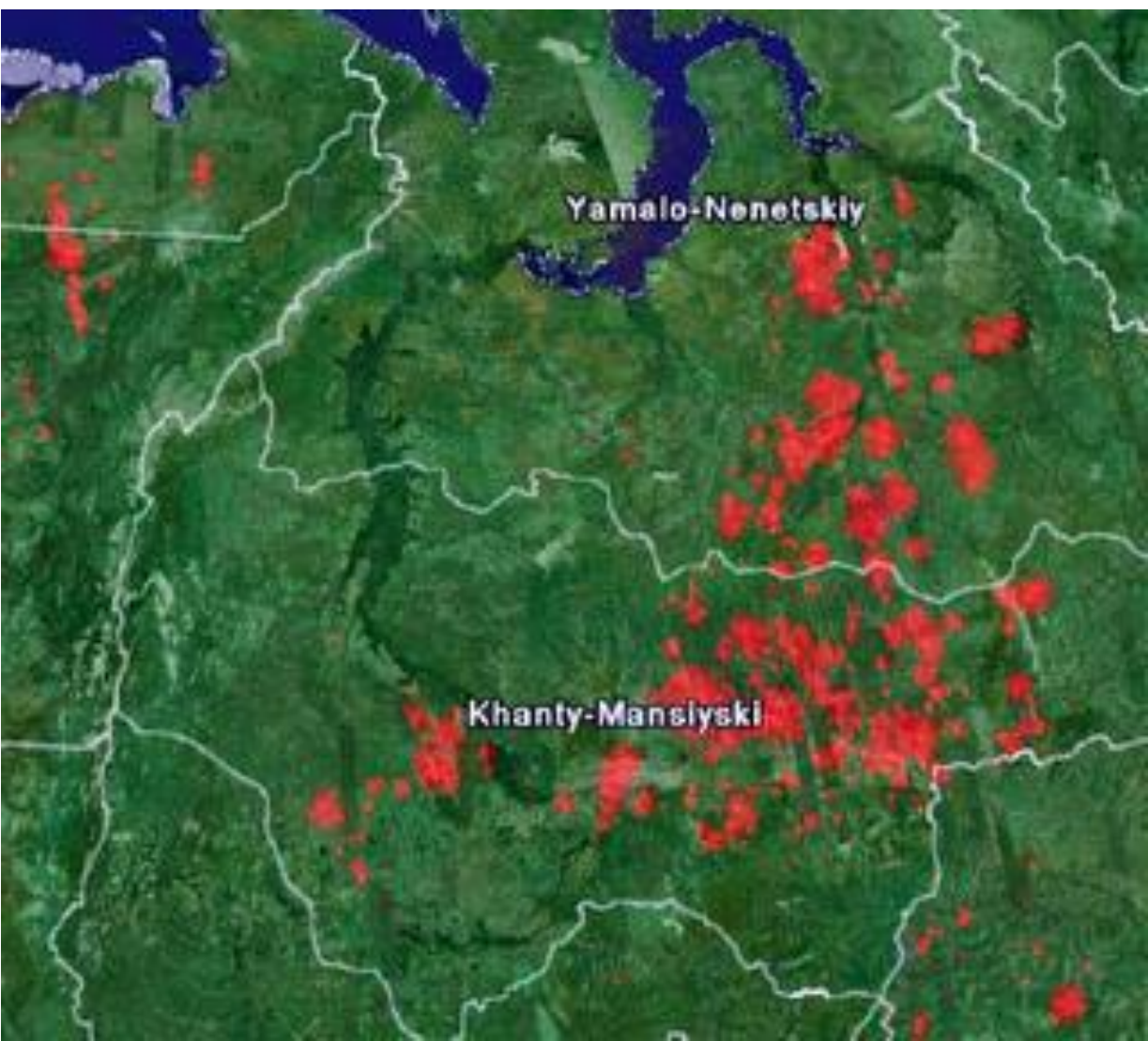
- Territorial production (e.g. forestry) affects large areas and intertwines with communities
 - Pressure from the grass-root level to recon social and env problems in policy-making
 - Promotes conflict resolution and responsible practices
- CSR certificates developed in territorial production
 - Eco certificates in agriculture and forestry
- No (non-renewable) energy certificates, but
 - Supply chain certificates to combat ‘blood diamonds / metals’

Russian hydrocarbons & 'leakage of carbon'

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- During 1990's 26.000 oil spills / year; 2000's 20.000
- Produces ca. 13 % of global oil, but ½ of oil spills
- 1 % of production – 5 million tonnes – is released into the environment (old pipelines + no sanctions)
- 20 – 35 bcm of associated petroleum gas (ca. 10 % EU's consumption) is flared in oil production;
- ¼ of global APG flaring (ca. 0,5 % of global GHG emissions)
- Black carbon (particles, 'soot') emitted from Russian APG flaring accounts for up to ¼ of Arctic climate forcing (warming)



(Energy) security via corporate social responsibility certificates

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- Societal effects along the whole energy commodity / supply chain must be unfolded -> promotes **our** (energy) security
- We – the biggest consumers of Russian energy – are also responsible -> it is in our interest to develop CSR practices in the international energy sector
- BP, E.On etc. are not able to push this (history shows), but the Energy Union might be (if common will) -> via certified flows
- Narrow social responsibility (workers, charity etc.) takes place in the Russian energy sector
- Wide social (communities' ability to 'plan') and environmental (health, energy efficiency, global emissions) responsibility not