The Symposium

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

March 24—26, 1981, Bucharest

The symposium was organized by the Romanian Marketing Association in cooperation with the Ministry of Mines Oil and Geology, the Ministry of Electric Power, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Academy of Economic Studies- the Laboratory of Energy Conservation Economy, the Association of International Law and International Relations and other institutions of prestige.

The four sections of the symposium were entitled: energy conservation in energy transformation processes; energy conservation in final consumption processes; socio-economic problems of energy conservation; energy problems in international relations.

The symposium also occasioned two round table meetings; energy conservation in industry and energy in international relations.

The subjects of the symposium have aroused great interest among the academic staff, specialists in energetics, economists, lawyers, etc. outstanding people both from the country and abroad, from universities, research and design institutes, technological engineering institutes, industrial enterprises, etc. concerned with the problems of energy conservation.

The objectives pursued by the organizers of the symposium were:

— the reviewing of the new research in the field of energy conservation which can lead to feasible measures;

— the identification of the fields, especially priority ones, in which energy conservation actions can efficiently be applied both for short and long term periods;

— the organization of an exchange of ideas, and of experience among scientists in various countries who devote their work to energy conservation;

— the outlining of the role bi-and-multilateral cooperation among states can play in the field of energy in general and of energy conservation in particular.

Worth mentioning among the proposals made by the participants in this scientific events are:

— the annual organization, on a regular basis, of scientific events with an international participation devoted to problems of energy and energy conservation respectively;

— the organization of summer courses on energy in general and on energy conservation in particular, on a technical, economic and social subject-matter, courses intended for engineers and economists coming from developing and even developed countries who are expressing their obvious interest.

Through these courses, a curriculum on energy conservation can be covered, education, a new behaviour in the field of energy consumption being also provided to students;

— the need of printing a course comprising the technical, economic and social aspects of energy conservation which can be distributed both in Romania and in other countries.

In the four sections of the symposium over 50 scientific papers were presented on themes regarding energy conservation, namely: concepts, forecast and management of energy conservation, co-generation, total energy, the MHD method, lighting, heating and air conditioning in buildings, transport, agriculture, efficiency, economic growth, the price of energy and the consumer's behaviour, new trends in the investment policy, the growth-development of energetic product and level, value analysis, marketing, the role of international organizations in such actions of cooperation, financial and juridical aspects, etc.

The round table on "Energy conservation in industry" discussed the possibilities of reducing energy consumption both in the field of common industrial consumers and in that specific to various industrial technologies (metallurgy, chemistry, machine-building, light industry, etc.).

The round table on the theme "Energy in international relations" discussed problems in connection with national energy programmes, a new international energy order, the impact of energy on the dynamics of international relations, the overall economic dimension of the problems of energy, incidence in the field of international law regulations.

The foreign guests who presented reports came from the U.S.A. (dr. James G. Abert and prof. dr. H.N. McCarl); Canada (prof. dr. C. Dennis Anderson); Holland (Willem van Gool); Frederic Roming (the Energy Division), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) and Imre Kovács (Hungary) .

Worth mentioning is the participation in the round table "Energy in international relations" of three specialists from the U.S.A., namely dr. Edward Allen, dr. Howard Ross (the Energy Department) and prof. dr. F. Patrick Butler.

Prof. dr. G. Preda