Energy resources define the current and future state of the world economy. Now is a very important period for civilization as the world’s population is approaching 8 billion. The volume of global GDP at purchasing power parity is about $85 trillion. Against this backdrop, conventional technologies are facing challenges associated with the exhaustibility of resources. Fundamentally new approaches to energy are becoming more and more relevant, but it takes time to solve the problems of capital intensity, efficiency growth and environmental sustainability in large-scale applications. The key economic and financial attraction poles involve actively developing China, India and other countries. The global economic landscape is undergoing significant changes and requires joint efforts to definitely reach a positive dynamics of development.

In this context, it is important to consider the following aspects. First, the role of oil, gas and coal will remain the weightiest part in the world energy mix until 2030. However, the share of other sources will gradually increase. Second, the stability of the energy sector should be ensured through constructive co-operation. It is very important not to oppose oil and gas to other energy sources, but to seek common ground and effective models for co-operation. Third, the technological progress is facing new challenges. In the oil sector, this is due to the end of the period of easily recoverable oil. In the gas sector it is production cost and the need to increase efficiency. In the nuclear sector it is environmental safety; and in the biofuel sector there are problems of food supply.

There should not be any confrontation in this matter. Moreover, the sectors can actively exchange their innovations, knowledge and approaches. Kazakhstan, as a country recognized among the fastest growing countries in the world and included in the world’s Top 15 by oil reserves, is aware of its increasing responsibility in addressing these and other issues. Our strategic line implies active co-operation with the global business and scientific community.

Along with conventional sources of energy, Kazakhstan takes measures to create a pool of “green economy.” However, the development options for alternative energy are considered in terms of the features of other sectors of the economy. Among other things, this implies the improvement of energy efficiency measures, the development of conventional energy sources to the “green” level, and the use of effective approaches in terms of renewable energy sources.

The results of such activity may be presented at EXPO 2017, which will be held in our capital, the city of Astana, under the motto “Future Energy” and where Kazakhstan intends to demonstrate the potential of its own and joint developments across the entire complex of the energy sector. The global “dialogue of friendship” between green and conventional energy proves to be organic in the context of development of the whole energy space of the world. Such transnational pragmatism appears to be a necessary attribute of the future energy. I am confident that our joint work and the power of partnership will allow us to achieve all desired goals.