



★ Non-commercial partnership
Global Energy

newsletter
N°3 (2011)

Dear Friends,

The Global Energy Prize's busiest period of the year is now over. For the ninth time the Russian President awarded the world's most outstanding scientists with this prestigious international Prize. This time the laureates were Phillip Rutberg (Russia) and Arthur Rosenfeld (USA).

Following tradition, The Global Energy Prize Awards Ceremony and the Laureates' week took place during the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum. Right before the Awards Ceremony a session called "New Ways of Achieving Energy Security" took place with the participation of the Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, the world's leading scientists and heads of the major energy corporations. This year the discussion was dedicated to the investment climate in Russia.

The Laureates' week was full of events of which you can find out all about in this newsletter. There were the Energy of Thought workshop, awarding the winners of the Energy of Word competition and many others.

It's important for us to know that our efforts are helping to enhance the image of Russian science in the world and to get young talent involved in academic research.

The Global Energy Prize Team



***Energy efficiency and charity:
the 2011 Laureates have
shared their plans
on using the prize money***
Page 5

***Phillip Rutberg and Arthur
Rosenfeld met the FGC
UES top managers and
examined the Central
Substation
in St. Petersburg***
Page 12



***Succession of
generations: The
great scientist
emphasised
the role of youth
in Russian science.***
Page 9

Global Energy Prize Awards Ceremony 2011

One of the key events for the international energy community, the Global Energy Prize Award ceremony took place on June 17, 2011. The Laureates received their award from the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, in the presence of 350 high profile guests: outstanding scientists, Russian VIPs and representatives of the world's major energy corporations. The ceremony was also attended by the US ambassador John Beyrle.

This year the International Award Committee decided to give the prize to the Russian academician Dr. Phillip Rutberg and Professor of UC Berkeley Dr. Arthur Rosenfeld (USA). During the ceremony President Medvedev emphasised that 'awarding the Prize is the acknowledgement of the unparalleled contribution to science and to the overall understanding of the planet's energy challenges'.

The Global Energy Prize awards over US\$1m each year, and thus far has been granted to 24 scientists from around the globe, including past Laureates from the US, Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Iceland, Russia, and Japan. This year we have received 253 applications from 48 countries, with the main research topics being new methods for energy transformation, renewable energy sources, energy efficient production and energy exploration and transportation.



Speech at the Global Energy Prize Awards Ceremony **PRESIDENT OF RUSSIA DMITRY MEDVEDEV:**



Good afternoon, colleagues, laureates, friends,

This is not the first time I am participating in a ceremony for presenting this important and prestigious award, the Global Energy Prize. Indeed, we are already holding this ceremony for the ninth time. This year, about 253 scientists were nominated, and 1,600 scientists from 48 nations participated in the process. That means this prize is quite representative and its conferment recognises exceptional contribution to science and the overall understanding of energy problems on our planet.

The prize's increasing prestige is largely tied to increasing attention toward energy efficiency (both of today's laureates demonstrate this) – in other words, the future of energy. As we just heard, both laureates have enormous merits. I will say just a few more words about them. Naturally, I would like first of all to congratulate them on receiving these prizes.

I will begin with Philipp Rutberg. If what I was told is correct, his path into science was not direct. Mr Rutberg is a law graduate who then completed coursework at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (nowadays, it's usually the opposite: first people complete their studies at polytechnic institutes, and then they become attorneys; but in

this regard, you have the right background). He subsequently became a specialist in the field of electrophysics. Mr Rutberg achieved outstanding results in his research, and as we know, the plasmatron he created allows us to process particularly toxic and harmful organic waste, turning it into synthetic fuel.

I also welcome our American colleague, Dr Arthur Rosenfeld, to Russia. Now, your collection of scientific awards – and there are many – will include the Global Energy Prize certificate. Dr Rosenfeld is truly regarded as a guru in energy efficiency. He is the creator of new construction solutions, as we were just shown, and the production of low-cost consumer devices. But Dr Rosenfeld also participated in shaping government policy (which, in my view, always distinguishes an inquisitive mind and a desire to help one's nation) in the work he did at the United States Department of Energy.

It is very interesting that both of today's laureates were nominated for their achievements in energy efficiency. I think this shows that energy efficiency is turning into one of the key areas of energy development worldwide. I feel this is a good thing.

I once again sincerely congratulate our winners and wish them health and every success. Now, it will be a real pleasure for me to participate in this ceremony.



Arthur Rosenfeld:
'I'm planning to share my prize money between three US charities. Part of the money will be used for projects aimed at improving domestic cooling systems. I would also like to support one of the projects at Harvard University.'

The Global Energy Prize 2011 was awarded to the Russian academician Dr. Phillip Rutberg and Professor of UC Berkeley Dr. Arthur Rosenfeld (USA).

The International Award Committee recognised Dr. Rutberg for his fundamental research and developing plasma technology which can be used to create energy from waste materials. On the basis of Dr. Rutberg's research in the field of low-temperature plasma the technology and the equipment for processing domestic waste were created which have minimum hazardous emissions and allow to use renewable energy sources.

Phillip Rutberg is the founder of a new direction in physics. Scientists believe that his powerful plasma generators are the future of the world's energy and that they will replace nuclear and organic sources of energy and will compete with oil, the leading fuel in the world.

Dr. Rutberg comments:

'Today we are facing a number of global issues and one of them is pollution in the World's Ocean. Over the last few decades a large amount of waste has accumulated in the World's Ocean. Of course this waste is gradually decomposing, but it can take hundreds of years before it stops polluting the environment. If we process this waste using plasma technologies, we'll get a massive amount of energy.'

Dr. Arthur Rosenfeld was awarded for his contribution to the development of

the energy efficiency sector. He believes it's very important to promote the idea of energy saving everywhere in the world, including Russia. According to Dr. Rosenfeld, the US has already started implementing special tariff plans which allow reducing energy consumption by up to 20%.

Over the last 30 years Dr. Rosenfeld has been working on finding the ways to reduce energy consumption and has made a great contribution to energy saving initiatives in California.

"Today we know a number of effective ways to generate energy, however 80% of it is still being produced by nuclear power stations," says Phillip Rutberg. "Therefore a lot of attention should be paid to security at nuclear reactors. Of course highly effective security systems increase the price of running a station, but these extra expenses are well worth it".

Nobuo Tanaka, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency and a member of The Global Energy Prize International Award Committee says at the moment the agency is developing a 'new nuclear scenario', which will be ready by November 2012. 'Our research shows that a 10% decrease in the nuclear energy consumption will mean we will have to extract five times as much coal', commented the expert.

The two Laureates have received an equal share of 33 million roubles (approx. US\$1.17m).

Phillip Rutberg:
'My prize money will be partly used to support young scientists working at the Skolkovo energy cluster. However, the majority of it will be spent on my scientific projects as high-quality research requires modern expensive equipment'.



Laureates 2011

Phillip Rutberg is a famous electrophysist and energy scientist who created a new direction in physics and technology for dense low-temperature plasma, and also developed innovative high power plasma systems: powerful stationary three-phase AC plasma torches and pulse plasma generators which have a gigawatt range at the maximum settings in international practice. Dr. Rutberg created and developed two-stage plasma-chemical technologies for utilisation and disposal of waste (including highly toxic one) as well as for production of syngas and hydrogen from carbon and other organic substances in order to produce clean renewable energy and liquid fuels.

Phillip Rutberg ensured the leadership of Russian scientists in plasma technologies, which lead to a significant decrease in the amount of hazardous emissions released into the atmosphere. Phillip Rutberg is known for his work dedicated to creating energy from city garbage. The scientist believes that along with plasma chemistry and plasma metallurgy, the plasma torch, a gas discharge device for obtaining low-temperature plasma, could increasingly be in demand to solve global energy problems, and to settle the problem of waste in large cities.

Scientific work:

- ★ Finding and studying diffusion and contracted modes of multiphase arc burning in gas streams;
- ★ Creation of different types of dense plasma generators and systems feed systems for them;
- ★ Creation of innovative powerful plasma generators with the maximum settings available in international practice suitable for work in stationary and short-term modes;
- ★ Plasma chemistry methods of gasification and pyrolysis of organic containing substances and waste;
- ★ 8 monographs and 30 patents, over 400 publications.



Phillip
Rutberg
(Russia)

Laureate of the
Global Energy
Prize 2011

INTERVIEWING THE LAUREATE

What is the practical meaning of your discovery?

Based on the fundamental studies in the field of dense low-temperature plasma we managed to develop technologies and create equipment for the disposal of different types of waste containing organic substances for the production of syngas (a mixture of carbonic oxide and hydrogen), which may be used for obtaining electric and heat power, hydrogen and synthetic liquid fuels. It is worth mentioning that the technology presupposes the use of renewable sources and is environmentally friendly causing minimum hazardous emissions.

Does your discovery have any “every-day” uses?

Disposal of garbage dumps or cleaning territories from woodworking waste along with production of electricity and heat – all this is quite noticeable. For example, with the help of the technology, a town with population around 30,000 people will be able to fully meet the demand in heating and partially meet the demand in electricity, by using domestic waste as a power source.

Have there been any changes in the approach to science in this country?

It takes quite a long time to realize that no innovations nor an innovative economy are possible without development of science. Society has come to understand that this country will fall behind more highly developed and developing countries, without scientific development.

How do you find the work of the Global Energy Partnership?

I estimate it is exceedingly useful, indispensable for increasing the reputation of scientific

surveys, as well as obtaining new practical results. The high reputation of the International Award Committee, of course, benefits the international reputation of this prize.

Can the Global Energy Prize be motivational for young scientists?

Without doubt, especially considering its support to young scientists.

What do we need to do to make the youth in this country think of the science as a potential field of endeavour?

We must change public opinion about science, stop the flow of mock-scientific propaganda by TV in press. We must promote real science. We need to raise the wealth level of people involved in science and provide the research centers with modern R&D equipment.

2011 Laureates

Arthur H. Rosenfeld is an outstanding scientist, famous for innovative scientific and technological developments in the field of energy saving buildings construction, developments created by he and his colleagues in Lawrence Berkley National Laboratory (LBNL). Many Rosenfeld's developments made their way from the concept to prototype, production and marketing.

Working in the California Energy Commission A. Rosenfeld gave special attention to research and development in the field of energy efficiency, dynamic formation of electricity prices.

Mr Rosenfeld's developments in the area of energy efficiency, construction standards and consumer devices are key drivers in the preservation of an even level of energy consumption per citizen in California.

Mr Rosenfeld's influence in the community for energy efficiency is so great that a team of young scientists suggested naming a unit of preserved energy after him. One "Rosenfeld" is thus equal to saving 3 billion kilowatt hours per year, which is equal to the level of production of one heat power plant (coal), 500 MWts.

Scientific work:

- ★ The first 18 years of Rosenfeld's scientific career were devoted to particle physics. In 1973 when OPEC set an embargo on oil sales, A. Rosenfeld changed the field of his activity and started developing new power technologies, promising new perspectives for mankind. He uncovered vast, untouched potential for saving in buildings.
- ★ Rosenfeld formed principles for analysis and politics, which still affect energy saving worldwide. The so called "conservation screening curves" were developed thanks to his active participation. These curves are currently used worldwide to evaluate the price and volume of conservation for new power sources.
- ★ A. Rosenfeld is among the founders of American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy and the energy efficiency institute in California University. He has contributed to over 400 publications.



Arthur
Rosenfeld
(USA)

Global Energy Prize
2011 Laureate

INTERVIEWING THE LAUREATE

What practical implementations are there for your discoveries?

My whole second career has been dedicated to fixing the scandalous inefficiencies of modern life. For example, American cars are exploiting the potential to halve fuel consumption; improving the efficiency of appliances and buildings four-fold; and striving for increase This should serve as an answer for several of the questions posed.

How could the results of your findings be reflected in people's daily life?

By purchasing more fuel efficient cars, buying more energy efficient appliances and constructing more energy efficient buildings, less energy is required per capita and fewer power plants need to be built.

Could the Global Energy award provide a stimulus for young scientists?

Undoubtedly.

What should be done to attract the youth's attention to science as a prospective career?

In the U.S. many schools now offer courses and degrees in energy efficiency.

Do your children or grandchildren work with science?

I have two daughters, of whom I am very proud, who are doctors in the medical research field, impacting not just the U.S., but other parts of the world as well.

How soon, from your point of view, would it be more prestigious to go in to science rather than to be involved in commerce?

I wish I knew the answer to this question. It's an important goal but I have no wisdom here.

Was there any event that inspired your discoveries?

The 1973 OPEC Oil Embargo contributed significantly to my seeing the world with energy efficient eyes. Up until that time, energy was considered "dirt cheap" and treated accordingly. I realized then, that this perspective on energy needed to change in meaningful and practical ways.

What is the source of energy for you and your activity?

I am excited and challenged by the potential for us to save more energy in this world and also mitigate the effects of global warming in whatever ways possible.

Did you ever imagine that you would receive an international award in the field of energy?

No, I am very honored.

Is this discovery the main achievement in your life or do you plan to develop something more global?

I'm 84, so white roofs are probably my last obsession Laureates' Week.



Laureates'  ***week***



The energy of thought

Phillip Rutberg and the winners of the All-Russian Youth Competition of Research Projects in the field of energy 'Energy of Youth' (run as part of the GEP youth program) took part in the press conference 'Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving Innovations in Russia' on June 14, 2011 where they told the journalists about their latest research projects. The next day the scientists participated in the Energy of Thought workshop.

Press Conference: 'Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving Innovations in Russia'

During the press conference Phillip Rutberg emphasized the importance of young scientists' contribution to the science as a whole and mentioned that 70% of staff in the institute he manages are aged under 35. The importance of the young talent was highlighted by other conference participants as well. Evgeniy Marfin, Denis Lazarenko, Alexander Mednikov and Ivan Putzilov, all of whom received the Energy of Youth grants in 2009 commented: 'Young scientists' projects are currently on the cutting edge of science and dedicated to the most topical issues of the modern world such as energy



efficiency, energy saving and search for the alternative energy sources'.

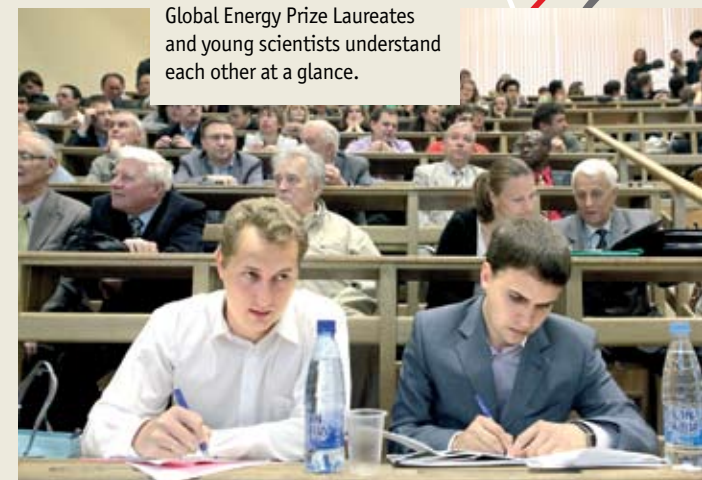
Energy of Thought Workshop

The next day the young scientists presented their achievements at St. Petersburg State Polytechnic University during the Energy of Thought workshop. This academic workshop is traditionally held during the Global Energy Prize Laureates' week. Numerous guests of the event - students, professors and scientists - have a chance to listen to the GEP

laureates and the winners of Energy of Youth who received their grants two years ago. The projects that receive the grants have great potential and undoubtedly will contribute to innovations in the energy sector. For example, a scientist Evgeniy Marfin (Kazan) is developing a scientific basis for energy saving nanotechnologies which will support the extraction of hard-to-reach layers of oil. Ivan Putzilov from Moscow was recognised for his practical developments in the field of electrochemistry; his design of a solid phase lithium accumulator



received the highest marks at the exhibitions in Korea and Switzerland. Alexander Mednikov from Irkutsk devoted his research to the production of organic fuel and converting it into electricity while Denis Lazarenko specialises in the nuclear power field.



Continuity of generations: Global Energy Prize Laureates and young scientists understand each other at a glance.

Events

Global Energy Prize 2011 – Laureates Press Conference

On 16 June 2011 the GEP Laureates Philip Rutberg (Russia), Arthur Rosenfeld (USA), Klaus Riedle (Germany) and the Executive director of the International Energy Agency Nobuo Tanaka (Japan) participated in the press conference titled 'Global Solutions for 21st Century's Major Energy Challenges'. The scientists had a chance to discuss many important issues, from the development of new energy sources, to energy efficiency, to environmental pollution and waste disposal.

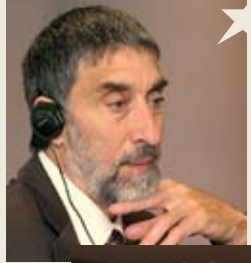
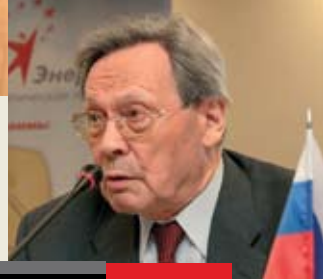


Meeting of Global Energy Prize International Award Committee

One more important event took place on 16 June 2011 - the GEP International Award Committee's members got together to discuss the annual results. The Committee is responsible for organising the scientific contest and making the final decision on awarding the prize. It consists of 35 members from eleven countries, including heads of the most authoritative scientific bodies, respected energy scientists and a number of public figures from Russia and other countries. Since 2009 the GEP International Award Committee has been chaired by Vice-President of the Russian Academy of Science Nikolay Laverov.



The International Award Committee summarizes the results of its 2011 session.



Energy of Word



This year the Energy of Word media competition has had a completely new format: for the first time it welcomed journalists from all over the world. The contest was established by the Global Energy Prize in 2004 to reward journalists writing about the most topical energy issues. Foreign journalists could submit their applications online through the Global Energy Prize website. We received articles from 26 countries in 20 different languages, including Indian and African languages. The entries were assessed by the International Award Committee which

consists of 35 outstanding scientists from 11 countries. A US journalist of the Iranian origin was recognized as the absolute winner of the contest. The Bloomberg Magazine's senior analyst Kambiz Foroohar impressed the jury with his article 'The Power of Green' dedicated to production of biofuel from seaweed. The second prize was awarded to a representative of one of the most respected titles in the UK and in the world - The Guardian's energy editor Terry Macalister. Mr. Macalister has a 30 year background in journalism and mainly writes articles on energy, energy

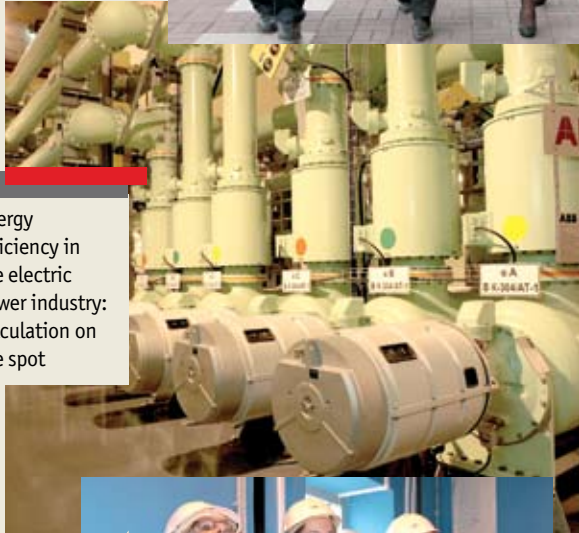
efficiency, energy saving and the environment. His winning feature 'The Arctic Oil Rush' explored the impact that the discovery of oil and gas reserves could have on the nation's economy, society and environment.

Events



Meeting with FGC UES Management and Visit to Central Substation

The Global Energy Prize 2011 laureates Phillip Rutberg and Arthur Rosenfeld met with managers from the FGC UES and took a tour around the Central substation in St. Petersburg. This energy facility was chosen for a reason: the substation is a one-of-a-kind complex in Russia. It is the first closed type substation in this region which uses a modern switch gear unit. Compared to traditional substations' equipment, this technology has a number of advantages. First of all, it has a long lifecycle (for up to 50 years), fully protected from the external environment, environmentally friendly and safe. Secondly, it's fully automated. The facility can be managed via a remote control unit located at the North-West Power Grid Network Control Center.



Energy efficiency in the electric power industry: calculation on the spot



FGC UES Round table: 'Smart Grid – Project of the Future'

One of the key events at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum 2011 was the roundtable titled 'Smart Grid – Project of the Future'. The event was organised by FGC UES, one of the founders of the Global Energy Prize. Among the round table participants there were the 2011 laureates Phillip Rutberg and Arthur Rosenfeld.

The event was dedicated to the practical issues of energy saving in the electric power field. The participants discussed the creation of a new generation grid which could unite consumers and electricity producers under a single unified automated system, tracking the work of all the members involved in production, transfer and consumption of electricity in the real time mode. Besides, the network is able to change its parameters depending on the current situation, increasing the carrying capacity. The pilot projects at Vyborg substation and the creation of clusters in Siberia and on the Far East suggest mass distribution of this innovative technology.

The round table was attended by the Deputy Minister of Energy Andrey Shishkin, FGC UES chairman Oleg Budargin, a representative from the State Duma Committee for Energy Yuriy Lipatov, leading



Smart Grids and the Energy Mix: Global Energy Prize Laureates and business leaders discuss challenges of the electric power industry.

foreign scientists and experts as well as managers from the largest Russian and foreign energy companies such as Alstom, Hyundai Heavy Industries, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Morgan Stanley American Superconductor and Rostelekom.

Events



World leaders and Global Energy Prize scientists are seeking mutual solutions to energy issues

New Ways of Achieving Energy Security

The session 'New Ways of Achieving Energy Security' was held on June 17 as part of XV St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, prior to Global Energy Prize awards ceremony. It was dedicated to the changes in the structure of demand, new technologies, political instability in the Middle East and the investment climate in Russia. The session was attended by the Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and the topic of his speech was the Russian investment climate. "Frankly

Speaking, such discussions are very useful," mentioned the President. "There is always something which foreign investors don't like but they are not always prepared to talk about it openly, while the Russian government needs to analyse what's going on". The participants of the session also were presented with the Midterm Overview of Oil and Gas Markets report, prepared by the International Energy Agency. The document included a comprehensive review of major directions for the oil and gas sector development until 2016.



Events

Banquets in Honour of the Global Energy Prize Laureates

On 17 June the GEP's partner Mercedes-Benz held a pre-party honoring the 2011 laureates Phillip Rutberg and Arthur Rosenfeld. Mercedes-Benz's top managers, VIP guests and respected scientists got together to celebrate the Laureates' success. Later in the day an official reception in honour of the laureates of the Global Energy Prize was hosted by the Erarta museum where the President of the Global Energy Prize Igor Lobovsky awarded Dr. Rutberg and Dr. Rosenfeld with the commemorative medals and diplomas. The guests of the event wished the laureates best of luck on the way to their further scientific achievements.



The venue, a contemporary art museum, created an unforgettable celebrity atmosphere.





News **Global Energy**



VIII All-Russian Energy of Youth Contest Launched in July

On July 15 the Global Energy Foundation began accepting applications for the Eighth All-Russian Youth Competition of Research Projects in the field of energy 'Energy of Youth'. The contest participants can be young scientists from all the regions of Russia. The closing date for applications is 1st November 2011.

The winners of the Energy of Youth competition will be presented with grants to enable them to continue their scientific research and developments. In 2011 the sum of each grant will be approximately 500,000 roubles.

When greeting participants and guests at the Energy of Youth 2010 awards ceremony, the Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said: "The successful development of the national fuel and energy complex and modernization of our economy largely depends on you, the new generation of scientists. In modern Russia we are trying to create a system for commercialization of scientific ideas. Energy of Youth is a good example of support for innovative research".

The Energy of Youth competition is run by the Global Energy Foundation for scientific and educational institutions within the Russian Federation. The competition has been held from 2004 onwards and has become an excellent opportunity for young scientists to make the first steps into developing and introducing innovative ideas and projects. The programme involves 208 scientific and educational institutes which are involved in energy technology, and are located in more than 50 different cities throughout Russia. So far 139 winners from 34 scientific research centres including those in Vladivostok, Irkutsk, Kazan, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Obninsk, St. Petersburg, Tomsk and Ufa have received targeted financial support for their projects. The total sum of grants awarded amounts to 20.5 million roubles. The Expert Commission traditionally consists of the world's leading scientists and the contest winners from the past years.



We are waiting for applications from young energy enthusiasts

From September 1 we began accepting applications for the Third All-Russian Contest of Children's Energy Projects 'Energy of Kids'. Submissions from young 'energy enthusiasts' from all over the country will be accepted until December 1 and the winners will be announced in February 2012.

The choice will be made by the jury which consists of famous writers, journalists and other public figures, including Grigory Oster, Anton Nosik, Georgy Frangulan and Ekaterina Obratsova. Importantly, the jury members will assess not only artistic skills, but the creative approach used for finding a solution to a suggested problem.

The contest was established in 2008 as part of the Global Energy Foundation's youth initiative in order to promote awareness of energy issues among kids and teenagers, and to help shaping the young generation's responsible attitudes towards the energy field. The competition is split into the following categories: visual arts, literature, computer graphics and technologies, photography and video, modeling, music.

Over the last two years the contest's organisers have received about 5200 submissions from different parts of Russia, from Kaliningrad to Kamchatka.

Congratulating the 2011 winners, the Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said: "The Energy of Kids helps children understand the major role energy plays in the development of our civilization, encourages the development of children's knowledge and skills, teaches them to think creatively and helps reveal their talent".



Find out more on our website:

<http://www.globalenergyprize.org/en/energyofkids>



GEP to Launch Exciting New Project

Fancy going around the world in 100 days? The Global Energy Prize is announcing the launch of the Energy of Adventure, the project aiming to raise awareness of the earth's current energy challenges amongst young people all over the world.

One hundred days, an itinerary across 30 countries, a rucksack, a webcam and a laptop – that's all you need to explore the world of energy. This autumn the Global Energy Prize will launch a competition to find two young Russian people, who will then make a round-the-world trip with the full financial and organisational support from the GEP.

According to the rules, the Energy of Adventure participants can spend no more than three days in each country, and within this limited time they will have to find an interesting story related to the energy field. In the 21st century our planet has faced a number of energy challenges and every country, every city and sometimes every village are trying to find their own solutions. Which ones –



that's what the travellers will have to find out! The young couple will be communicating with local residents, journalists and energy specialists whilst sharing their discoveries with the world through a video blog and social networks.

Applications to the contest will be collected via the Global Energy Prize's official website and apart from filling in a questionnaire, the candidates will need to record a video message and upload it on YouTube.

In December all the submissions will be considered by the jury which will consist of famous bloggers, journalists and scientists. The main requirements for the contest participants are Russian citizenship, age under 26, fluent English, higher education, good health and the willingness to spend three months travelling! Other important criteria are the experience of social networking and the ability to deal with a camera. The trip will start in 2012. Don't miss your chance!



“ Academician Dr. Philipp Rutberg has become the Laureate of the Global Energy Prize, the award considered to be analogous to the Nobel Prize in the energy field (at least according to the \$1 million prize fund).

Kommersant – Science

“ The Global Energy Prize is becoming more and more popular in the world; people working in the energy sector are showing great interest towards the award.

Channel 1

“ The Prize has become increasingly important as governments, energy companies and consumers all seek to address existing and projected energy shortfalls.

EcoGeneration, Australia

“ Dr. Rosenfeld received his award from President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev in an official ceremony in St Petersburg, Russia, which took place last Friday as part of the St Petersburg International Economic Forum.

Reuters, USA

“ People consider the Global Energy Prize as the Nobel Prize in the field of energy.

NTV

“ The Energy of Kids contest aims not only to encourage children’s creativity, but also to form a sense of responsibility for the future of our planet and to make young kids think about what we live for and how important the role of the energy and environment is. The Russian President Dmitry Medvedev emphasised the importance of this event for the future of the country in his message to the contest participants.

Nezavisimaya gazeta

“ Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and Russian academician Philipp Rutberg seen during a Global Energy awards presentation ceremony at the International Economic Forum in St. Petersburg, Russia, Friday, June 17, 2011.

Forbes.com, USA

“ The Russian President Dmitry Medvedev is sure that winning the Energy of Kids contest is a great motivation for children to further develop their abilities and to achieve new accomplishments in life.

RIA-Novosti

“ The Global Energy Prize is one of the world’s most respected awards in energy science, awarding US\$1m every year for outstanding energy achievements and innovations.

CNBC, USA

“ U.S. professor Arthur Rosenfeld and Russian academician Philipp Rutberg, winners of the International Global Energy Award, attend a ceremony during the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, June 17, 2011.

Yahoo! News, Canada

“ The Energy of Youth contest is organized by the Global Energy foundation among specialised scientific and regular educational establishments of Russian Federation since 2004. It aims to encourage scientific progress in Russia’s energy sector and to stimulate young scientists’ new research in this strategically important field.

Rossiyskaya Gazeta



Federal Grid Company
of Unified Energy System



Mercedes-Benz

OFFICIAL CAR AWARDS



Adam Smith
CONFERENCES



EGO TRANSLATING
C O M P A N Y



IMA GROUP

ЭНЕРГОПОЛИС
ДЕЛОВОЙ ЖУРНАЛ



ANALYTICAL AGENCY
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