
The preparation of the Annual Report is part of the Secretariat’s efforts towards greater transparency and accountability which I have been striving for since my appointment as a Secretary General in January 2012. There are other innovations such as monthly updates on operational and financial developments, upgrading and digitisation of archives, extensive consultations with members of the Energy Charter Conference which are all designed to restore trust in the Secretariat’s operations and activities. These are already resulting in higher efficiency for the overall Energy Charter Process.

The current period of demanding and challenging economic development requires that existing energy and socio-economic policies should be adapted. The traditional institutional framework also requires amendment. The energy landscape is undergoing rapid change as traditional production and consumption patterns respond to new geopolitical realities. Global challenges such as climate change and ultimately the need for sustainable development are adding even more uncertainty. Given all these diverse factors, only one clear conclusion can be drawn: the current multifaceted period of change in the energy sector will remain the challenge for at least a decade.

In this uncertain period, the key task for the Secretariat and for me as Secretary General is to identify among these many challenges the right opportunities for further development of the Energy Charter Process. An even more important task for the broad Energy Charter constituency is to convert these opportunities into credible and robust decisions which will ultimately strengthen and enlarge the applicability of the rule of law in energy Cooperation. This is what the Energy Charter Treaty stands for. I am proud to be part of such collective efforts in my role as Secretary General.

The year closed with the very successful 24th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference in Nicosia, Cyprus, on 5-6 December. The Ministerial Session was entitled “15 Years of Energy Investment Promotion and Protection under the Energy Charter Treaty”. At the Statutory Session important decisions were confirmed on issues such as the mandate for negotiations on an updated version of the 1991 Energy Charter, the confirmation of the policy on expansion and outreach, and on a new practice for the Chairmanship of the Conference. The new practice has allowed Kazakhstan to be the first country to assume this important role on 1 January 2014. This is an important demonstration of the member countries’ political ownership of the Charter Process.

The developments confirmed in Nicosia are very clear signals from the constituency of the genuine will to modernise and strengthen the Energy Charter Process. Members of the Energy Charter Conference are more and more committed to the Process. New responsibilities have been assumed like the Energy Charter Liaison Embassies, and the provision of voluntary financial and human resource contributions to the Secretariat’s activities. In 2014 the five-yearly Article 34(7) Review and also the assumption of responsibility for the Chairmanship should create further opportunities for Contracting Parties to provide political leadership in the Energy Charter Process.

In 2013 tangible results were achieved in implementing the consolidation, expansion and outreach policy. While my consultations on consolidation were still ongoing at the end of the year, some important intermediate results were clear.

The accession of Afghanistan to the Energy Charter Treaty in June was a true landmark on the expansion front. The most recent prior ratification of the ECT was that by Japan back in 2002. Montenegro submitted its accession reports and was invited to accede to the Energy Charter Treaty at the Meeting of the Conference in Nicosia. Yemen and Lebanon were both invited by the Conference to sign the 1991 Energy Charter. The efforts of the Secretariat to renew relations with Jordan and Pakistan should lead to their accessions to the ECT soon. A high-level meeting was held in Amman in July on the topic “Sustainable Energy in the Middle East and North Africa: Renewables, Efficiency and Regional Cooperation”. More than seventy participants from government, energy companies, regional and international organisations, as well as experts from the MENA region participated.

The Policy Conference and Energy Forum event in Indonesia in September was without doubt the high point of outreach activities in 2013. In October the strong support expressed for the Energy Charter Treaty by the
President of the Republic of Korea Ms. Park Guen Hye was particularly encouraging for the efforts on expansion and outreach.

In November I undertook a mission to Beijing. I believe that China is genuinely interested in developing relations with the Energy Charter. The Charter is seen as relevant for Chinese companies’ international activities.

Each of these achievements has become a reality thanks to the great professional commitment and performance of my colleagues in the Secretariat. The staff is the most valuable asset of the Secretariat. Regardless of the length of their engagement, each member of staff is strongly devoted to the goals of the Charter. The efforts of experienced core staff members were very effectively complemented in 2013 by research fellows, young energy professionals and trainees through the vibrant Knowledge Centre. The quantity and quality of the Secretariat’s output has been significantly improved in recent years.

I would like also to pay tribute and express my personal gratitude to the former Chairman of the Energy Charter Conference, Amb. Selim Kuneralp, for his outstanding professionalism and limitless good will. Amb. Kuneralp relinquished the Chairmanship on 31 December 2013 as a consequence of the coming into force of the new practice on the Chairmanship. Since his appointment in 2010 he demonstrated real passion for the Energy Charter Process. Even after his transfer to Geneva he continued to be committed to the Energy Charter and supported cooperation between the Secretariat and the WTO.

Also on 31 December Deputy Secretary General Amb. Vladimir Rakhmanin completed his assignment with the Secretariat on taking up a new role as Assistant Director General with the UN FAO Regional Office in Budapest. Amb. Rakhmanin is a skilled professional diplomat who made an invaluable contribution to the Energy Charter throughout his five and a half years with the Secretariat. I would like to record my sincere appreciation of Amb. Rakhmanin’s work.

As part of reforms at the Secretariat in 2013 I appointed two distinguished high-ranking energy professionals Mr. Jan-Meinte Postma and Mr. Mehmet Öğütçü as Special Envoys of the Secretary General. They have been providing excellent support for the Energy Charter modernisation and expansion process on a purely honorary basis.

To highlight the personal input of distinguished individuals to the Energy Charter Process I established the Energy Charter Award. In Nicosia, the Energy Charter Award for 2013 was presented for the very first time, by Host Minister Mr. Yiorgos Lakkotrypis and me. The recipient was Mr. Ruud Lubbers, the former Prime Minister of the Netherlands who is considered to be the founding father of the Energy Charter.

An honest foreword requires that I should also refer to failures and problems in 2013. The ongoing impasse between members of the constituency related to the rules of appointment of the Secretary General proved to be the most divisive issue discussed in 2013 and in the previous year. The failure to reach agreement on this procedure led to the decision by the Conference to dissolve the Working Group created for this purpose. In some other areas such as the rules for conciliators no consensus was reached by the end of 2013. Work on these issues however will continue in 2014.

I trust that the information in this Annual Report for 2013 provides a clear and true description of the work completed in the year and of the progress achieved. Overall the joint efforts of the Secretariat and Delegations to make the Energy Charter a more efficient and effective organisation capable of delivering on the founding principles have continued. 2013 may yet become the Year of New Openings in the history of the Charter Process. There was a commitment to be open to new members and observers beyond the traditional constituency. There was openness to innovative approaches in the management of the Conference and the Secretariat. Previous and future Conference Decisions will now be open to the public. An open discussion on modernisation of the founding 1991 Energy Charter is underway. These developments bring about a cautious optimism that the Charter will be better able to address real global energy challenges and turn them into opportunities for the Energy Charter Process for the benefit of ever growing numbers of Contracting Parties. I now look forward to working under the Chairmanship of Kazakhstan in making progress on these issues in 2014.

Urban Rusnák
Secretary General
27 January 2014
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Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Australia*, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus*, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Community (now part of the European Union) and Euratom, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland*, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway*, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan

* – denotes state in which ratification of the Energy Charter Treaty is still pending
° – the Russian Federation signed the Energy Charter Treaty and was applying it provisionally until 18 October 2009 inclusive

OBSERVERS TO THE ENERGY CHARTER CONFERENCE – signed the 1991 Energy Charter

Canada, Indonesia, Jordan, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Serbia, Syria, United States of America

OBSERVERS TO THE ENERGY CHARTER CONFERENCE – by invitation of the Conference

Algeria, Bahrain, China, Egypt, Iran, Korea, Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen

International Organisations with Observer Status:

ASEAN, BASREC, BSEC, CIS Electric Power Council, EBRD, IEA, OECD, UN-ECE, World Bank, WTO

The Energy Charter Secretariat signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the League of Arab States on 19 March 2012 and a Letter of Understanding on Cooperative Activities with the Secretariat of the International Energy Forum in November 2007

This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area
Structure of the Organisation

Energy Charter Conference
The Energy Charter Conference is the governing and decision-making body for the Energy Charter Process. All states who have signed or acceded to the Energy Charter Treaty are members of the Conference, which meets on a regular basis to discuss issues affecting energy cooperation among the Treaty's signatories, to review the implementation of the provisions of the Energy Charter Treaty and the Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects, and to consider possible new instruments and joint activities within the Energy Charter framework.

Chairman: H.E. Selim Kuneralp, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the WTO
Conference Vice-Chairmen
Since March 2013, the Vice-Chairmen of the Energy Charter Conference are Mr. Anatoly Yanovskiy, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation; Mr. Odd Sverre Haraldsen, Director General at the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy of Norway; and Mr. Jambulat Sarsenov, Deputy Chairman of the KAZENERGY Association, Kazakhstan.

Strategy Group
The Strategy Group serves as a forum for discussion on such issues as fostering the acceptance and implementation of the Energy Charter Treaty and the development of the entire Energy Charter Process, identifying ways to improve their effectiveness and examining possible options as to how the Energy Charter Process could be modernised.

Chairman: Mr. Odd Sverre Haraldsen (Norway)

Trade and Transit Group
The Trade and Transit Group is responsible for discussion of all issues related to cross-border energy flows that are covered by the Treaty. Its main tasks are:

- Monitoring and assistance in the implementation of the ECT and related instruments on trade and transit;
- Promoting and securing cross-border energy flows based on the Energy Charter Treaty;
- Facilitating the development of open, competitive and sustainable energy markets, and energy flows across the Charter constituency.

Chairman: Ms. Berris Ekinci (Turkey)

Working Group on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects
The Working Group on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects is the institutional body in the Energy Charter Process for the discussion of all matters related to energy efficiency. The Working Group has developed into a valuable forum for policy debate and exchange of experience, and many of the transition economies have used this cooperative process to develop policies, legislation and other measures supporting improvements in energy efficiency.

Chairman: Mr. Sergey Katyshev (Kazakhstan)

Investment Group
The Investment Group is the institutional body for the discussion of all investment-related issues covered by the Treaty. Its main tasks are:

- Providing a policy forum for all investment-related matters under the Treaty;
- Preparing reports concerning the investment climate and the issue of market restructuring/privatisation;
- Exercising peer pressure with regard to the reduction of remaining energy investment restrictions;
- Giving recommendations to specific member states concerning their investment-related energy policies;
- Informing of recent developments in the investment-related energy policies of member countries.

Chairman: Mr. George Shammas (Cyprus)

Industry Advisory Panel
The Industry Advisory Panel was set up by the Energy Charter Conference in 2004 as a means to build on existing contacts with industry, and to strengthen the dialogue with the private sector on the main directions of the Charter Process, with a particular focus on risk mitigation and improvement of the business climate. The Panel is intended as a consultative board to the Energy Charter Conference and to its various Groups, to provide advice on relevant issues related to energy investments, cross-border flows and energy efficiency.

Chairman: Mr. Howard Chase (Dow Europe GmbH)

Budget Committee
Chairman: Amb. Erik Ulfstedt (Finland)

Legal Advisory Committee
Chairman: Mr. Colin Brown (European Commission)
The Energy Charter Conference held its 24th Meeting on 5-6 December 2013. The Meeting took place in Nicosia, Cyprus, at the kind invitation and with valuable support of the Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism of Cyprus. More than 140 high-level delegates from almost 90 countries attended this important event. The first day of the Meeting was dedicated to a Ministerial Session titled “15 Years of Energy Investment Promotion and Protection under the Energy Charter Treaty”. The second day focused on the statutory part of the Meeting, where the work and management of the Energy Charter as an organisation were discussed by member delegations.

With the Energy Charter Treaty designed to create a level playing field for energy investments throughout the Charter constituency, the Ministerial Session concentrated on the first fifteen years of practice and theory of energy investment promotion and protection under the ECT, with a special focus on investment arbitration. The Session was opened by Mr. Yiorgos Lakkotrypis, Cypriot Minister of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism. Minister Lakkotrypis highlighted the contribution of the Energy Charter Treaty to the security and promotion of energy investments, “investments that bring energy across borders and seas, between the countries of Eurasia”.

The Energy Charter Secretariat made a presentation on the ways of promoting energy investments and such recent trends as the regional approach to international investment agreements. The Secretariat also proposed several means of improving the efficiency of investment dispute settlement procedures under the Energy Charter Treaty. Among others, these proposals included bringing in transparency requirements, gaining more control over the interpretation of ECT provisions and reinforcing conciliation.

The discussion was enriched by the contributions of the UNECE Executive Secretary Mr. Sven Alkalaj, UNCTAD Deputy Secretary General Dr. Petko Draganov, UNCITRAL Principal Legal Officer Mr. Timothy Lemay and OECD Senior Legal Adviser Mr. David Gaukrodger. These speakers underlined the complementary nature of their organisations’ and the Energy Charter’s work in the field of investor-state dispute settlement.

A distinguished panel of academics also made presentations on the recent trends in
international investment agreements, such as regionalisation and integration of sustainable development concerns in the decision-making process.

In 2013 the Energy Charter Conference approved a new system of the organisation’s chairmanship designed to encourage the member countries’ political ownership of the Charter Process. From 2014 individual countries will chair the Conference on an annual basis. Kazakhstan will be the first country to assume this important role from 1 January 2014. Recognising the challenges lying ahead and the opportunities arising from the ongoing modernisation processes within the Charter, Kazakhstan is looking forward to leading the Charter in the coming year. In 2015 Georgia will chair the organisation, and in 2016 – Japan.

Negotiations on an updated version of the 1991 Energy Charter will begin in January 2014, following the formal adoption of the negotiation mandate by the Conference. The Charter, which is the political declaration at the heart of the whole Energy Charter Process, will be updated to better reflect the new realities of the global energy sector and to better serve the interests of existing and potential new Charter Process participants.

In 2014 the Energy Charter as an organisation will undergo a regular review by its member countries, carried out every five years in accordance with the provisions of the Energy Charter Treaty. The conclusions of this review will feed into the process of Charter modernisation.

Another highlight of the Statutory Session was the confirmation of the progression of the Charter’s expansion and outreach policy. The Conference approved the reports prepared by the Montenegrin government and invited Montenegro to accede to the Energy Charter Treaty. Ninety days after the country finalises its domestic ratification procedures and officially informs the ECT depository, it will become the newest member of the Energy Charter Treaty.

The Conference also formally invited Yemen and Lebanon to sign the 1991 Energy Charter, following these countries’ respective requests. By signing the Charter countries obtain observer status with the organisation and make the first step towards eventually acceding to the Energy Charter Treaty. It is expected that the signing ceremonies will take place in 2014.

Delegations also approved the reports of Charter Group Chairmen on the Groups’ activities throughout 2013 and approved the Energy Charter Secretariat’s budget and programme of work for the following year.

The 25th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference was announced to take place in Astana, Kazakhstan, in November 2014.
The recently established Energy Charter Knowledge Centre delivered two highly innovative training programmes during 2013. Training programmes for young professionals in the energy field are part of the activities of the Knowledge Centre established under the auspices of the Energy Charter Secretariat in 2013. The goal of the Knowledge Centre is to let interested parties benefit from the expertise accumulated within the Energy Charter over the past two decades and create a strong network of experienced and young energy professionals. The Centre also promotes the role of the Energy Charter in global energy governance.

The first of the training programmes focused on the topic of ‘Global Energy Challenges and Building a Sustainable Future based on International Cooperation’ and was held on 6-8 May 2013.

The second training programme held on 28-30 October 2013 addressed the topic of ‘Rising to the Energy Security Challenges of Tomorrow by Applying Effective Investment Protection Strategies Today’.

More than 60 participants from over 25 countries successfully completed the training programmes and received certificates of excellence during award ceremonies held at the Energy Charter Secretariat.

The training aimed to assist young energy leaders to better understand how the tools and instruments of multilateral cooperation can help address prevailing challenges facing international energy markets. Many of the core issues and challenges related to the protection and promotion of investment in the international energy sector were also addressed.

Over six days of intensive discussion, programme participants were given the opportunity to review various investment protection strategies, consider different approaches to energy security and analyse complex aspects of investment risk. The training also explored how investment

Closing of the ECS Knowledge Centre Training Programme, Brussels, Belgium, 6-8 May 2013
strategies were interconnected with energy security goals. Furthermore, participants engaged in interactive simulation exercises, modelling negotiations on a multinational gas pipeline agreement (in May) and an investor-state dispute settlement arbitration procedure (in October). On both occasions, participants were given the opportunity to take part in model games simulating real life proceedings which allowed them to explore a number of issues covered by the Energy Charter Treaty.

The training programmes met with significant stakeholder interest from across the Energy Charter constituency and beyond. The two programmes also brought together specialists from governments, international organisations, industry, academia and NGOs from a wide diversity of countries including the EU states, Russia, Georgia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Japan, China, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdoms of Morocco and Jordan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Indonesia. Further, more than thirty speakers of international calibre spoke at the training programmes as experts-lecturers.

During 2013 the Centre likewise held two public hearings at the premises of the Energy Charter Secretariat, where external experts presented their views on the role and potential of the Energy Charter in global energy governance. Presentations by external experts were made on the basis of discussions papers prepared within the framework of the Centre’s research fellowship programme. The first such work has subsequently been published in the ECS Knowledge Centre Occasional Papers series.
Consolidation, Expansion and Outreach

Consolidation

The Secretary General continued to take the lead on the consolidation efforts with the five non-ratifying countries: Australia, Belarus, Iceland, Norway and the Russian Federation. A mission was undertaken by the Senior Adviser on behalf of the Secretary General to Iceland thus completing the series of meetings in the capitals of those countries. There were also ongoing consultations in Brussels with the representative of the five countries. The Secretary General also briefed the Strategy Group on his endeavours.

Expansion and Outreach

Accession of Afghanistan


Process of Accession of Montenegro to the Energy Charter Treaty

During the 23rd Energy Charter Conference Meeting held on 26-27 November 2012 in Warsaw, Montenegrin Minister of Economy Mr. Vladimir Kavarić signed the 1991 Energy Charter. Shortly after the country’s becoming the Energy Charter’s newest observer, the Montenegrin Ministry of Economy nominated a national expert to work in close cooperation with the Energy Charter Secretariat for the preparation of ECT accession reports. At its Meeting on 5-6 December 2013, the Conference invited Montenegro to accede to the Energy Charter Treaty.

Signing of the 1991 Energy Charter

The Energy Charter Conference at its 24th Meeting in Nicosia invited Yemen and Lebanon to sign the 1991 Energy Charter and thus gain full observership status with the organisation.

Bali Energy Forum

The Bali Energy Forum, which was co-organised by the Secretariat and the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources on 19-20 September, marked the Charter’s first event in the Asia-Pacific region. The event brought together 20 high-level speakers, more than 120 participants of various governmental, academic and professional backgrounds from 25 different countries around the world. During the two-day event and the various bilateral meetings that took place on the sidelines, important energy challenges facing the region were discussed. Some of those challenges were identified by the speakers as previous episodes of high energy prices volatility, the need to secure sufficient and efficient energy investments and the region’s transition to a correct future energy. Recognising the connection between energy investment, energy security and economic stability, the Concluding Declaration highlighted the Energy Charter Treaty’s core principles of non-discrimination, market mechanisms, and open access, as the necessary basis for energy policy formulation in the region. In view of the region’s abundant cross-border energy projects, the importance of multilateral energy policy cooperation was also emphasised. The Secretariat was recognised by the conference participants as a potentially useful instrument for energy policy cooperation and investment promotion in the region. The conference also provided an opportunity to facilitate bilateral cooperation between the Secretariat and the government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Activities in Jordan

The Energy Charter Secretariat and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan jointly held a High-Level Meeting in Amman on 3 July 2013 on the topic “Sustainable Energy in the Middle East and North Africa: Renewables,
Consolidation, Expansion and Outreach

Efficiency and Regional Cooperation”. The meeting was held under the patronage of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Jordan Mr. Malek Kabariti. The event was attended by over seventy participants of various governmental, commercial, and professional backgrounds, as well as the expert community in the MENA region.

The meeting focused on the Energy Charter’s experience in facilitating regional energy cooperation as an effective instrument for building common views, coordinating policies and developing projects and partnerships.

In order to accelerate the process of Jordan’s accession to the Energy Charter Treaty, the Secretary General held various high-level bilateral meetings on the sidelines of the main event with important Jordanian officials, such as the Minister of Energy Mr. Malek Kabariti, Secretary General of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Dr. Saleh Al-Kharabsheh and Assistant Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Mohammad Al-Radaydeh.

Representatives of the European Union, Union for the Mediterranean, United Nations Commission for Social and Economic Affairs in West Asia, the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Arab Electricity Union, MEDREG, IRENA and other high-level representatives from the MENA region were among the distinguished speakers.

The discussions resulted in the adoption of the Amman Declaration.

First Investment Review of Morocco

The Kingdom of Morocco and the Energy Charter Secretariat launched a review of the country’s energy investment climate and market structure as a step towards closer cooperation. For this review the Secretariat’s experts conducted a special mission to Rabat between 30 September and 5 October 2013. The draft Investment Review of Morocco, together with the main findings and policy recommendations, were discussed at the meeting of the Energy Charter Investment Group on 22 October 2013. The final report and recommendations were approved by the Energy Charter Conference.
Observer and Outreach Countries Meeting

A total of thirty-five participants representing twenty-eight countries attended the Observer and Outreach Countries Meeting, which was held at the Secretariat office in Brussels on 10 October 2013. The Secretariat outlined recent developments in the Energy Charter Process and its modernisation, including the updating of the Energy Charter.

Morocco and Indonesia expressed support for the modernisation and expansion process. Both countries reiterated their requests for greater investment promotion activities in addition to investment protection. Delegates also called for more concrete statistical examples of the progress on investment climate and more attention to be shown to alternative energy sources, renewable energy and adapt activities to new energy trends like shale gas.

Algeria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, South Sudan and Nigeria intervened during the meeting to show support for greater cooperation and involvement in the Energy Charter Process and to question some structural aspects of the organisation.

Myanmar, Sri Lanka and South Sudan each made requests for additional information about the 1991 Energy Charter in order to explore the possibility of joining the Energy Charter Process.

Special Envoy’s Mission to Pakistan

The Special Envoy of the Secretary General, Mr. Mehmet Öğütçü, had a series of meetings in Islamabad on 2 September 2013 to discuss the question of ratification of the Energy Charter Treaty by Pakistan.

Pakistan has been an observer to the Energy Charter Conference since signing the Energy Charter in 2005. The Energy Charter Secretariat and the government of Pakistan cooperated in the preparation of the country’s accession reports in 2006. In November 2006 the Energy Charter Conference invited Pakistan to accede to the Energy Charter Treaty. Since then the process has been under consideration by the authorities of Pakistan.

Mr. Öğütçü presented the Energy Charter as a means of resolving some of the pressing energy challenges in Pakistan. He placed
particular emphasis on the potential of the Energy Charter for Pakistan in the context of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline. Meetings were held with the Federal Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Mr. Shahid Khagan Abbasi, his Deputy Mr. Abid Saeed, Additional Foreign Secretary Ms. Ayesha Fiyaz, and the Foreign Ministry Director in charge of energy matters Mr. Shahbaz Hussain. The series of meetings was actively supported by the Embassy of Turkey – the Energy Charter Liaison Embassy in Islamabad.

**Delegation from China’s National Oil Reserve Centre visits the Secretariat**

A Chinese delegation representing the country’s National Oil Reserve Centre and the National Energy Administration visited the Energy Charter Secretariat on 13 September 2013. The delegation was headed by Mr. Xiangyi Liu, the Director of the Petroleum Reserve Management Division.

In the context of the Charter modernisation process, the Chinese delegation emphasised the importance of the Treaty’s geographic expansion, which would raise the relevance of the whole Charter Process. The delegation updated the Secretariat on the recent restructuring of China’s National Energy Administration and provided a general overview of China’s current energy policies. The Secretariat informed the Chinese delegation of its recent activities in the Asia-Pacific region. Both sides stressed the importance of developing the relations between the Charter and the People’s Republic of China.

The Secretary General followed up on this by undertaking a mission to Beijing in November to meet with key government officials and to garner momentum for deeper official Chinese involvement in the Energy Charter Process. He also had meetings with the Chinese business and academic communities to promote a better understanding of the Treaty and to discuss recent developments in the Energy Charter Process.

China’s interest in developing relations with the Energy Charter is apparent. The Treaty is seen as relevant for Chinese companies international activities and there was particular interest in official participation in the Industry Advisory Panel.

**List of Energy Charter Liaison Embassies**

(as of end 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Country</th>
<th>Liaison Embassy</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Existing</strong></td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
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<td>Libya</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Under consideration</strong></td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
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<td>Korea</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>EU Delegation in Cairo</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>EU Delegation in Beirut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>The Netherlands and Azerbaijan</td>
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Strategy

The Strategy Group is the Energy Charter’s forum for policy dialogue and the organisation’s working party to develop the organisation’s modernisation agenda. This policy dates back to the Rome Statement agreed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Charter Conference in December 2009 and has been translated into concrete activities in the Road Map for Modernisation in November 2010. Regular items on the agenda of the Strategy Group are the forum for energy dialogue, horizontal issues including modernisation and the policy on consolidation, expansion and outreach, energy security and interdependence.

Mr. Odd Sverre Haraldsen, Director General for International Affairs at the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy of Norway, continued to serve as Chairman of the Group in 2013.

Modernisation

Updated Energy Charter

At its 23rd meeting in Warsaw, the Energy Charter Conference decided to launch a process towards the adoption of an updated basic political declaration of the organisation. While the principles of the European Energy Charter of 1991 have not lost their currency and will continue to be a reference for the Charter’s legal and political framework, there is a view that the text of the Charter contains some outdated language that should be updated to raise the interest of new countries to join the Energy Charter Process.

By the decision taken in Warsaw, the Secretariat was tasked to analyse more clearly the objectives of the update of the European Energy Charter, its possible scope and possible risks. Furthermore, the Strategy Group, with the assistance of the Legal Advisory Committee, was tasked with identifying ways of agreeing on an updated Energy Charter without compromising the Energy Charter Treaty’s legal framework, which has explicit references to the Charter. Two meetings of the Strategy Group and three meetings of the Legal Advisory Committee were held to implement this task.

At its meeting on 23 October 2013, the Strategy Group supported the Secretariat’s analysis of the objectives, scope and risks of updating the European Energy Charter. The objectives identified included:

- strengthening the cohesion within the constituency and the political authority of the Energy Charter Process
- supporting the implementation of the consolidation, expansion and outreach policy to facilitate the expansion of the organisation’s geographic scope
- engaging in a structured dialogue with non-signatories of the 1991 Charter in order to promote its principles framework for cooperation on a global scale
- modernising the 1991 Charter as the underlying political declaration of the Energy Charter Process

The analysis by the Legal Advisory Committee considered the possibilities of linking the yet to be agreed updated Energy Charter with the Energy Charter Treaty by means of an interpretative declaration, a Protocol or a Declaration. It also helped to clarify other aspects related to the adoption of the updated Energy Charter and the possible
benefit for new countries of signing it. Having considered the legal advice, the Strategy Group came to the conclusion that the new document should not replace the 1991 European Energy Charter but co-exist with it.

Having fulfilled the tasks from the Warsaw mandate, the Strategy Group agreed on a draft negotiation mandate, which was adopted by the Energy Charter Conference.

**Political Chairmanship of the Conference**

Another key project of the Strategy Group in 2013 was to agree on a new practice of Conference Chairmanships. There was a view that as the top decision making body the Energy Charter Conference would benefit from political leadership by assigning annual Chairmanships to countries rather than individuals. Another objective was to introduce more rotation and predictability by agreeing on a medium-term list of countries that would hold the Chairmanship in the years to come. Delegations in the Strategy Group were supportive of the idea to designate ministers or high-level representatives as Conference Chairpersons.

The new practice is designed to increase the level of ownership of the member states and to allow them to promote concrete policy objectives and projects within the decision making body. The discussion on this proposal immediately provoked the interest of a number of countries considering assumption of the role of Chairman. In autumn, the Conference adopted the new Chairmanship practice and approved the list of countries, which will chair the organisation: Kazakhstan in 2014, Georgia in 2015 and Japan in 2016.

**De-restriction of Conference Documents**

Since the beginning of the Energy Charter Process, official documents of the Energy Charter Conference, the top decision making body of the Energy Charter, have been restricted. Such documents, be it decisions, reports or discussion papers have been available for governments of members and observers only. Major developments within the Process have thus taken place without significant public or academic awareness.

Upon the initiative by the Secretariat, the Strategy Group discussed this problem...
and possible ways to ensure greater public participation in the Energy Charter Process. There was a view that discussions among the government representatives and the work of the Secretariat could benefit from research activities throughout the constituency and in outreach countries and that those could play an important role in promoting the Charter’s policy initiatives. However, such activity depends on the availability of information on the organisation’s activities beyond press releases and public statements.

The Strategy Group discussed the proposal to de-restrict the decisions of the Charter Conference during its meetings in 2013. In support of the decision, the Secretariat prepared a compilation of the Conference decisions since the organisation’s inception in 1994 until 2012. For new decisions it was proposed not to provide for any restriction unless a Contracting Party explicitly requests so. The Strategy Group agreed on this package at its final meeting in autumn 2013, and the Conference approved it in November. The de-restricted decisions are published on the Energy Charter website.

**Forum for Energy Dialogue**

As in previous years, delegations made active use of the Forum for Energy Dialogue, a policy forum within the Strategy Group to exchange information on important recent developments, e.g., national or multilateral energy strategies, developments with regard to the structure of domestic markets, and the creation of new institutions dealing with energy issues.

Japan gave updates on changes in its energy policy after the general elections in December 2012 and its goal as presented by Prime Minister Shinzō Abe to provide stable energy supplies and reduce energy costs. France informed the delegates about a national debate on energy transition. The objective was to have a more precise idea on the energy mix in the medium term (2020-2030), outlining possible scenarios and defining the way to achieve the goals. The debate followed a novel approach as it involved local governments as well. Finland reported on the preparation of a new energy and climate strategy.

The Netherlands shared information on the Dutch “Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth”, a unique agreement concluded by a multi-stakeholder group including the government, civil society and commerce. The outcome of was a set of broadly supported provisions regarding energy saving, clean technology, and climate policy.

The Russian Federation reported on the signing of the EU-Russia Energy Roadmap 2050, which would open new possibilities in the cooperation with the EU. The Russian delegation then also reported on major energy events such as the Asian-Pacific Energy Forum and the Gas Exporting Countries Forum Summit in Moscow.
Trade and Transit

Resolution of Transit Disputes

One of the areas of the 2010 Road Map for the Modernisation of the Energy Charter Process provides for stronger emergency response mechanisms of the Energy Charter. The Trade and Transit Group was tasked to work out ways to improve the existing conciliation mechanism for transit disputes provided for in Article 7(7) of the Energy Charter Treaty. This mechanism was designed to ensure that disputes over issues related to transit of oil, gas or electricity do not result in disruptions of supply and compromise the security of energy flows between Charter countries.

Throughout 2013, the Energy Charter Secretariat proposed amendments to the Rules on Conciliation in order to make the mechanism more effective. The proposals included a Roster of Conciliators in order to make the services of a conciliator available more expeditiously and ways to clarify the relationship of the mechanism with other bilateral or multilateral dispute resolution procedures that may exist among individual parties. While some progress was made, the proposed amendments were not yet ready for an agreement at the end of the year, given the rather complex relationships between governments, shippers and operators implied. It was agreed to continue the discussion in 2014 with the assistance of the Legal Advisory Committee.

Energy Transit

Following the decision of the Energy Charter Conference of 2011 to suspend negotiations on the draft Transit Protocol and to reconsider a reset at a later stage, the Secretariat has been active in promoting the implementation of the existing transit provisions of the Energy Charter Treaty and in mainstreaming some of the core principles of the draft Transit Protocol such as non-discriminatory access to pipelines and grids, transparent and cost-based tariffs and authorisation procedures for the creation of new transit capacity. International rules on transit were the subject of discussion at a Workshop on the Role of Intergovernmental Agreements in Energy Policy organised together with the WTO in Geneva in April. In October, the Secretariat presented the Charter’s role in promoting reliable transit at a conference in Ashgabat co-organised by the government of Turkmenistan and the Ukrainian Chairmanship of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was opened by President Berdymukhamedov. In November, the Secretary General joined a high-level meeting at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to offer the Energy Charter’s expertise in view of a recent resolution by the UN General Assembly on energy transit. Furthermore, the Secretariat made presentations at international conferences involving the pipeline industry, shippers and banks and maintained close contacts with the transit countries within the Charter constituency.

In addition to that, the Secretariat conducted a study on Price of Electricity Transit in Transition Countries under its Fellowship Programme in cooperation with the Central Asian Coordination and Dispatch Centre “Energiya”. The purpose of the study was to analyse issues related to electricity transit in selected countries if Central and South Asia, to compare existing transit pricing methodologies and to make recommendations to the respective

Ms. Berris Ekinci
Chairman, Trade and Transit Group
decision making bodies in the region. Draft of this report was also discussed with the representatives of the energy systems of Central and South Asia during the meeting of the Task Force on Regional Energy Cooperation in Central and Southern Asia on 7 October 2013 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

Trade Issues

In the trade area, the activities of the Group in 2013 continued to focus on the creation of the implementation system for the Trade Amendment. This included, first, the review of the import and export duties regime of the countries within the ECT constituency at the applied (8-digit) level. Secondly, the Group discussed the possibility to move from best endeavour to binding commitments with respect to import and export duties on items covered by Annexes EM I and EQ I of the ECT. Thirdly, the group discussed and finished, subject to Conference decision, its work on changes in the HS nomenclature that entered into force in 2002, 2007 and 2012 and that affect ECT Annexes EM I, NI and EQ I.

The purpose of the review of changes in the trade regime of ECT members is twofold: to comply with the transparency obligations under the Treaty, and to prepare the adoption of the binding tariffs regime with respect to products covered by the Treaty. The review was mainly prepared by the Energy Charter Secretariat in cooperation with the delegations. The Secretariat would like to thank those delegations that submitted this information to the Secretariat and urge others to do so too.

The main current priority in the ECT trade regime is the decision to move to a bound tariff regime. For this the unanimous decision of the Contracting Parties Present and Voting is needed. As provided for by Understanding No. 3 related to the Trade Amendment, the Energy Charter Conference conducts annual reviews on the possibility of moving items to a legally binding commitment, meaning in practice moving items of Energy Materials and Products or Energy-Related Equipment from Annexes EM I or EQ I to Annexes EM II or EQ II. The discussion of such possibility took place at the TTG meeting of on 6 March 2013. The majority of the delegations felt that the review of applied and, where relevant, binding customs duties and other charges in all ECT countries needs to be completed before any meaningful discussion could take place on what product items should be subject to binding tariff commitment. In this respect, the Chairman of the TTG recalls decision CC 443 adopted a year ago by the Energy Charter Conference.

The Group furthermore discussed the amendments to ECT Annexes EM I, NI and EQ I that are conditioned by changes of the underlying HS system adopted in the years 2002, 2007 and 2012. The group proposed to the Conference to transpose the relevant HS changes in form of technical changes without changing the material scope and substance of the original Annexes EM I, NI and EQ I. For this purpose the group agreed, after expert consultations involving also the World Customs Organisation, to the text stated in draft Conference Decision CC 472. In essence, this decision lists all HS positions of the three ECT Annexes which are amended by the mentioned HS changes. The Group emphasised the fact that pursuant to ECT Art. 34(3)(m), these changes are not Treaty Amendments and do not require ratification by Contracting Parties. The technical changes were approved by the Conference at its Meeting in Nicosia.
In the area of Trade, the Group also analysed and commented a comprehensive legal expertise elaborated by the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration of the Graduate Institute of Geneva on the interpretation of the Treaty Article 7(3).

Gas Trade and Contracts

In March, the Secretariat co-organised with the Ministry of National Development of Hungary a Workshop in Budapest on Contractual Issues Related to Energy Trade to discuss the role of long-term gas supply contracts and hub trading against the background of the significant changes on global gas markets. The workshop aimed at facilitating a matter of fact discussion among decision-makers from governments and industry and from countries across the energy value chain to get a better understanding on the functioning of future gas markets, security of supply and security of demand and ways to secure strategic investments in exploration, pipelines, LNG facilities and downstream industries. In view of the role of the Energy Charter as a governmental organisation special emphasis was put on the role of governments and regulators in promoting public policy objectives such as energy security, economic growth and environmental protection. The latter were then discussed in the light of private business principles such as entrepreneurial freedom and the avoidance of market distortions. One of the key conclusions was that regulation has to take into account the specificities of the given market.

A report on the workshop was published on the Secretariat’s website. The Secretariat briefed the Trade and Transit Group and the Industry Advisory Panel on the outcome of the event. As a result, the Trade and Transit Group agreed to organise a follow-up event in 2014 on a specific related topic.

Transparency Initiative

The transparency initiative on new cross-border infrastructure projects and strategies allowed delegations to exchange information on practical issues related to the development of energy infrastructure.

A representative of TetraTech, a USAID Contractor in Armenia, presented the results of the ongoing work on regional integration of Armenian and Georgian power systems. Agreements on parallel operations and emergency supply as well as the rules for system operators had been reached. The countries are now negotiating a transit agreement.

A representative of DNV AS shared his views on the ways to ensure integrity for cross-border oil and gas pipelines, discussing the role of developing common rules and standards to facilitate the establishment of cross-border energy infrastructure.

The World Energy Council shared the results of the recent report developed by WEC on rules of trade and investments in the energy sector. The report outlined the recommendations on the three principles: improving access for energy-related environmental goods and services, energy sector environmental innovation and border measures and carbon leakage.

The Trade and Transit Group further received a briefing by a representative of the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline AG on the development of TAP to ship gas from Azerbaijan’s Shah
Trade and Transit

Deniz field to Europe. He reported on the planning process of the project as well as its collaboration with the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project (TANAP) and DESFA (Greece), the role of the pipeline for gas in Albania and other countries in Southeast Europe as well as the impact on the destination market in Italy.

A representative of Turkmen Gaz gave a presentation on the initiative of his country for a second resolution of the UN General Assembly on Reliable and Stable Transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation. Key aspects of the document represent the basis for the functioning of an international group of experts to prepare a comprehensive document on developing global cooperation in the field of energy. As the next step, a working group of experts and stakeholders would be established to collect the opinions of member states and UN agencies and other stakeholders on the subject. The final document will be presented to the 69th session of the UN General Assembly.

Delegations and the Secretariat expressed their interest in the initiative and proposed to work together on the issues it addresses.

Regional Energy Cooperation in Central and Southern Asia

The 9th meeting of the Task Force on Regional Energy Cooperation in Central and Southern Asia took place in Astana, Kazakhstan, on 7 October 2013 upon the invitation of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of Kazakhstan and with the support of the government of Norway. The meeting focused on the pricing of electricity transit, clean coal technology and sustainable energy. The Energy Charter Secretariat and CDC Energiya presented a draft study on the pricing of electricity transit developed under the Secretariat’s Fellowship Programme. Participants also discussed clean coal technologies, including carbon capture and storage, as well as other technologies to minimise the energy industry’s harmful environmental effects. Delegates shared their respective governments’ policies, programmes and projects aimed to ensure access to sustainable energy for all and limit greenhouse gas emissions through the use of renewables and energy efficiency. A Declaration on Promoting Regional Energy Cooperation between Central and South Asia was adopted as a result of the meeting.

Middle East and North Africa

Building on the objective to expand the Energy Charter Treaty beyond its traditional boarders, the Energy Charter Secretariat drafted a concept paper for a multiannual Middle East and North Africa (MENA) programme. The programme aims to raise the interest in the Energy Charter Treaty by all MENA countries and to accompany them, in accordance with their particular situation and readiness, throughout the process of accession to the ECT. The programme is aimed at: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia. All those countries are part of the South Mediterranean European Neighbourhood Policy. Accession to the ECT would enhance the rule of law in the areas of energy investments, trade and transit according to international legal standards. With the anticipated accession of Montenegro, all Northern Mediterranean countries will be Contracting Parties to the ECT. Therefore, in the context of a Euro-Mediterranean energy market, there is a view that Southern Mediterranean countries should be encouraged to share the same values and rules of the ECT.
Energy Efficiency

The Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA) has a proven record as a successful international instrument for the promotion of energy efficiency by providing a well developed framework for peer reviews, exchange of information and dissemination of good practices. In 2013 the activities within the Working Group continued to be an important part of the Energy Charter implementation and the Group worked as a dynamic forum for policies sharing and advice for member and observer countries on energy efficiency and related aspects.

PEEREA Review Process

The review process still remains the core activity of the group as the main tool to monitor and facilitate the implementation of the Protocol. Following the recommendations of the Conference in Rome in 2009, the focus continues to be on countries with highest potential for improvements in their energy efficiency policy framework, namely Eastern European, Caucasus and Central Asian countries. Recommendations made by the review teams and discussed in the group are persistently seen as an important tool to set the framework for energy efficiency policy and to formulate concrete objectives and strategies for improvements in national energy efficiency policy, legislative and institutional framework.

Two In-depth energy efficiency reviews were on the agenda of the Working Group in 2013.

Tajikistan

The Review of the Republic of Tajikistan was completed in May 2013, by a team of experts led by a representative of Switzerland and including representatives of Sweden and Estonia, and supported by the Energy Charter Secretariat.

The report notes that the Tajikistan government recognises the importance and the challenges of ensuring energy security in the country. However, it is still necessary to develop a firm legislative framework and to integrate basic energy efficiency principles in the economic and social development. The review team observed that different organisations proposed a set of measures and possible solutions to overcome the existing challenges, therefore it was recommended that the government should rapidly and resolutely proceed along the roadmap set out in the studies prepared by donors.

Most of the government attention needs to focus on short-term challenges, such as covering winter energy demand. Addressing those short term challenges is a prerequisite for long term economic development and embarking on large scale electricity export projects, for which economical, political and financial conditions are not given yet.

Further, the report recommends that an institution needs to be created or mandated to lead, acting in close coordination with other government institutions. Its main aim would be the development of all legislation, regulations and sectoral programmes on energy efficiency and renewable energy. This organisation should also coordinate the proper implementation, enforcement and monitoring of legislation. The government should pursue efforts to increase governance, transparency and accountability in all
institutions and other players involved in the energy sector.

After the government’s adoption of the new law on energy efficiency, further effort should be put on drafting by-laws, codes and technical regulations. Moreover, building institution(s) should be settled, which would have the authority to oversee, monitor and sanction the implementation of the laws and regulations.

The review team observed that the overall progress of reform in the energy sector has been slow and as of today there is no real energy market in the country. The production, transmission and distribution of electricity are the responsibility of the State, represented by Barki Tojik – the natural monopolist in this field. The team recommended the government to proceed with the Barki Tojik’s unbundling as planned, in order to improve the company’s financial performance and attract private investment.

Government financing is not available for energy efficiency activities and projects in Tajikistan. In the past, a number of projects were financed by international donors, mainly to support power loss reduction and improve electricity metering. The team recommended to quickly proceed with the establishment of the National Energy Efficiency Fund envisaged in the new law on energy efficiency and energy saving.

Ukraine

The Review of the Ukraine was completed in June 2013 by a team of experts led by a representative of Kazakhstan and comprising officials from Slovakia and Austria, supported by the Energy Charter Secretariat.

The report concludes that the government of Ukraine should recast and adopt as soon as possible the national energy strategy. Such recast needs to be based on well-founded assumptions, realistic projections and the acknowledged potential energy efficiency gains accordingly. At the same time, all necessary and desirable reforms should be accelerated so as to radically improve the prospects for investment.

Further, the review team recommended that in order to improve the institutional framework on energy efficiency, high standards of governance were to be obtained in the formulation of energy and energy efficiency policy and in its implementation through energy market liberalisation, utility privatisation and the regulation of competition. All necessary steps were to be taken to ensure that the needed institutions were appropriately structured to effectively formulate, monitor, analyse and review energy and energy efficiency policies and their implementation and enforcement.

The status of the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Savings of Ukraine needs to improve to separate structure within the government as well as sufficient human and financial resources are allocated to the Agency as the leading agency, responsible for the development and implementation of energy efficiency programmes.

Regarding energy markets and pricing reform the report recommended that an integrated approach was to be taken by the authorities to individual metering, end-use efficiency, comfort and other benefits in tandem with price rises, at the same time ensuring that energy affordability was closely monitored and that remedial actions to alleviate hardship were taken whenever necessary. Effective regulation of monopolies and competition in the electricity, natural gas and heat distribution markets was necessary.

Multi-annual state funding needs to be allocated to leverage the huge energy efficiency potential of the economy to improve welfare, competitiveness and environmental impact. Necessary reforms have to be done to allow for multi-annual municipal budgeting and for the retention of savings resulting from investment in energy efficiency, so as to provide appropriate incentives for municipal actions. Consideration is to be given to introduction
of an energy efficiency obligation as a condition of any energy utility supply licence.

Specific recommendations are made to introduction of various energy efficiency programmes and measures concerning buildings, energy using products, district heating sector, industry and further the deployment of renewable energy in pursuit of the 11% 2020 target.

Turkey

The Review of Republic of Turkey was started in October 2013 with the support of experts from Norway, Albania, the Netherlands and the EC Delegation in Ankara, Turkey. The review mission to Ankara took place on 19-22 November 2013. A draft report and recommendations were developed until the end of the year. The final report with the recommendations to the Turkish government is expected to be published in early 2014.

Follow-up on Member States Reviews and International Cooperation

In 2013 the Energy Charter Secretariat started a follow up of the recent In-Depth Energy Efficiency Reviews. The aim is to assess their effectiveness in practice and identify support activities for the implementation of recommended measures. Such activities might be in the form of provision of further policy advice, capacity building and support for development of future energy efficiency projects or information provision. This assessment is developed in close cooperation with reviewed countries through a questionnaire. Mongolia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia and Albania were addressed and responded to the questionnaire. An analysis and preparation of further activities with these Member Sates is being undertaken.

This activity is planned to be done on a regular basis for supporting further actions.

The Energy Charter Secretariat took the opportunity of its spring PEEREA Working Group meeting to invite two organisations with relevant work developed in energy efficiency indicators and green growth indicators to come and explain their methodologies and results. The two organisations were the World Bank and the OECD. The Secretariat will continue its cooperation with the OECD within the framework of the project “Monitoring Progress towards Green Growth in the Countries of the Eastern Partnership and Central Asia”.

During the members’ roundtables organised within the PEEREA Working Group meetings, an active exchange of information of the most recent developments in each member countries’ policies on energy efficiency and renewables have happened. This activity was aimed at promoting partnerships between developed and transition countries, in different sectors: industry, buildings, renewable energies, etc.

Implementing the PEEREA at Local Level

The DACO project started in the beginning of 2012 and the aim is to support the local authorities in the Central Asian Area and ENP-East Area to acquire a common methodology to correctly monitor, evaluate and reduce their energy consumption and CO₂ emissions. This general objective is reached by joining the Covenant of Mayors’ principles, rules and goals. This project benefits from a grant from the European Commission.

Four cities are partners in the DACO project: Sumgayit (Azerbaijan), Novogrudok (Belarus), Taraz (Kazakhstan) and Somonyon (Tajikistan). During 2013 Sustainable Energy Action Plans were developed in the cities in accordance with the established format of the Covenant of Mayors. A set of donors roundtables were also organised in the countries by the Secretariat, aiming to attract international financing for the actions inscribed in each city’s Plans. Moreover, as part of the DACO work plan, concrete demonstration pilot projects were implemented, namely the weathering of a kindergarten (Somonyon),
Installation of a solar collector system in a municipal swimming pool (Novogrudok) and installation of solar heating and hot water supply system of five apartments (Taraz).

Representatives of municipalities have participated at the Autumn PEEREA meeting, sharing with delegates their Sustainable Energy Action Plans and pilot projects.

More information on DACO project activities can be found on the project website: [http://daco.encharter.org](http://daco.encharter.org).

**Cooperation on Energy Efficiency with other International Organisations and IFIs**

An informal framework was established for the cooperation of the Energy Charter Secretariat with the IEA and the OECD. Within this framework particular focus was given to energy efficiency activities in order to benefit from the complementarities of the three organisations’ expertise. An example of such activities was the organisation of a joint workshop on energy efficiency in Ukraine.

Cooperation with the OSCE’s local offices was very productive in 2013. In Tajikistan, collaboration was sought by the Secretariat for the organisation of the mission to Dushanbe for the In-Depth Review. Expertise was requested by the OSCE Azerbaijan office, for assisting the Centre for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in developing and disseminating concrete policy guidelines on the integration of energy efficiency in public procurement in the buildings sector.

The Secretariat was invited by the OECD to participate in a Task Force on developing green growth indicators for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. The work done by the Task force could serve as a good platform to bridge the work on green growth indicators and on energy indicators in each of the participating countries. Experts from Secretariat provided advice on the structure and content of a methodology handbook aimed at supporting countries to select most relevant indicators, explain how to collect data or adjust existing statistic to their needs, how to measure progress and how to use the indicators in the policy development process.

The Energy Charter Secretariat also joined in 2013 the Global Partnership for Energy Efficient Buildings, started by the UN Foundation under the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.

Further development of these activities is envisaged to continue during 2014. The PEEREA Working Group continued also to serve as a forum for networking and exchange of information with other international and national organisations active in the area of energy efficiency. In particular, PEEREA working group delegates and the Secretariat participated in several conferences organised by these institutions during the year.
Investment

The Investment Group (a Subsidiary Body of the Energy Charter Conference for the discussion of all investment-related issues) convened twice in 2013.

Mr. George Shammas, Chairman of the Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority, was Chairman of the Energy Charter’s Investment Group in 2013. The Vice-Chairmen were Dr. Klara Rakhmetova of Kazakhstan and Mr. Ramiz Rzaev of Azerbaijan.

Country Reviews of Investment Climate and Market Structure

In 2013 Mongolia (member country) and the Kingdom of Morocco (observer country) presented reviews on the Investment Climate and Market Structure in the energy sector. The reviews were prepared by the national authorities of those countries in close cooperation with the Energy Charter Secretariat. Austria and Turkey acted as peer review countries for the report of Mongolia. Germany and Italy acted as peer review countries for the report of Morocco.

The Investment Group appreciated, in particular:

- With regard to Mongolia, that the government is facilitating market-based reforms of the energy sector at all levels – institutional, legislative and industrial. Mongolia has undertaken a comprehensive reform of the investment climate in the energy sector in a direction more favourable to foreign investors. Among its key recommendations the Charter Conference invited the Mongolian government to facilitate measures aimed at reducing carbon emissions, reducing energy intensity and introduction of policies aimed at a more rapid transition to a low-carbon economy.

- With regard to the Kingdom of Morocco, that the investment legislation provides a stable framework for foreign investment. The renewable energy has very strong potential for the national and regional energy markets. Morocco is in a strategic position for energy integration with neighbouring countries. The government is invited to consider accession to the Energy Charter Treaty as a means to promote foreign investment and create stable, equitable, favourable and transparent conditions for foreign investors.

Promotion of Low-Carbon Investments

Energy projects normally entail large-scale capital investments. Moreover, low-carbon investment projects, due to their condition of non-mature technologies, tend to be very dependent on public support. As a result, investors face substantial political and regulatory risk.

In 2013, the Investment Group discussed benefits of a non-binding declaration and/or an interpretative note on promoting low-carbon investment within the framework of the Energy Charter Treaty. Such a statement will improve legal certainty in the application of the ECT. Initial analysis shows that low-carbon investment would greatly benefit from increased legal certainty, which would in turn reduce the normative and political risks and the investment related litigation. In addition, a clear political statement on
low-carbon investments by the Conference would send important signal to the international community and to investors on its commitment to sustainable development and to mitigating climate change.

The Investment Group will continue consultations on promoting low-carbon investments with the overall aim to protect and balance the interests of Energy Charter members and of international investors.

**Improving Entry Conditions for Foreign Investors**

The attraction of foreign investment to promote energy production in a sustainable manner, and the development of secure and diversified sources of energy imports, are pressing issues in many countries. The Energy Charter Treaty is the first binding multilateral agreement on the promotion and protection of foreign investment, covering all important investment issues and providing high standards of protection, including a fully developed dispute settlement mechanism.

In 2013, the Energy Charter Conference celebrates 15 Years (since 1998) of energy investment promotion and protection under the Energy Charter Treaty. One of the key challenges for the parties to the Treaty is to ensure full implementation of all commitments. The Charter Process plays a key role in translating the aim of a truly open non-discriminatory energy market into reality. One of key objectives of the Energy Charter Treaty is to eliminate barriers to investment in the energy sector.

In 2013, the Investment Group made preparations towards the comprehensive review of the Energy Charter ‘Blue Book’ (transparency document) which is a register of exceptions to the principle of non-discriminatory treatment. The purpose of the comprehensive review of all exceptions is to identify existing instances of non-compliance with the National and Most Favoured Nation Treatment principle and to urge signatories to abolish non-conforming measures which infringe upon their obligations under the ECT. It is planned to implement the comprehensive review of the ‘Blue Book’ in the course of 2014.

**Improving Energy Sector Transparency**

Ensuring adequate global energy supply will require significant and timely investment and international cooperation along the entire supply chain. Many national and international energy companies that operate across the borders develop new tactics and strategies to address challenges and to satisfy complex criteria of energy security for both energy consuming and energy producing countries. Over the last years many companies implemented exchange of assets (swaps) which gained attention of the Energy Charter.

The Investment Group discussed the study “Analysis of Mutual Exchanges of Business Assets within Investment Activities in the Energy Sector” conducted by the Secretariat and the Energy Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the course of 2013. The scope of the analysis was to investigate how asset swaps relate to various measures in the sphere of energy security enhancement; contribute to the development of open and competitive markets; are treated by anti-trust and national approval processes in different jurisdictions; are implemented in light of challenges with business assets and portfolio evaluation; relate to investment protection provisions under the ECT regime.

The study shows that assets exchange can serve as a mechanism of risk mitigation for investment activities; energy companies internationalisation / globalisation strategies implementation; addressing the issues of reciprocity access to market segments.
Promoting Investments in Regional Energy Markets

The Investment Group welcomed the draft of the regional study “Gobitec and the Asian Supergrid” for renewables in Northeast Asia. The study outlines an innovative proposal of connecting the electricity grids of the Russian Federation, Mongolia, China, the Republic of Korea, Japan and possibly North Korea into a vast electric power system.

Among other important considerations the study concludes that a large interconnection system including a high share of renewable energies will decrease CO\textsubscript{2} emissions and the cost of electricity for the Northeast Asian countries due to the fact that renewable energy potential is large in the Gobi desert. It further noted that more countries in Northeast Asia joining the ECT would facilitate the implementation of large-scale cross-border energy infrastructure projects.

Korean President Park Notes the Role of the Energy Charter Treaty

The President of the Republic of Korea Mrs. Park Geun Hye referred to the Energy Charter Treaty during an important speech on international cooperation at the World Energy Congress held in Daegu, Republic of Korea, on 13-16 October 2013. “We have to create an environment that allows energy infrastructure connections, including regional power grids, gas pipe networks, and oil pipelines,” President Park stated. The President said that this cooperation could be promoted by legal frameworks, such as the Energy Charter Treaty, which would encourage investments from both the private and public sector.
Industry Advisory Panel

The objective of the Industry Advisory Panel (IAP) is to support cooperation and dialogue between the energy industry and the Energy Charter constituency. In 2013 the IAP counted members from 38 energy companies, international associations and institutions from 20 countries and covers the full scope of energy supply, distribution and financing activities. In the course of 2013, the IAP held three meetings to strengthen dialogue with regional and international organisations on the main directions of the Energy Charter Process. The growing internationalisation of the energy sector underlines the value of the Energy Charter framework for both national economies and investors.

Financing Energy Efficiency

The IAP underlines that energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective ways of supporting security of supply, enhancing competitiveness and addressing climate change. Energy efficiency can be a profitable business opportunity within a robust commercial market for energy services, energy saving techniques and technologies and best practices. Energy efficiency can also contribute to delivering more affordable energy for customers and can make a significant impact in reducing carbon emissions in all sectors. However, there is a real challenge for the energy sector in addressing energy efficiency while integrating variable renewable energy sources and ensuring continuity of electricity supply. The IAP notes that both energy efficiency and integration of renewable energy can be successfully undertaken through a market-based approach based on a sound and technology neutral energy policy.

The Role of Natural Gas

The IAP notes that natural gas remains a fundamentally attractive part of the energy mix, offering substantial GHG mitigation relative to coal and flexibility as a backup fuel for renewables and for balancing the power markets. However, commercial utilisation and competitiveness can be significantly impaired by design features of the electricity market, including guaranteed renewables tariffs and merit order rankings. These issues require careful consideration in order to ensure that natural gas can play its full part in an affordable and reliable energy mix offering a cost-effective long-term GHG reduction path.

The IAP supports freedom of choice by market participants as the basic principle governing commercial terms and conditions in the international gas trade, exercised within a framework of policy objectives promoted by government including energy security, competitiveness and environmental sustainability. Regulation needs to take into account an analysis of long-term impact and the specificities of regional and national markets, in order to provide well-designed market conditions able to match the interests of suppliers and consumers in an efficient and effective manner.

Role of Research and Technological Development in the RES Sector

The IAP notes that wind and solar technologies are able to address competitive market considerations through cost reduction, grid integration and
environmental impact reduction. While new transmission and storage technology may be helpful to mitigate the intermittency of renewable resources, the commercial integration of renewable and conventional resources (grid integration, reduction of overall system costs, improved quality and security of supply) is also likely to be a key consideration in supporting a reliable and affordable electricity market offering a cost-effective GHG reduction path.

Continued technological development over the next ten years is expected to support growing competitiveness of renewably sourced energy. Renewables are themselves not devoid of environmental impact and mitigating the environmental footprint and dealing with decommissioning will become part of research and development activities in this field. The IAP members noted the importance of closely following technology developments and their implications for energy market development.

**Promoting Regional Energy Cooperation**

It is envisaged that renewable energy projects in the MENA region could be implemented without off-take support, provided that non-economic barriers can be addressed. International processes and key institutions have been created to support the ongoing planning phase leading towards effective actions. However, despite continuing improvements, investors still face challenges when coming to the Middle East and North Africa. Such challenges sometimes include legal uncertainty, the relationship with national state utilities, land access, local content and screening requirements, administrative barriers, contract enforcement, grid access and unclear transmission costs.

A regional approach could improve key aspects of the investment environment for the development of renewable energy projects in the MENA region. The ECT can provide a legal framework to enhance legal certainty and strengthen security and protection of international investments. Common rules are required for interconnected systems and cross border trade in an integrated power system. It was noted that a common legal framework covering investment and energy trade and transit could significantly encourage the development of large scale renewables projects in the MENA region.
Dispute Settlement

The Energy Charter Treaty contains a comprehensive system for settling disputes on matters covered by the Treaty. The two basic forms of binding dispute settlement are state-state arbitration on the interpretation or application of almost all aspects of the Treaty, and investor-state arbitration for investment disputes. There are also special provisions, based on the WTO model, for the resolution of inter-state trade issues, and the ECT offers a conciliation procedure for transit disputes. The starting point for all these mechanisms is the desirability of an amicable agreement between the parties.

The investor-state dispute settlement mechanism has a proven operational record. If an investor chooses to bring a dispute to arbitration, there are three possible avenues: the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID - an autonomous international institution with close links to the World Bank); a sole arbitrator or an ad hoc arbitration tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or an arbitral proceeding under the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. International arbitral awards are binding and final, and each ECT state is obliged to make provision for the effective enforcement of such awards in its area.

Investor-State Dispute Settlement Discussed at the Ministerial Session of the 24th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference

During the Ministerial Session of the 24th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference, the Secretary General examined the first 15 years of the ECT experience in the investment protection system. He pointed out such weaknesses as the lack of transparency, the lack of cooperation among members, and the lack of resort to conciliation as an alternative method for resolving investment disputes. More effective cooperation among member countries and greater transparency would benefit both investors and governments since it would help them to have a better understanding of their rights and obligations, make informed public policy choices in conformity with obligations under the ECT, and reduce the number of arbitrations.

The Secretary General put forward several proposals, intended to benefit both investors and member governments, including:

• incorporation of the UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency into the framework of ECT arbitrations;
• promotion of conciliation as an alternative to arbitration as a dispute resolution mechanism (clarifying the investor’s right to resort to arbitration if conciliation fails);
• clarification of some ECT provisions (e.g., extent of the fair and equitable treatment);
• enabling tribunals to dismiss groundless claims quickly and to require that all litigation costs be borne by the losing party; and
• establishing a permanent tribunal for investment disputes under the ECT as one more option for investors.

Additionally, the Secretary General presented some new initiatives, on which the Secretariat is already working:

• preparation of summaries of arbitration cases under the ECT;
• a forum for an informal exchange of information among the governmental legal services of member countries;
• reorganisation, cataloguing and improving the accessibility of the travaux préparatoires of the ECT;
• publication of the decisions adopted by the Energy Charter Conference since 1994;
• publication of a consolidated text of the ECT;
• complete commentary to the ECT.

List of Investor-State Dispute Settlement Cases (as of end 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Registration Year &amp; Forum</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AES Summit Generation Ltd</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2001 - ICSID</td>
<td>Settlement agreed by the parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nykomb Synergetics Technology Holding AB</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2001 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plama Consortium Ltd.</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2003 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2008; revision proceeding discontinued in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrobart Ltd.</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>2003 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alstom Power Italia SpA, Alstom SpA</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2004 - ICSID</td>
<td>Settlement agreed by the parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investor</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Registration Year &amp; Forum</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukos Universal Ltd.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2005 - UNCITRAL</td>
<td>Interim Award on Jurisdiction and Admissibility rendered in 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulley Enterprises Ltd.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2005 - UNCITRAL</td>
<td>Interim Award on Jurisdiction and Admissibility rendered in 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran Petroleum Trust</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2005 - UNCITRAL</td>
<td>Interim Award on Jurisdiction and Admissibility rendered in 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioannis Kardassopoulos</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2005 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2010, revision proceeding discontinued in 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arto</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2005 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrvatska Elektroprivreda d.d.</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2005 - ICSID</td>
<td>2009 interim decision dismissed claims under the ECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libananco Holdings Co. Limited</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2006 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2011, annulment proceeding concluded in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azpetrol International Holdings B.V. et al</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>2006 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barmek Holding A.S.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>2006 - ICSID</td>
<td>Settlement agreed by the parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cementownia “Nowa Huta” S.A.</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2006 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe Cement Investment and Trade S.A.</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2007 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liman Caspian Oil B.V. and NCL Dutch Investment B.V.</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>2007 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrabel S.A.</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2007 - ICSID</td>
<td>Interim award rendered in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES Summit Generation Limited et al</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2007 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2010, annulment proceeding concluded in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Ammar Al-Bahoul</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>2008 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercuria Energy Group Ltd.</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2008 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alapli Elektrik B.V.</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2008 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2012, annulment proceeding pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remington Worldwide Limited</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2008 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattenfall AB et al</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2009 - ICSID</td>
<td>Settlement agreed by the parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF International S.A.</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2009 - UNCITRAL</td>
<td>Pending</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVN AG</td>
<td>The FYROM</td>
<td>2009 - ICSID</td>
<td>Settlement agreed by the parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES Corporation and Tau Power B.V.</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>2010 - ICSID</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascom S.A.</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>2010 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Award rendered in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan Resources B.V.</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2011 - UNCITRAL</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkiye Petrolleri Anonim Ortakligi</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>2011 - ICSID</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The PV Investors</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2011 - UNCITRAL</td>
<td>Interim decision rendered in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Gas Holding B.V. et al</td>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>2012 - ICSID</td>
<td>Settlement agreed by the parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattenfall AB et al</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2012 - ICSID</td>
<td>Interim decision rendered in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charanne and Construction Investments</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2013 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Interim decision rendered in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEZ</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2013 - not announced</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antaris Solar GmbH et al</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2013 - UNCITRAL</td>
<td>Interim decision rendered in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN AG</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2013 - ICSID</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolux Infrastructure Netherlands B.V.</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2013 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP Equity Investment</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2013 - Stockholm</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RREEF Infrastructure (G.P) Limited and RREEF Pan-European Infrastructure Two Lux S.à.r.l.</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2013 - ICSID</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antin Infrastructure Services Luxembourg S.à.r.l. and Antin Energia Termosolar B.V.</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2013 - ICSID</td>
<td>Pending</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOL Nyrt.</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2013 - ICSID</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eiser Infrastructure Limited and Energia Solar Luxembourg S.à.r.l.</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2013 - ICSID</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: There is no requirement that investor-state disputes be notified to the Secretariat, nor is the Secretariat involved in the administration of the investor-state dispute settlement procedure. This information was compiled by the Secretariat from various public sources.
## Timeline of Activities

### JANUARY
- 29 Legal Advisory Committee

### FEBRUARY
- 19 Industry Advisory Panel
- 05 Trade Experts Meeting
- 06 Trade and Transit Group
- 07 Strategy Group
- 08 Five project partners sign MoU for a regional study “Gobitec and the Asian Supergrid”
- 13 Belarus In-Depth Energy Efficiency Review released
- 20 Workshop on Contractual Issues Related to Energy Trade, Budapest, Hungary
- 27 Mr. Jambulat Sarsenov of Kazakhstan appointed new Vice-Chairman of the Energy Charter Conference

### MARCH
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### JULY
- 03 High-level meeting “Sustainable Energy in the Middle East and North Africa: Renewables, Efficiency and Regional Cooperation”, Amman, Jordan
- 10 Knowledge Centre Occasional Paper: ECT and Global Energy Governance
- 18 Secretary General met with Ambassadors of ASEAN countries
- 19 DACO Roundtable “Towards Sustainable Energy Cities”, Somoniyon, Tajikistan

### AUGUST
- 11 Energy Charter Liaison Embassies designated in Pakistan and Libya
- 13 Visit by China’s National Oil Reserve Centre delegation
- 26 Legal Advisory Committee
- 26-27 Regional Workshop on the Study ‘Gobitec and the Asian Supergrid’ for Renewables in Northeast Asia, Irkutsk, Russia
- 30 Budget Committee

### SEPTEMBER
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APRIL</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kazakhstan Investment Review released</td>
<td>06-08 Knowledge Centre Training Programme: Addressing Global Energy Challenges and Building a Sustainable Future Based on International Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Lithuania Investment Review released</td>
<td>03 Workshop Report: Contractual Issues Related to Energy Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>High-profile investment meeting: New Energy Investment Opportunities of Tajikistan - the Way Forward</td>
<td>20 Afghanistan becomes 54th Member of the Energy Charter Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Legal Advisory Committee</td>
<td>28 Industry Advisory Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Appointment of Secretary General’s Special Envoys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Albania In-Depth Energy Efficiency Review released</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Workshop on the Role of Intergovernmental Agreements in Energy Policy, WTO, Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCTOBER</th>
<th>NOVEMBER</th>
<th>DECEMBER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency Group</td>
<td>05蒙古国《能源效率回顾》发布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Trade and Transit Group</td>
<td>08乌克兰《能源效率回顾》发布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>9th meeting of the Task Force on Regional Energy Cooperation in Asia, Astana, Kazakhstan</td>
<td>08黑山提交《能源宪章条约》生效报告</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>DACO Roundtable “Towards Sustainable Energy Cities”, Astana, Kazakhstan</td>
<td>18知识中心常设论文：《资产交换在能源部门的报告》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Observer and Outreach Countries Meeting</td>
<td>19请求也门加入1991年《能源宪章》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Investment Group</td>
<td>20知识中心常设论文：《《能源宪章条约》和外国直接投资》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Strategy Group</td>
<td>25知识中心常设论文：《电力中转定价》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Trade Experts Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Meeting on the Programme of Work</td>
<td>02塔吉克斯坦《能源效率回顾》发布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-30</td>
<td>Knowledge Centre Training Programme: Rising to the Energy Security Challenges of Tomorrow by Applying Effective Investment Protection Strategies Today</td>
<td>05-06第24届《能源宪章条约》会议,尼科西亚,塞浦路斯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Industry Advisory Panel</td>
<td>11DACO圆桌会议“向可持续能源城市迈进”,明斯克,白俄罗斯</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High-Level Bilaterals, Missions, Speeches and Published Material

Energy Charter Secretariat Missions in 2013

- Secretary General:
  - Members: 28 (18%)
  - Observers: 7 (5%)
  - Third Countries: 5 (3%)

- Secretariat Staff:
  - Members: 87 (57%)
  - Observers: 25 (16%)
  - Third Countries: 5 (3%)

Total: 153

Bilateral Meetings of the Secretary General in 2013

- Members:
  - Heads of State and Government: 16 (21%)
  - Ministers: 5 (6%)
  - Deputy Ministers and Other High-Level Officials: 4 (5%)

- Observers and 3rd Countries:
  - Ministers: 11 (14%)
  - Deputy Ministers and Other High-Level Officials: 7 (9%)

Total: 77

ECS Speeches and Published Material in 2013

- Secretary General:
  - Oral Reports: 11 (9%)
  - Published Material: 10 (8%)

- Secretariat Staff:
  - Oral Reports: 84 (69%)
  - Published Material: 15 (12%)

- Energy Charter Secretariat:
  - Secretariat Publications: 4 (3%)

Total: 124
## Energy Charter Website Statistics

### Most visited pages

1. Home
2. Publications
3. About the Charter
4. Investor-State Disputes
5. News
6. Members and Observers
7. Staff
8. Delegates’ Page
10. Dispute Settlement
11. Meetings
12. Oil and Gas Pricing Mechanisms
13. Investment
14. Frequently Asked Questions
15. Indonesia Policy Conference
16. Trade and Transit
17. Energy Charter Conference
18. Knowledge Centre
19. Short-Term Programmes
20. 1991 Energy Charter
21. Energy Efficiency
22. Energy Charter Texts
23. Strategy
24. Conference Decisions
25. Secretary General

### Most visits from

1. France
2. Belgium and EU institutions
3. United Kingdom
4. Russia
5. United States
6. Germany
7. Indonesia
8. Turkey
9. Ukraine
10. Spain
11. Switzerland
12. The Netherlands
13. India
14. Japan
15. Italy
16. Kazakhstan
17. Australia
18. Greece
19. China
20. Poland
21. Canada
22. Iran
23. Czech Republic
24. United Arab Emirates
25. Cyprus
Publications Released in 2013

In chronological order

Belarus: In-depth Energy Efficiency Review

In this report, the review team encourages the Belarusian authorities to continue with the implementation of the state policy on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, as well as to pursue the policy of restructuring energy prices to remove cross-subsidies. The team also recommends to the Belarus government to consider the adoption of market-oriented principles and legislation for the energy sector, to further analyse and identify a system of measures aimed at increasing the share of private capital, loans and borrowings in energy efficiency and renewable energy implementation.


Kazakhstan: Energy Investment Climate and Market Structure Review

This report was prepared by the Energy Charter Secretariat in close cooperation with the National Company KazMunayGas of Kazakhstan. The policy conclusions of the report note that Kazakhstan has considerably improved its business climate over the past several years and that these actions resulted in a significant inflow of foreign direct investments. The report underlines that Kazakhstan has significantly upgraded the oil and gas pipelines network throughout the region to promote international trade and cooperation in the energy sector.


Lithuania: Energy Investment Climate and Market Structure Review

This in-depth Investment Climate and Market Structure report was prepared by the Ministry of Energy of Lithuania in close cooperation with the Energy Charter Secretariat. The report Concluded that Lithuania has created a favourable business climate that is essential for attracting foreign direct investments. The policy conclusions of the report underline that the development of renewable energy sources is an important alternative to traditional sources, which is helpful not only in addressing climate change issues but also increasing Lithuania’s energy independence.

ISBN: 978-905948-130-5

Albania: In-depth Energy Efficiency Review

The review team notes the recent success of Albania’s energy policy in delivering a more reliable electricity supply and the fact that the Albanian government has followed through on the reform of the electricity market. The report highlights the fact that a solid energy efficiency policy could contribute strongly to achieving the targets and goals, which the Albanian government has set for the country’s energy sector. Much remains to be done in terms of energy policy priorities identified by the authorities: solar panel deployment, bill collection, illegal electricity connection elimination, awareness raising and incentives for energy efficiency.

Publications Released in 2013

These publications as well as various other Energy Charter Secretariat materials are freely accessible on the Energy Charter website www.encharter.org

Azerbaijan: In-depth Energy Efficiency Review

The review team observed that the development of renewable energy sources, improvement of demand-side energy efficiency and energy conservation are to a certain extend among the priorities in Azerbaijan’s energy policy. However, it was noted that energy efficiency still needed further attention in terms of strategy, action plans and legislation, and the few energy efficiency measures that currently existed were the ones that were financed by the European Union or through various donor projects.

ISBN: 978-905948-126-8

Workshop Report: Contractual Issues Related to Energy Trade

The Energy Charter Secretariat and the Ministry of National Development of Hungary held a joint Workshop on Contractual Issues Related to Energy Trade. The event gathered around sixty decision-makers from industry and governments from energy exporting, importing and transit countries. The workshop discussion confirmed the important role of long-term natural gas contracts for energy security, in particular in view of the signals they provide for strategic investments. At the same time, it was noted that trading hubs may as well provide adequate signals to markets, if they are sufficiently deep and not capable of being manipulated.


Mongolia: Energy Investment Climate and Market Structure Review

The government of Mongolia is facilitating market-based reforms of the energy sector in all areas: institutional, legislative and industrial. It has undertaken a thorough reform of the investment climate in the energy sector in a direction more favourable to foreign investors. The review contains a number of recommendations to the Mongolian government, including the facilitation of measures aimed at reducing carbon emissions, reduction of energy intensity and introduction of policies driving a faster transition to a low-carbon economy.

ISBN: 978-905948-134-3

Ukraine: In-depth Energy Efficiency Review

The report concludes that the government of Ukraine should recast and adopt as soon as possible a national energy strategy. Such a recast needs to be based on well-founded assumptions, realistic projections and the acknowledged potential for energy efficiency gains. Furthermore, the review team recommends that high standards of governance be obtained in the formulation of the country’s energy and energy efficiency policy and in its implementation through energy market liberalisation, utility privatisation and the regulation of competition.

ISBN: 978-905948-139-8

Tajikistan: In-depth Energy Efficiency Review

The report notes that the government of Tajikistan recognises the importance and the challenges of ensuring energy security in the country. However, it is still necessary to develop a firm legislative framework and to integrate basic energy efficiency principles in the economic and social development of the country. It was observed by the review team that various organisations had proposed sets of measures and possible solutions to overcome the existing challenges.

ISBN: 978-905948-139-8
**Frequently Asked Questions**

**Why an Energy Charter?**

The Energy Charter is based on the recognition that all countries stand to benefit from a balanced framework for cooperation in the energy sector. Countries with natural resources get a means to attract investment, to protect their interests downstream, and to ensure reliable transportation for their energy exports to consumers. Energy-importing countries get protection for their outward energy investments, and mechanisms to promote security of supply. All countries benefit from measures to encourage the efficiency of energy production and use and to minimise their environmental impacts.

The Energy Charter has two distinctive features. Firstly, the Treaty is the only body of international rules that is tailored to the specific needs of the energy sector. Secondly, the Energy Charter covers a broad and diverse range of countries across Eurasia, including energy producers, consumers and transit countries.

The Charter dates back to a political initiative launched in Europe in the early 1990s, at a time when the end of the Cold War offered an unprecedented opportunity to overcome the previous economic divisions in the region. A political declaration on international energy cooperation, the European Energy Charter was adopted in 1991, and was followed by the legally binding Energy Charter Treaty, which was signed in 1994 and which entered into force in 1998.

**What Does the Treaty Do?**

The Treaty’s common ‘rules of the game’ for the energy sector are designed to encourage investment and trade, to ensure reliable transit, and to promote efficient energy use.

A huge volume of investment is required all along the supply chain, in order to meet the growing demand for energy. The Energy Charter is based on the idea that international flows of investments, capital and technologies for the energy sector are mutually beneficial, and the primary aim of the Treaty is to promote the necessary climate of predictability that can attract private sector involvement.

The Treaty does not create investment opportunities for companies by forcing open access to resources or defining a certain market structure for Energy Charter member countries. These are sovereign decisions for member governments.

However, once an energy investment is made, the Treaty is designed to provide a stable interface between the foreign investor and the host government. This stability is particularly important in the global energy sector, where projects are highly strategic and capital-intensive, and where risks have to be assessed over the long-term.

It is a major task to reduce these risks, as far as possible, by creating a stable and transparent investment climate. The Energy Charter Treaty assists by offering binding protection for foreign energy investors against key non-commercial risks, such as discriminatory treatment, direct or indirect expropriation, or breach of individual investment contracts.

A second priority for the Treaty is to promote reliable international transit flows. This is a particularly important issue for Eurasian energy security, since a high proportion of oil and gas in Eurasia is delivered through long-distance pipelines that cross multiple national borders and jurisdictions.

Under the Treaty, member countries are under an obligation to facilitate energy transit in line with the principle of freedom of transit and not to interrupt or reduce established energy transit flows.

Thirdly, the Treaty requires that all member states act to minimise the harmful environmental impact of energy-related activities. The Treaty does not have binding targets in this area, but member countries use the Energy Charter as a forum to exchange information on programmes and policies that have been successful in improving energy efficiency.

**Who Are the Members of the Energy Charter Treaty?**

Fifty-two European and Asian countries have signed or acceded to the Energy Charter Treaty. All EU states are individual signatories, and the Treaty has also been signed collectively by the European Community (now part of the European Union) and Euratom, so the total number of parties to the Treaty is fifty-four.

Of these fifty-four, all have ratified the Treaty except for five. These five countries are Australia, Belarus, Iceland, Norway, and the Russian Federation. Belarus and the Russian Federation have accepted provisional application of the Treaty, which meant that – pending ratification – they agreed to apply the Treaty to the extent that it was consistent with their own constitutions, laws and regulations. On 20 August 2009 the Russian Federation officially informed the
Depository that it did not intend to become a Contracting Party to the Energy Charter Treaty. In accordance with ECT Article 45(3)(a), such notification resulted in Russia’s termination of its provisional application of the Treaty upon expiration of 60 calendar days from the date on which the notification was received by the Depository. Therefore, the last day of Russia’s provisional application of the Energy Charter Treaty was 18 October 2009. Belarus still applies the Treaty provisionally.

With its current membership, the Energy Charter has a natural focus on the evolving Eurasian energy market, including the Mediterranean region, the Middle East and North Africa. Although the Treaty was conceived as a European initiative with a focus on ‘East-West’ cooperation, the scope of the Energy Charter is now considerably broader. Pakistan, China, Korea, Iran and the Association of South-East Asian Nations have all taken on observer status in recent years; the role of the Energy Charter in Asia is becoming increasingly important.

How Does a Country Join the Charter Process?

The first step for a country wishing to join the Energy Charter is to sign the 1991 political declaration (the ‘European Energy Charter’). On the basis of this commitment to the principles of the Energy Charter, the country then becomes an observer to the Energy Charter, with access to all meetings and documents.

The next stage, if a country wishes to take it, is accession to the Treaty itself. This is a more lengthy process, since a country must first assess the compatibility of its domestic legislation with the provisions of the Treaty. Once the relevant reports have been approved by the Energy Charter Conference – the Energy Charter’s governing body in which all member countries are represented – the applicant country is invited to accede to the Treaty.

The Treaty is open for accession by any country that wishes to participate, that is ready to take on the obligations in the Treaty, and whose application is accepted by the Energy Charter Conference.

How Do Energy Charter Observers Participate in the Charter Process?

There are currently twenty six observers and ten international organisations with the status of observer to the Energy Charter.

Observers have the right to attend all meetings of the Energy Charter Conference and of its subsidiary groups. They also have the right to receive all related documentation, reports and analyses, and to participate in the working debates taking place within the Energy Charter.

The intention is that observer status should provide the chance for a country to familiarise itself with the Charter and its functions, in order to facilitate its of the benefits of accession to the Energy Charter Treaty. In cases where there is a strong interest in a closer association with the Charter, energy experts appointed by observers assist in the work of the Secretariat as secondees or interns.

In 2004, the existing member countries made a detailed review of the functioning of the Charter Process, and drew the following conclusions with regard to its expansion:

“The Energy Charter Process has a natural focus on the evolving Eurasian energy market, including the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Asia. We welcome the interest shown in the Charter Process by several non-member states, and acknowledge in particular the growing Asian dimension of the Charter Process. Observer status at the Energy Charter Conference provides a mechanism for facilitating association and familiarity with the Charter Process and we encourage the observer states to participate actively in the Charter’s work and to consider the mutual benefits of full accession to the Energy Charter Treaty.”

Does the Treaty Oblige Countries to Provide Foreign Investors with Access to Their National Energy Resources?

While the Energy Charter is based on the idea that international flows of investments and technologies in the energy sector are mutually beneficial, national sovereignty over energy resources is a core principle of the Treaty (ECT Article 18).

Each member country is free to decide whether and how its national energy resources are developed, and also the extent to which its energy sector is open to foreign investors.

Does Implementation of the Energy Charter Treaty Mean Mandatory Third-Party Access to Pipelines and Energy Networks?

The Treaty includes an obligation on member countries to facilitate energy transit across their territory, in line with the principle of freedom of transit, and an obligation to secure established transit flows. At the same time, an Understanding that accompanies the Treaty makes it clear that the Treaty provisions “do not oblige any Contracting Party to introduce mandatory third-party access”.

Frequently Asked Questions
Frequently Asked Questions

**Does the Energy Charter Treaty Require Unbundling/Privatisation of State-Owned Energy Assets?**

An objective of the Treaty is to promote transparency and efficiency in the operation of energy markets, but it is for governments to define the structure of their national energy sector. There is no obligation to privatise state-owned energy companies, or to break up vertically integrated energy companies.

**Is the Treaty just about Oil and Gas? What about Renewable Sources of Energy?**

The Treaty covers all types of energy materials and products, inclusive of electricity and energy-related equipment, and the provisions on investment protection apply also to investments in hydropower, solar, wind energy, and all other renewable energy sources. For example, the first arbitration award made to an investor under the Energy Charter Treaty concerned the treatment of an investment – by a small company – in environmentally-friendly cogeneration of heat and power.

**If a Country Becomes a Member of the WTO, What Is the Added Benefit of Being Part of the Energy Charter?**

The Energy Charter shares core principles with the World Trade Organisation, in particular the principles of transparency and non-discrimination. The rules of the Treaty are fully compatible with those of the international trading system, and in practice the Energy Charter Treaty has been a valuable stepping stone for some member states on their way towards accession to the WTO.

However, the Energy Charter goes further than the WTO framework in addressing specific challenges for the energy sector. There is no counterpart in the WTO system to the Energy Charter Treaty’s provisions on the protection of Investment. The Charter also covers in more detail the issue of energy transit, and includes a distinctive mechanism for the resolution of energy transit disputes. In relation to the energy sector, memberships in the WTO and in the Energy Charter are complementary; these organisations are not substitutes for one another.

**Is the Energy Charter an Institution of the European Union?**

The idea of an Energy Charter to promote international energy cooperation was launched by the (then) European Community in June 1990. All the member states of the enlarged EU are among the fifty-two signatories of the Energy Charter Treaty.

However, the Energy Charter is a separate international organisation, which aims to find balanced solutions to key energy challenges among a diverse range of member countries across Europe and Asia, including producers, consumers and transit states, participating in the Charter on an equal basis. And although the Charter Process was originally conceived in Europe as a forum for East-West cooperation, the Asian dimension of the Charter Process has become an increasingly important priority in recent years.

**What is the Difference between the Energy Charter and the Energy Community?**

The Energy Charter is an independent international intergovernmental organisation, based on the 1994 Energy Charter Treaty, bringing together 52 states in Europe and Asia. The Energy Charter Treaty focuses on cross-border cooperation in the energy sector: promotion of investments, stable energy flows and increased energy efficiency.

The Energy Community is a European Union platform designed to extend EU’s internal energy market rules to interested non-EU countries in Europe. It involves the European Union and nine members in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe.

**What Happens if a Country Does Not Comply with its Obligations under the Energy Charter Treaty?**

The Treaty contains a variety of mechanisms to settle disputes, each of these being designed to address a particular aspect of the Treaty.

If a member country feels that another state is not complying with its obligations under the Treaty – and if no resolution is possible through bilateral diplomatic channels – then the matter can be taken to binding international arbitration. This mechanism is applicable to almost all disputes arising under the Treaty, with the exception of the articles on competition and on the environment.

The Treaty also grants individual foreign investors the right to take Energy Charter member countries to international arbitration, in the event of an alleged breach of the Treaty’s investment provisions.

The Treaty also includes a unique conciliation procedure to deal specifically with disputes over transit. This can be invoked by member states, and is likely to be faster and less formal than taking a case to arbitration. Under this procedure, an independent conciliator is appointed in order to assist the parties in reaching an agreement. If no
agreement is reached quickly, then the conciliator ultimately has the power to fix interim transit tariffs for up to twelve months while negotiations between the parties continue. The aim of this procedure is to reduce the risk of interruptions to transit flows while an agreement is being found.

Except for the specific instance of the Secretary General appointing the conciliator for the abovementioned conciliation procedure, the Secretariat is not involved in dispute settlement mechanisms. The Secretariat has no mandate to act as arbiter on disputes arising under the Treaty, nor can it recommend or take any sanctions against member countries.

**How Can I Find Out More about an Individual Investment Dispute Raised under the Energy Charter Treaty?**

The Secretariat has no formal role in relation to the settlement or administration of investment disputes under the Energy Charter Treaty, and parties to any dispute are not obliged to release information about the progress of individual cases. However, some information is in the public domain, and the Secretariat has compiled a list of cases containing – to the best of our knowledge – relevant public information about the investor-state disputes that have been formally initiated. This list is available of the Energy Charter website [www.encharter.org](http://www.encharter.org).

**What Does the Treaty Say about Provisional Application?**

The Energy Charter Treaty provides in Article 45(1) that “Each signatory agrees to apply this Treaty provisionally pending its entry into force … to the extent that such provisional application is not inconsistent with its constitution, laws or regulations” (emphasis added).

Provisional application of the Treaty was a possibility only for countries that signed the Treaty when it was initially open for signature (from 17 December 1994 until 16 June 1995). At the time of signing, each state had the option of filing a declaration to the effect that it was unable to accept provisional application of the Treaty, and a number of countries filed such declarations. The Russian Federation and Belarus accepted provisional application.

Since end-June 1995, any new member wishing to be bound by the Treaty has to accede; this is a different procedure that does not entail signing the Treaty itself, and so the question of provisional application does not arise in these cases.

As of 2013, five of the original signatory countries have not ratified the Treaty. Of these five, Norway, Iceland and Australia filed declarations at the time of signing to the effect that they were unable to accept provisional application. The Russian Federation and Belarus are the only two signatories which have not ratified the Treaty, and which have – by not filing declarations at the time of signature – accepted provisional application.

The status of Russia and Belarus in relation to the Energy Charter Treaty is open to a degree of interpretation, since the extent to which a state’s acceptance of provisional application creates legal rights and obligations is – having regard in particular to the emphasised language above in Article 45(1) – not entirely clear under international law. Ultimately, this question can be settled authoritatively only in the context of relevant cases brought to international arbitration.

On 20 August 2009 the Russian Federation has officially informed the Depository that it did not intend to become a Contracting Party to the Energy Charter Treaty and the Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA). In accordance with Article 45(3)(a) of the Energy Charter Treaty, such notification results in Russia’s termination of its provisional application of the ECT and the PEEREA upon expiration of 60 calendar days from the date on which the notification is received by the Depository. Therefore, the last day of Russia’s provisional application of the Energy Charter Treaty and the PEEREA was 18 October 2009.

Belarus continues to apply the ECT and the PEEREA provisionally.

**What Is Russia’s Status with the Energy Charter?**

Russia signed the Energy Charter Treaty in 1994 and has accepted provisional application of the Treaty pending ratification. This means that Russia has agreed to apply the provisions of the Energy Charter Treaty to the extent that they were consistent with Russia’s constitution, laws and regulations.

The absence of ratification does not present an obstacle to the practical and technical work of the Energy Charter Process, in which Russia is an active participant. It does, however, leave ambiguity about the extent of Russia’s legal rights and obligations under the Treaty.

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Energy Charter Secretariat

The work of the Energy Charter Conference and its subsidiary groups is supported by a small multinational Secretariat, based in Brussels. The staff of the Secretariat is drawn from across the Energy Charter constituency, and it is led by a Secretary General appointed by the Conference. The Secretariat’s activities are included in an annual Work Programme, which is subject to approval by the Energy Charter Conference.
# Worked at the Secretariat in 2013

**Secretary General: Urban Rusnák**

**Deputy Secretary General: Vladimir Rakhmanin**

**Director for Implementation: Steivan Defila**

**Head of Administration and Finance: Denis Westerhof**

By work field:

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Short-term staff listed in italic
Further Information


The Secretariat also publishes an electronic newsletter with details of Energy Charter meetings, activities and developments. If you are interested in receiving this newsletter, please subscribe by visiting the Charter’s website.


For any other queries, please contact the Secretariat at the address below, or send an email to [info@encharter.org](mailto:info@encharter.org).

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