

ENERGETSKA BEZBEDNOST SEKTORA PRIRODNOG GASA SRBIJE

ENERGY SECURITY OF SERBIAN NATURAL GAS SECTOR

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U prve dve decenije 21. veka obezbeđivanje sigurnosti snabdevanja prirodnim gasom domaćeg tržišta bio je jedan od prioriteta razvoja energetike Srbije. Istovremeno, aspekt sigurnog snabdevanja bio je neizostavni deo slagalice stvaranja energetske bezbednosti. Izražena uvozna zavisnost je dominantna karakteristika sektora prirodnog gasa, tačnije, Republika Srbija je snažno zavisna od ruskog gasa, sa više od 80% uvezenih količina gasa, a do pre dve godine snabdevala se isključivo kroz jednu interkonekciju. U radu se razmatra aktuelna situacija u sektoru prirodnog gasa, razlika u odnosu na ranije periode i potencijalni trend procene sigurnosti snabdevanja Srbije prirodnim gasom, kao i ranjivost ovog sektora na prekide u međunarodnim lancima snabdevanja. Kroz rad je izvršena analiza energetske bezbednosti sektora prirodnog gasa primenom indeksa N-1, indeksa IDUPS i parametra razvoja infrastrukture sektora. Ova tri parametra opisuju raspoloživost sistema u tehničkom smislu, diversifikaciju izvora i pravaca snabdevanja, kao i stepen strukturnog razvoja u poređenju sa predviđenim strateškim planovima razvoja, respektivno. U ovom radu je predstavljena i nova metodologija za utvrđivanje uticaja spremnosti sistema i broja izvora i pravaca snabdevanja, kao i njihove međusobne interakcije, na sigurnost snabdevanja, a u krajnjoj liniji i na energetska bezbednost Republike Srbije.

Ključne reči: N-1, IDUPS, energetska bezbednost, sigurnost snabdevanja

In the first two decades of the 21st century, ensuring the security of the supply of natural gas to the domestic market was one of the priorities of the development of the Serbian energy sector. At the same time, the aspect of secure supply was an indispensable part of the puzzle of creating energy security. Pronounced import dependence is a dominant feature of the natural gas sector, more precisely, the Republic of Serbia is strongly dependent on Russian gas, with more than 80% of imported gas volumes, and until two years ago, it was exclusively supplied through one interconnection. The paper discusses the current situation in the natural gas sector, the difference compared to earlier periods and the potential trend of assessing the security of natural gas supply to Serbia, as well as its vulnerability to interruptions in international supply chains. Through the paper, an analysis of the energy security of the natural gas sector assessed by the N-1 index, IDUPS and the parameter of infrastructure development of the sector was carried out. These three parameters describe the availability of the system in a technical sense, the diversification of sources and directions of supply, as well as the degree of structural development, compared to the foreseen strategic development plans, respectively. This paper also presents a new methodology for determining the impact of system readiness and the number of sources and directions of supply, as well as their mutual interaction, on the security of supply, and ultimately on the energy security of the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: N-1, IDUPS, security of supply, energy security

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