



INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CHARTER ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Table of Contents

▶ Members & Observers of the Energy Charter Conference.....	2
▶ Foreword by the Secretary General.....	4
▶ Who we are.....	5
Energy Charter Process.....	5
Structure of the Organisation 2018.....	6
▶ Romanian Chairmanship of the Energy Charter Conference	7
29th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference.....	8
▶ Subsidiary Bodies.....	10
Strategy Group.....	10
Subgroup on Modernisation.....	12
Implementation Group.....	14
Technical Subgroup on Transit.....	18
Budget Committee.....	19
Legal Advisory Committee.....	19
▶ Industry Advisory Panel.....	20
▶ Dispute Settlement.....	21
Statistics of Cases under the Energy Charter Treaty.....	23
▶ EU4Energy.....	24
▶ Knowledge Centre.....	26
▶ The Role of the ECT in the Global Energy Transition.....	28
▶ Publications.....	29
▶ Organisation chart	30
▶ Worked at the Secretariat - 2018.....	31
Structure of the Organisation 2019.....	32
▶ Further Information.....	33



MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS OF THE

MEMBERS (56)

Sig	Rat	EEC	IEC	Country
	2013	2006	2015	Afghanistan
1994	1997	1991	2015	Albania
1994	1997	1991	2015	Armenia
1994		1991		Australia
1994	1997	1991	2015	Austria
1994	1997	1991	2018	Azerbaijan
1994		1991	2015	Belarus
1994	1998	1991	2015	Belgium
1995	2001	1995	2016	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1994	1996	1991	2015	Bulgaria
1994	1997	1993	2015	Croatia
1994	1998	1991	2015	Cyprus
1995	1996	1993	2015	Czech Republic
1994	1997	1991	2015	Denmark
1994	1998	1992	2015	Estonia
1994	1998	1991	2015	European Union
1994	1998	1991	2015	EURATOM
1994	1997	1991	2015	Finland
1994	1999	1991	2015	France
1994	1995	1991	2015	Georgia
1994	1997	1991	2015	Germany
1994	1997	1991	2015	Greece
1995	1998	1991	2015	Hungary
1994	2015	1991		Iceland
1994	1999	1991	2015	Ireland
1995	2002	1991	2015	Japan
	2018	2007	2015	Jordan
1994	1995	1991	2015	Kazakhstan
1994	1997	1992	2015	Kyrgyzstan
1994	1995	1991	2015	Latvia
1994	1997	1991	2015	Liechtenstein
1995	1998	1992	2015	Lithuania
1994	1997	1991	2015	Luxemburg
1994	2001	1991	2015	Malta
1994	1996	1992	2015	Moldova
	1999	1997	2015	Mongolia
	2015	2012	2015	Montenegro
1994	1997	1991	2015	Netherlands
	1998	1996	2015	North Macedonia
1995		1991	2015	Norway
1994	2000	1991	2015	Poland
1994	1997	1991	2015	Portugal
1994	1996	1991	2015	Romania
1994		1991		Russian Federation
1994	1995	1993	2015	Slovakia
1994	1997	1992	2015	Slovenia
1994	1997	1991	2015	Spain
1994	1997	1991	2015	Sweden
1994	1996	1991	2015	Switzerland
1994	1997	1991		Tajikistan
1994	2001	1991	2015	Turkey
1994	1997	1994	2015	Turkmenistan
1994	1998	1991	2015	Ukraine
1994	1996	1991	2015	United Kingdom
1995	1995	1991	2015	Uzbekistan
	2018	2014	2015	Yemen



ENERGY CHARTER CONFERENCE

as of 18 Feb 2019

OBSERVERS (42)

ENERGY CHARTER TREATY 2015 (91)

ENERGY CHARTER 1991 (69)

ENERGY CHARTER TREATY 1994 (56)



Country	EEC	IEC
Bangladesh		2015
Benin		2015
Burkina Faso		2017
Burundi	2015	2015
Cambodia		2015
Canada	1991	
Chad	2015	2015
Chile		2015
China		2015
Colombia		2015
EAC		2016
ECCAS		2016
ECOWAS		2015
Eswatini		2015
G5 Sahel		2016
Gambia		2017
Guatemala		2016
Guyana		2018
Indonesia	2009	
Iran		2016
Iraq		2016
Italy	1991	2015
Kenya		2017
Mali		2017
Mauritania	2014	2015
Morocco	2012	2015
Niger	2015	2015
Nigeria		2017
Pakistan	2005	2015
Palestine	2014	2015
Panama		2017
Rwanda		2016
Senegal		2016
Serbia	2001	2015
Sierra Leone		2018
South Korea		2015
Syria	2010	
Tanzania		2015
UAE		2017
Uganda		2015
USA	1991	2015
Vietnam		2018

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS WITH OBSERVER STATUS (by decision of the Energy Charter Conference):



Foreword by the Secretary General

Dear colleagues and friends,

I am honoured to present this report, the seventh since my appointment in 2011, which provides an overview of the activities undertaken by the Energy Charter Secretariat this year. 2018 was a busy year filled with activities and events aimed at implementing our Programme of Work.

I want to thank the Chairmanship of Romania for its support and guidance throughout the year, and especially the Chairman of the Energy Charter Conference, Mr Robert Tudorache State Secretary of the Ministry of Energy of Romania, for his exceptional commitment. A special thanks are also due for the Vice-Chair of the Conference Ms Elena Popescu, and the staff of the Ministry of Energy of Romania. I would like to express my gratitude to all those involved with the subsidiary bodies, particularly those delegates who took part in the deliberations, and who gave their time and effort to act as Chairs and Vice-Chairs. Their input is vital to achieving the objectives of the Energy Charter Conference.



Some highlights from this year included the advancement of the modernisation process which ended with an agreed finalised list of topics to be addressed in the following years. The topics for potential modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty include investment standards, transit, and basic definitions to keep the Treaty attractive and useful for decades to come.

Enlargement had its most significant year to date. After many years of effort I am proud to mention that Jordan and Yemen ratified the Treaty. Guyana, Vietnam, and Sierra Leone became Observers by signing the International Energy Charter declaration bringing the Energy Charter family to 98 Members and Observers from different continents around the world. Also China concluded all accession reports.

In October, the Energy Investment Risk Assessment (#EIRA2018) publication with 30 participating countries was launched in Brussels, Belgium. Many high-level representatives took part in the event including Vice-President of the European Commission for Energy Union, Maroš Šefčovič.

The year came to a close with the hosting of the 29th Energy Charter Conference in Bucharest, Romania in November, which ended with the adoption of the Bucharest Declaration. In closing, I would like to thank everyone who worked with the International Energy Charter in 2018, and as always, I encourage your feedback and look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you,

Dr Urban Rusnák
Secretary General
Energy Charter Secretariat

Who we are

Energy Charter Process

European Energy Charter Declaration (1991)

The European Energy Charter provides the political foundation for the Energy Charter Process. The Charter is a declaration of the principles that underpin international energy cooperation, based on a shared interest in secure energy supply and sustainable economic development.

Energy Charter Treaty (1994)

The Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) and the Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects were signed in December 1994 and entered into force in April 1998. The ECT was developed on the basis of the European Energy Charter of 1991, but whereas the European Energy Charter was a declaration of political intent to promote East-West energy cooperation, the ECT is a legally-binding multilateral instrument, the only one of its kind dealing specifically with inter-governmental cooperation in the energy sector. The fundamental aim of the ECT is to strengthen the rule of law on energy issues, by creating a level playing field of multilateral rules to be observed by all participating governments.

International Energy Charter Declaration (2015)

The International Energy Charter declaration is a non-binding political declaration aimed at updating the European Energy Charter of 1991 and opening the process to a global scale. It maps out universal principles aimed at strengthening energy cooperation between the signatory states and does not bear any legally binding obligation or financial commitments. The International Energy Charter declaration was formally adopted and signed at the Ministerial Conference in The Hague in 2015.

Energy Charter Conference

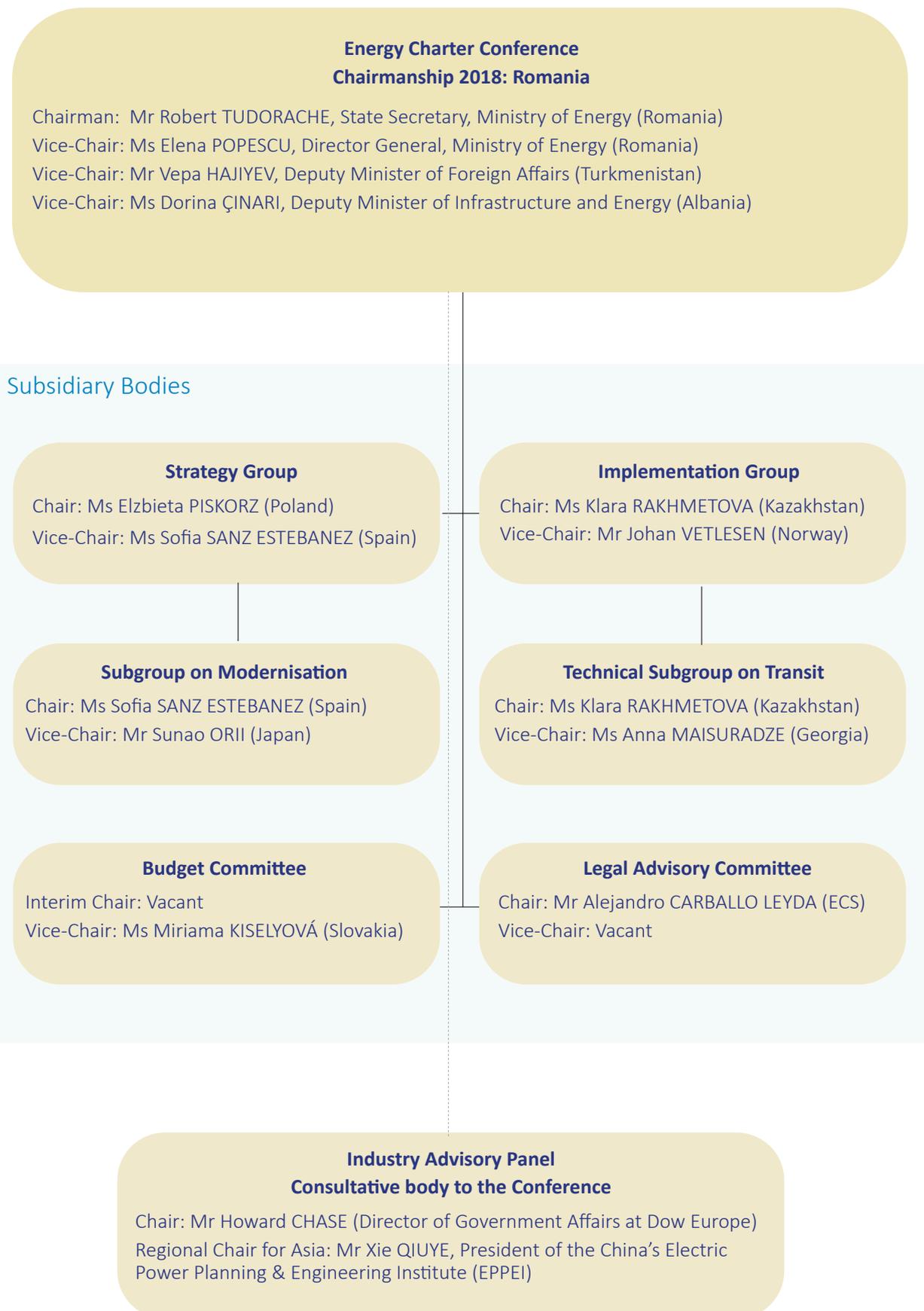
The Energy Charter Process is directed by the Energy Charter Conference, the governing and decision-making body which brings together representatives of all Member States. The Conference meets at least once per year to discuss policy issues affecting international energy cooperation, to review the implementation of the provisions of the ECT and to consider possible new instruments and projects on energy issues. Regular meetings of the Conference's subsidiary groups includes the Implementation Group, the Strategy Group, and the Budget Committee.

Energy Charter Secretariat

The Conference is served by a permanent Secretariat that aims to implement the will of the Conference by assisting in the duties and functions assigned to it under the Treaty. The Secretariat is staffed by experts from various countries and is headed by a Secretary General who is elected by the Conference.

Structure of the Organisation 2018

Governing Body



Romanian Chairmanship of the Energy Charter Conference

As of 1 January 2018 Romania assumed the Chairmanship of the Energy Charter Conference for one year

The Chairmanship of the Energy Charter Conference works on an annual rotating basis. Each year a new country assumes the Chairmanship to lead the highest decision-making body of the Energy Charter Process. This responsibility includes guiding the Conference throughout the year regarding specific topics and activities such as regular meetings of the subsidiary bodies. At the end of the year, the Chairmanship hosts the annual session of the Energy Charter Conference. The rotating Chairmanship is an instrument for the greater involvement of Member States and their governments in the work of the International Energy Charter.

The Secretary General and the Energy Charter Secretariat ensure regular consultations with the presiding country on political dialogue and negotiations, preparation of meetings, coordination of the work of the subsidiary bodies, representation of the organisation and other activities of the International Energy Charter. The Chairmanship allows the host country to influence the political agenda for the year by introducing issues that affect international energy cooperation or contribute to the achievement of national priorities.

As Chair of the Energy Charter Conference for 2018, Romania identified the alleviation of energy poverty as a key priority of its agenda for the year. The Government of Romania and the International Energy Charter jointly hosted the International Energy Forum which provided the opportunity to advance the dialogue on this topic and share best practices and learning between Member



*Mr Robert Tudorache (Conference Chair 2018),
Ms Dorina Çinari (Conference Vice-Chair),
Dr Urban Rusnák (Secretary General ECS)*

Energy Efficiency: A priority in combating energy poverty and providing access to affordable energy services for all

and Observer countries. The title of the Forum was *Energy efficiency: A priority in combating energy poverty and providing access to affordable energy services for all*. The event was held on 6-7 June in

Bucharest and brought together ministers and representatives of national and local governments and regulatory agencies with a relatively high representation of countries from Europe and Asia. ■

29th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference

Driving Innovation for Ensuring Energy Security, Sustainability and Prosperity, Bucharest November 2018



The Energy Charter Conference was attended by delegates from over 50 countries from different regions of the world

The Romanian Chairmanship finalised a successful year with the 29th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference hosted on 27-28 November in Bucharest, Romania. This year's event followed the key theme of Driving Innovation for Ensuring Energy Security, Sustainability and Prosperity.

More than 150 participants from Energy Charter Members, Observers, International Organisations and members of the Industrial Advisory Panel were in attendance. Delegates had a dynamic discussion about the role that innovation plays in the energy transition and how innovative technologies help countries to achieve sustainable growth. Ministers and other high-level government officials spoke about their long-term energy targets, energy transition perspectives and how to phase out fossil fuels taking into account legitimate interests of all parties

involved. "The key question is how to make the transition, which can be difficult for countries depending on energy production from coal" highlighted Mr Anton Anton, Minister of Energy of Romania.

The draft Bucharest Energy Charter Declaration was presented by the Romanian Chairmanship at the first Strategy Group meeting of 2018 and was discussed at the second meeting in November. After comments on the draft by delegations were received, the consolidated version was presented to and supported by the Contracting Parties, before being adopted at the Conference on 28 November 2018.

In his concluding remarks, Mr Robert Tudorache, Chair of the Energy Charter Conference and State Secretary, Ministry of Energy of Romania presented the main achievements of the Energy Charter



HE Anton Anton , Romania's Minister of Energy

Process in 2018, including Jordan and Yemen's accession to the ECT, invitation for Eswatini (former Swaziland) to accede to the Energy Charter Treaty, and the publication of the *Energy Investment Risk Assessment* (#EIRA2018) Report that includes 30 countries. Also the successful implementation of the International Energy Charter Forum in June 2018.

The Energy Charter Secretariat looks forward to welcoming the Government of Albania, who will hold the Chairmanship for 2019. ■

On November 27, Romania hosted the 29th Statutory Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference, with over 50 delegations from countries and International Organisations all over the world



Strategy Group

Since 2009, the Members of the Energy Charter Conference have used the Strategy Group to discuss new challenges in the energy sector and possible responses within the Energy Charter Process. For 2018 the Chair was Ms Elzbieta Piskorz, and the Vice-Chair was Ms Sofia Sanz Estébanez. The Group met on 22 March 2018 and 25 October 2018.

The Strategy Group was regularly informed and involved in the Romanian Chairmanship, including the Bucharest Declaration, and took note of the priorities by the upcoming Chairmanships of Albania (2019), Azerbaijan (2020), Armenia (2021), and Mongolia (2022). Moreover, the Strategy Group discussed changes in the election of the Chairmanship and also discussed the Review under Article 34 (7) ECT to be conducted in 2019. Furthermore, a report was requested to the Legal Advisory Committee on the current status of Russia.

The Strategy Group welcomed the CONEXO Report 2012-2018 and was informed of new accessions to the ECT by Jordan and

On 11 December 2018

Jordan became a contracting party to the Energy Charter Treaty

Yemen. It also discussed the Model of Memorandum of Understanding, whereas an initiative to set up diplomatic dialogues did not reach consensus, and the proposal to define Vision, Mission, Strategic objectives of the organisation, needed further deliberation.

Consolidation, Expansion and Outreach (CONEXO)

Interacting with governments is a vital part of the agenda of any intergovernmental organisation. In the specific situation of the International Energy Charter, a focus was on consolidation efforts. Iceland successfully proceeded with the ECT ratification process. Australia, Belarus and Norway showed no signal of interest in ratification regardless of the Secretariat's efforts, and Russia appears

Beijing Research Centre

The Secretariat and the China Electricity Council, with the support of the National Energy Administration, established in September 2017, a Joint Research Centre in Beijing. In September 2018, the Research Centre held its 1st Annual Symposium in Beijing. Throughout the year, the Centre has broadened the knowledge of the International Energy Charter through research and public activities including the promotion of the Energy Charter Treaty and its principles in China. China has since completed all three accession reports. The Joint Research Centre works on the basis of voluntary contributions (from Poland and the Netherlands) and the participation is open for countries, organisations, industry and academia.

Nigerian Energy and Climate Change Summit

The Secretariat in collaboration with Nigeria and the European Union organised the high-level National Energy and Climate Change Summit in Abuja in October 2018, where Secretary General Dr Urban Rusnák and his team attended as special guests. The accession report prepared by an expert of the Energy Commission of Nigeria during his secondment to the Secretariat in Brussels was presented at the Summit. The Nigerian government announced its intention to hold the next Summit in 2019.

The event was opened by the Minister of Science and Technology Dr Ogbonnaya Onu, followed by an address from Dr Rusnák which highlighted the work of the Energy Commission of Nigeria, the country's work on reforming its energy sector, attracting investments and participation in the Energy Investment Risk Assessment (#EIRA2019) Project. The report focused on a set of recommendations for the country. The recommendations were developed on the basis of the results obtained in the course of the relevant EIRA Project cycle.



Dr Rusnák & Professor Bala, Director General/CEO of the Energy Commission of Nigeria

to be further distancing itself from the Energy Charter Process. On the other hand, all Contracting Parties have successfully ratified or apply the Trade Amendment provisionally, except for Japan.

In 2018, Expansion achieved historical success with the first accessions to the ECT from the Arab with Jordan and Yemen ratifying the ECT. This has been the result of many years of support from the Secretariat and extensive preparatory work in the acceding countries. Jordan became a contracting party on 11 December 2018, while Yemen becomes a contracting party in January 2019.

In addition, Mauritania, Eswatini and Burundi joined Pakistan in the “waiting room” after being invited to accede to the ECT by the Energy Charter Conference. More countries have concluded all three accession reports (Bangladesh, Chad, China, Uganda) and joined Morocco and Niger working on their internal approval of

the accession reports. The Gambia, Nigeria, Panama, and Senegal expressed their potential interest to accede to the ECT and had prepared at least one of the accession reports, while Vietnam and Sierra Leone became Observers and new signatories of the International Energy Charter.

While the International Energy Charter remains open to new countries, and international organisations, the Secretariat's work focuses on accompanying Observers on their way to ECT accession. Acceding to the ECT is a lengthy, rigorous and politically challenging process. On average, becoming a contracting party to the Treaty takes at least seven years. While the Secretariat provides technical assistance throughout the accession process, the political implications inherent in the decision to accede to the Treaty require political and diplomatic support from the entire constituency. ■

Subgroup on Modernisation

In November 2017, the Energy Charter Conference confirmed in Ashgabat, the launching of a discussion on the potential modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. To facilitate this process in the most effective way, the Strategy Group decided on the establishment of a Subgroup on Modernisation, to conduct discussions on the modernisation process. This year the Subgroup was chaired by Ms Sofia Sanz Estébanez and Mr Sunao Orii as Vice-Chair of the Subgroup.

The Subgroup held six meetings in 2018 following the mandate of the Conference. Some meetings took the format of consultation with the Observers (2 February) and the industry – through the Industry Advisory Panel (14 May). Reports were prepared with the conclusions of those consultations. In addition, the Industry Advisory Panel circulated a position paper on the potential modernisation of the ECT, which was considered by the Subgroup and also annexed to the Report of the Industry Advisory Panel to the Conference. The Subgroup presented its conclusions at the last meeting of



Vice-Chair Mr Sunao Orii



Chair Ms Sofia Sanz Estébanez

the Strategy Group, where delegates recommended the Conference to approve the list of potential topics for modernisation identified by the Subgroup (see text box):

The Subgroup on Modernisation met at the Energy Charter Secretariat in Brussels, the primary focus of the meeting was to deliberate a path forward regarding potential clarification or amendments to some of the provisions of the ECT.

After approval by the Conference of the list of topics for the modernisation of the ECT, the Subgroup will continue working in order to identify the potential policy options for each of the topics listed (including the context and the potential instrument to be used – clarification by a declaration of the Conference or an amendment to the ECT). With the aim of properly considering available policy options and to better frame discussions, it is expected that the current main international trends will be used as a primary reference. Once the policy options have been identified, Members of the Conference will be invited to confirm (if possible during the 2019 review under article 34(7) of the ECT) their political will to start negotiations based on the identified list of topics and their specific policy options.

Modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty

- ✓ Pre-investment
- ✓ Definition of 'charter'
- ✓ Definition of 'economic activity in the energy sector'
- ✓ Definition of investment
- ✓ Definition of investor
- ✓ Right to regulate
- ✓ Definition of Fair and Equitable Treatment (FET)
- ✓ MFN Clause
- ✓ Clarification of 'most constant protection and security'
- ✓ Definition of indirect expropriation
- ✓ Compensation for losses
- ✓ Umbrella clause
- ✓ Denial of benefits
- ✓ Transfers related to investments
- ✓ Frivolous claims
- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Security for costs
- ✓ Valuation of damages
- ✓ Third party funding
- ✓ Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility
- ✓ Definition of 'transit'
- ✓ Access to infrastructure (including denial of access and available capacities)
- ✓ Definition and principles of tariff setting
- ✓ REIO
- ✓ Obsolete provisions

The (modernised) Energy Charter Treaty has the potential to become a global “golden standard” for energy investment and transit rules. It can become an indispensable tool for securing private investment necessary for successful global low carbon transition. This will be impossible without mobilising the political support of its core members including the EU, and improving operational conditions of the Secretariat by providing adequate financial resources. ■

Implementation Group

The Implementation Group is a subsidiary body of the Conference and was created in 2016 by merging the working groups of the Investment Group, the Trade and Transit Group and the Energy Efficiency Group into a single working group. The Group convened six times in 2018, and in general the discussions were devoted to areas carried over from the previous year relating to investments in the energy sector (including the Energy Investment Risk Assessment publication), energy efficiency, and transit of energy resources. In addition to this, the Implementation Group proceeded with the establishment of the Technical Subgroup on Transit.



Chair Ms Klara Rakhmetova, Kazakhstan

Investment

Energy Investment Risk Assessment

In 2018, the Implementation Group continued working on the Energy Investment Risk Assessment publication (#EIRA2018), building upon the pilot phase in 2016-2017. EIRA evaluates specific policy, legal and regulatory risks affecting energy investment on a country by country basis. It aims to identify policy gaps, provide

learning opportunities, and stimulate reforms and reduce the risk of investor-State disputes. The aim is that in-country progress can be tracked over time. The Implementation Group was closely involved in the development of the methodology, the number of participating countries and the planning of the EIRA publication. Following



*Mr Maroš Šefčovič,
European Commission Vice-President for Energy Union at the EIRA launch*

#EIRA2018 was launched with the participation of high-level representatives of EU institutions, governments, industry, international organisations, financial institutions and academia.

Publication Launch #EIRA2018

To officially mark the first public edition of the EIRA publication, the Secretariat hosted a high-level launch on 3 October 2018, in Brussels. The event was opened by European Commission Vice-President for Energy Union Maroš Šefčovič, who welcomed EIRA as a tool helping investors to make well-informed decisions. He underlined that the Energy Charter Secretariat fills a niche while building on its geographical reach and core competencies. #EIRA2018 contains profiles of 30 Member and Observer countries from Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Also, one extended country profile for Nigeria has been developed, which was presented during Nigeria's National Summit on Energy and Climate Change. A special word of thanks goes out to the governments participating in #EIRA2018 and to the more than 230 external contributors all participating on a *pro bono* basis.



The PDF version of the publication is available at energycharter.org

the successful launch of #EIRA2018, the Energy Charter Conference requested the Secretariat to develop and publish the second public edition of EIRA, in 2019. The Conference invited Member, Observer and outreach countries to participate, resulting in 39 states confirming participation in #EIRA2019, all on a voluntary basis. Twelve new countries have joined the publication, including from Central and Latin America.



Panel Discussion #EIRA 2018

Investment Promotion Centre

In 2018, the Energy Charter Secretariat further established the Investment Promotion Centre. The Centre aims to assist countries in improving their investment promotion and facilitation activities in the energy sector. Governments can approach the Investment Promotion Centre to take part in the Energy Investment Risk Assessment or to gain assistance in implementing the non-binding guidelines of the Investment Facilitation Toolbox.

Accession Reports on Investment Climate and Exceptions to National Treatment

As part of the accession process to the Energy Charter Treaty, a state is requested to elaborate and approve three accession reports, one of them being a report on investment climate and exceptions to national treatment. In 2018, The Gambia, Nigeria and Uganda have each developed these investment accession reports.

Energy Efficiency

The Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEERA) of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) defines energy efficiency as a considerable source of energy. Energy efficiency enhances sustainable development goals while reducing adverse environmental impacts of energy systems.

Bucharest International Energy Charter Forum

On 6-7 June 2018, the Secretariat jointly with the Government of Romania organised the Bucharest International Energy Charter Forum titled *Energy efficiency: A priority in combating energy poverty and providing access to affordable energy services for all*. Delegates and experts from Member and Observer countries discussed policy options to scale-up energy efficiency investment towards addressing energy poverty.

“The implementation of energy efficiency measures with substantial impact in energy poverty eradication stays as an energy policy objective for Romania because we consider that combating energy poverty, inadequate homes and climate change together will bring an added value to our economy and to our citizens.”

*-Mr Anton Anton,
Minister of Energy, Romania
Bucharest International Energy Charter Forum.*



Ministers of the Energy Charter Conference and high representatives from Europe and Asia

In-Depth energy Efficiency Review of Montenegro

In 2018, the Secretariat prepared, in collaboration with a team of international experts including a secondee from Montenegro, an in-depth review of energy efficiency policies in Montenegro. The review recommends including in the energy development strategy targets and objectives for energy efficiency and demand-side management. The Government of Montenegro is strongly encouraged

to ensure coordination and coherence between the Energy Development Strategy and the Energy Efficiency Action Plans. The aim is to prioritise the full transposition of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), and to improve implementation of energy efficiency policies and measures.

The in-depth energy efficiency review of Montenegro will be published early 2019. ■

Collaboration with China

In 2018, the Secretariat developed, in collaboration with Chinese experts, two reports on energy efficiency and the third publication is expected in 2019:

- The *Energy efficiency accession report* was developed and submitted for approval, along with other accession reports, to the National Energy Administration of China in June 2018.
- The *China Energy Efficiency Report* was published in October 2018, which provides in-depth analysis of current energy efficiency policies in China. The report shows how energy efficiency policies and measures currently implemented in China will contribute to the country's target of 15% energy intensity improvement and total energy consumption cap of less than 5 Gtce, to be delivered between 2016 and 2020. The report includes analysis of the planned energy efficiency policies under the 13th five year plan (FYP).
- The Secretariat hosted a fellow from the Beijing Research Centre to develop a paper on *Policy and regulatory landscape and best practices in the EU and China*. The draft paper and preliminary findings were presented during the 1st annual symposium of the Research Centre in Beijing in September 2018. The paper is due for publication early 2019.



Technical Subgroup on Transit

The Implementation Group, in 2017, contemplated the creation of a specialised subgroup to work on transit-related matters. In 2018, the new Technical Subgroup on Transit Issues was thus formed, and its Chair (Klara Rakhmetova of Kazakhstan) and Vice-Chair (Anna Maisuradze of Georgia) were appointed. The Subgroup was tasked with determining priority activities for 2018 and 2019 and to conduct regular meetings for that purpose. The 2017 Energy Charter Conference in Ashgabat welcomed the work on energy transit and determined to focus on supporting diversified energy sources and supply routes and secure reliable and sustainable energy transportation.

The Subgroup on Transit conducted two meetings in May and October of 2018 and focused on Model Agreements for Cross-Border Pipelines and on the issues related to access to infrastructure, regulatory framework and tariffs, for which the Transit Unit of the Secretariat had developed and disseminated a questionnaire. Three reports, stemming from the questionnaire, were also presented at the second meeting and covered analysis of transit regulations on third-party access in Turkey, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.



Technical Subgroup on Transit meeting

The Model Agreements for Cross-Border Pipelines presented at the second meeting, will be finalised and presented for the Energy Charter Conference for approval in 2019. The advanced draft of the Third Edition was met with genuine interest from the subgroup members, and the Implementation Group has further welcomed the work product noting that certain aspects thereof could be helpful to countries in their drafting of relevant intergovernmental and host government cross-border pipeline agreements.

The Subgroup was also directed to focus on transit issues not forming part of the list of topics for the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. ■



Presentation on Cross-border Pipelines

Budget Committee

The Budget Committee handles and addresses work priorities relating to the financial administration of the Secretariat and carries out tasks allotted to it in the Financial Regulations, such decisions shall be taken in accordance with Article 36(2) and (7) of the Energy Charter Treaty.

Three meetings of the Budget Committee were held in 2018 and endorsed the Secretariat's Programme of Work as its budgetary plan for 2019 .

In addition to the Code of Conduct approved by the Conference in 2017 and in keeping with the spirit of good governance and transparency that underpins the work of the Secretariat, the Budget Committee recommended in 2018 the approval of the draft Manual on data protection (which codifies the existing self-regulation and practice on data protection, as well as evolving best international practices). The



Vice-Chair: Ms Miriama Kiselyová, Slovakia

Chair of the Budget Committee remained vacant, however the Vice-Chair Miriama Kiselyová fulfilled the role of the Chair throughout 2018. ■

Legal Advisory Committee

The Legal Advisory Committee (LAC) is a subsidiary body that meets at the request of the Chairman of the Conference or the Chair of a subsidiary group to;

- Review the text of provisions and articles already agreed by the Energy Charter Conference or a Working Group;
- Provide legal advice on matters put to the Legal Advisory Committee by the Chair of the Conference or of a Subsidiary Group.

The LAC comprises of a group of legal experts from Member states. Experts are appointed by the Conference on an *ad hoc* basis and aim to represent the major forms of legal systems. Since November 2016, it is chaired (*ex officio*) by the General Counsel of the Energy Charter Secretariat. ■

Industry Advisory Panel

Improving energy security and developing cross-border energy systems. The role of innovation and new technologies.

The Industry Advisory Panel (IAP) is the expert consultative body to the Energy Charter Conference, providing policy advice from energy companies, international business associations and financial institutions. The IAP encourages policymakers to promote investment in the energy sector through a sound legal framework, regulatory stability, market confidence and the availability of investment risk guarantees.



IAP 41st Meeting in Bucharest, Romania.

Currently, the IAP has 62 members from energy companies, international associations, intergovernmental institutions and individuals spanning 32 countries, which operate in fields such as exploration, production, generation, transmission, distribution, finance, equipment, services, technology and consultancy. In 2018, the IAP received and accepted membership applications from three new members, namely Transgaz (Romania), EDF (France) and Power Producers & Distributors Inc. (Guyana). Over the past three years, the IAP has admitted sixteen new members, which demonstrates the continued value of the Panel as a forum for the exchange of knowledge and expertise on energy matters in the service of the entire Energy Charter constituency.

Two meetings were held in 2018, which were composed of case studies provided by the IAP members and other guest experts. The first meeting was held in May 2018 in Brussels in the format of a joint session between the IAP and the Subgroup on Modernisation. Its main focus was the modernisation of the ECT. Given the importance and value of the core principles enshrined in the ECT, the IAP members recognised that the Treaty

provisions can be further strengthened through the modernisation process. At the same time, the IAP stressed that in the light of present trends towards decarbonisation, digitalisation, electrification and decentralization, the energy sector will require extensive modification and upgrading of energy supply, transmission, distribution, operational management, storage, and other facilities on a global scale. In the IAP's view, the ECT should be forward-looking and support future change.

The IAP met in Bucharest, Romania on 27 November 2018 to discuss the role of innovation and new technologies in the coming decades. It highlighted that innovative energy technologies are crucial to tackling energy security problems, as well as reducing consumer costs and increasing safety around the world. The IAP concluded that future energy systems will be increasingly shaped by modern technologies and the energy sector needs to integrate new technologies and adequate market mechanisms to ensure flexibility and security of the power system. ■

Dispute Settlement

Implementation of Investment Mediation

Draft Model Dispute Management Instrument

After the Conference endorsed, in 2016, the Commentary to the transit conciliation rules and the Guide on Investment Mediation, the Secretariat finalised the Draft Model Instrument on Investment Dispute Management and further promoted Investment Mediation through trainings and public activities in 2018.

The Secretariat stands ready to provide technical assistance and capacity building for governments voluntarily wishing to implement a domestic document based on the Model Instrument. The Draft Model (which is already attracting a lot of attention from governments), developed with the support of the International Mediators Institute (IMI) Investor-State Mediation Taskforce, is based on several existing Protocols and incorporates the experience of many government officials dealing with investment disputes. The

Draft Model had been discussed not only at the Implementation Group, but also with government officials, the World Bank, UNCTAD, AALCO and UNCITRAL at several workshops during 2018 (Brussels, Beijing, Hong Kong, Abu Dhabi, Vienna, Geneva, Arusha – November and Washington – December).

Investor-state Mediator training co-organised in Hong Kong, 30 October 2018

The International Energy Charter, the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution (CEDR), and the International Mediation Institute (IMI), jointly organised the third training course for mediators in investment disputes. The training was kindly hosted by the Department of Justice of Hong Kong and the Asian Academy of International Law (AAIL). The week-long training preceded panels on investment law which attracted 50 participants from around the world, including government officials from mainland China, ASEAN countries, the Middle East, Africa, South America and Hong Kong, as well as local and overseas legal and mediation practitioners.



Investor-state Mediator training, Hong Kong

Participants engaged in discussions on the draft Model Instrument on Investment Dispute Management prepared by the Energy Charter Secretariat with the support of IMI and several government officials. The Model could be used by states for implementing their own domestic framework or as a guidance in relation to legal and practical issues that need to be considered for an effective and comprehensive management of international investment disputes.

Investment Arbitration Masterclass, 5-8 November 2018

The third edition of the Investment Arbitration Masterclass co-organised by the Legal Affairs unit of the Energy Charter Secretariat concluded after four intense days (5-8 November). The interactive exercises were focused on providing 15 government officials (from 12 countries and the Commission), legal practitioners and representatives from energy companies with hands on training about the practicalities and intricacies of investment arbitration process, as well as practical information about how to quantify and assess damages.

The training modules were delivered by a fully fledged faculty from the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC), the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Ankura. Participants were engaged in hands-on, mock exercises structured along the lines of these topics, namely, the basic stages of the investment arbitration process as governed by the applicable rules of the respective arbitration institutions and the intricacies of damage assessment.

This is the 13th training course organised by the Energy Charter Secretariat since the inception of the training programmes in

spring 2013. Close to 450 participants from countries across the world have graduated from the training programmes since that time.

Seminar on Prevention and Management of Investment Disputes, 3 December 2018

The International Energy Charter and the George Washington University Law School organised a seminar on 'Prevention and Management of Investment Disputes'. The seminar explored practical issues such as tools for preventing investment disputes, early assessment of the dispute, confidentiality, when to consider investment mediation, the role of the agent and hiring external experts. In addition, participants discussed the draft Model Instrument on Investment Dispute Management prepared by the International Energy Charter.

A new website with special features has been developed and will be operational soon to provide a more user-friendly and interconnected information on cases (including summaries of awards, decisions), ECT provisions (and their evolution), notifications regarding the ECT, etc. The Secretariat continued to provide neutral, independent legal advice and assistance in dispute resolution for parties through its Conflict Resolution Centre. ■



Investment Arbitration Masterclass, Brussels

Statistics of Cases under the Energy Charter Treaty

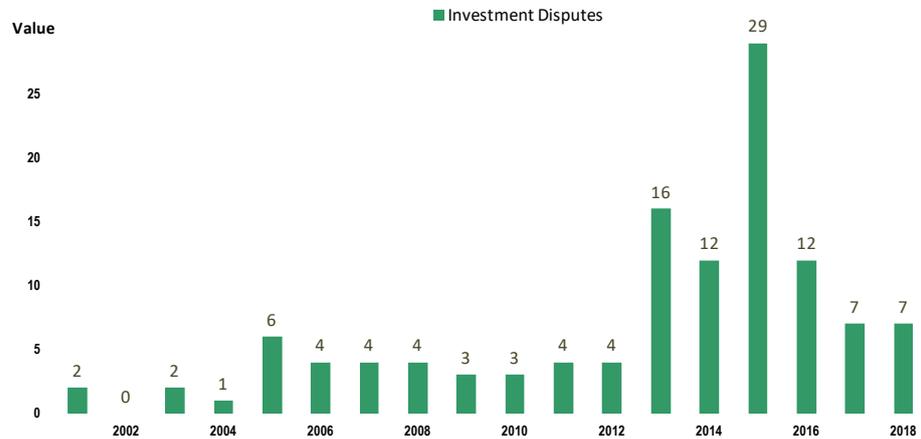
Number of Investment Disputes under the ECT

as of 31 December 2018

+7
In 2018

Total Cases

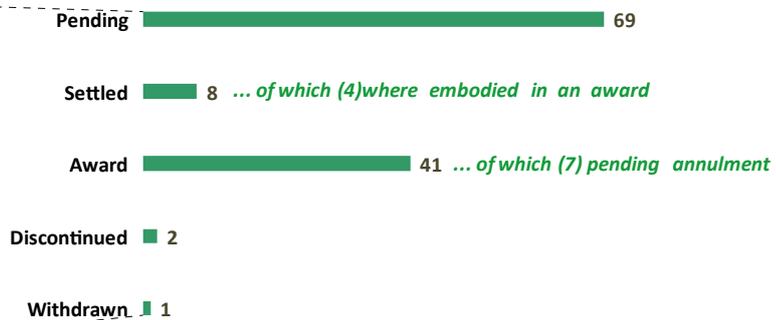
121*



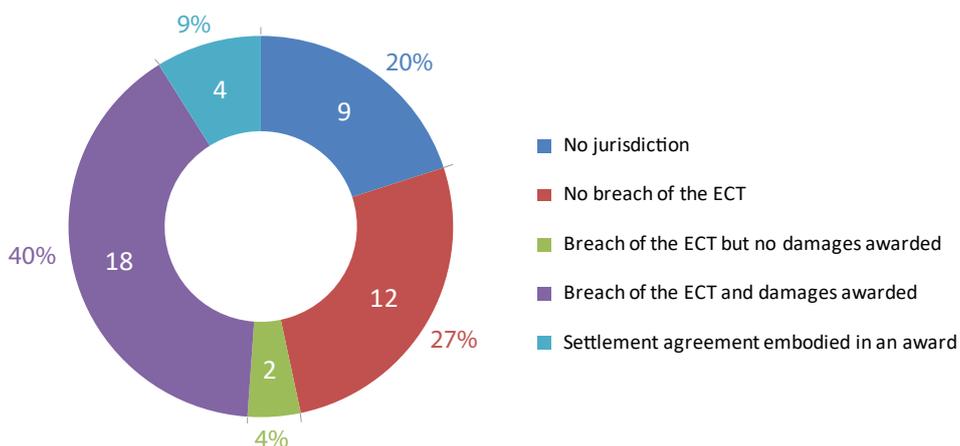
*Registration year of one dispute is unknown

Status of the Investment disputes under the ECT

121
Cases



Outcome of final awards (44), including (4) settlement agreements embodied in an award



EU4Energy



EU4Energy



Communication workshop on stakeholder consultation and inter-ministerial coordination jointly organised by the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Belarus the EU and the Energy Charter Secretariat, October 2018.

The EU4Energy Initiative covers all EU support to improve energy supply, security and connectivity, as well as to promote energy efficiency and the use of renewables in the Eastern Partnership countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It does this by financing projects and programmes that help to reform energy markets and to reduce national energy dependence and consumption. Over the longer term, this makes energy supply more reliable, transparent and affordable, thus reducing energy poverty and energy bills for both citizens and the private sector. Within the EU4Energy Governance project, the Energy Charter Secretariat cooperates closely with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus to deliver technical assistance based on their respective abilities, ambitions and needs in line with best EU practice. The Energy Charter Secretariat supports partner countries in strengthening their legislative and regulatory frameworks governing their respective energy sectors, with a particular emphasis on increasing energy efficiency,

integrating renewable energies and enhancing the investment climate.

Armenia



Strengthening energy efficiency policies and legislation continued to be a priority in Armenia. Following stakeholder consultations and a high-level event on enforcing minimum energy performance requirements in buildings in 2017, the Energy Charter Secretariat presented a step-by-step enforcement guideline in early 2018, and the Armenian Government adopted the technical regulation for energy efficiency in buildings in April 2018. Complementary implementation efforts included developing eco-labelling requirements for different types of construction and introducing nearly-zero energy buildings requirements.

Azerbaijan



In Azerbaijan, a major achievement was the completion of comprehensive national legislation on energy efficiency in line with best EU practices. In 2018, the first draft of the Law on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency was presented to the Ministry of Energy and further to the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan. Ultimately, this framework law will equip policy-makers with the tools to promote greater energy efficiency throughout the country's economy. Additionally, EU4Energy has supported Azerbaijan in setting up a robust process for developing its first long-term national energy strategy. This entailed not only an in-depth gap analysis of the existing strategic, institutional and legal frameworks in Azerbaijan's energy sector but also engagement with a broad set of stakeholders who provided input on the strategic goals and priority sectors for the energy strategy. These activities have resulted in a draft outline, a proposed structure for the strategy and a detailed roadmap for its development.



EU4Energy meeting hosted by the Ministry of Energy in Azerbaijan

Belarus



This year EU4Energy has also been collaborating with Belarus to carry out the recommendations provided by last year's task-force on scaling-up investments in energy efficiency. This has included workshops on electricity market reform as well as support in fashioning rules and regulations that foster a market for energy efficiency services with model contracts.

Beside strengthening legislative frameworks, the EU4Energy Governance is working to support partner countries in introducing more coherent, effective and efficient procedures for cross-ministerial coordination and public consultations when forming policies and legislation in the energy sector. This stems from specific recommendations laid out in the EIRA 2017 extended country profiles for Armenia and Belarus. For Azerbaijan, this activity served as an example working method for developing the long-term energy strategy. For all three countries, the Energy Charter Secretariat developed tailor-made recommendations in the form of a "Code of Good Practice" and interactive communication workshops. ■



Energy Charter Secretariat with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Belarus

Knowledge Centre

The Knowledge Centre is a research and communications body functioning under the auspices of the Energy Charter Secretariat. Its prime objective is to provide an interconnection between the Energy Charter and all core stakeholders who wish to be better informed about the Energy Charter.

Since its inception in early 2013, the Knowledge Centre has evolved substantially and nowadays provides a large number of services that contribute to strengthening core areas of the work of the Secretariat. In 2018, the Knowledge Centre continued to provide support for a diversity of the Secretariat's core activities including outreach and training programmes. Training programmes represent a significant interest for governments and the industrial sector testified by the high number of received applications. Training programmes create a secure network of experienced, young energy professionals with valuable knowledge of the Energy Charter process and its benefits. In 2018, the Energy Charter Knowledge Centre organised or co-organised three training programs on energy policy and dispute resolution-related subject matter, including those staged in Beijing, China (in partnership with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Brussels, Belgium (investment arbitration masterclass) and Ploiesti, Romania

(following the 29th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference). The Centre focused on Member countries by jointly organising the Energy Charter Bucharest Forum in June and a high-profile workshop in Brussels on energy investments in Uzbekistan in October.

The Knowledge Centre was involved in promoting the visibility of the Energy Charter process and raising awareness on the ECT through forums and seminars with Observer countries such as the co-organisation of the 12th Teheran International Energy Conference in Iran in June, together with the Ministry of Energy of Iran. The Secretariat fostered close relations with Jordan by engaging in a fact-finding mission exploring the investment climate of the county. The Centre also hosted a briefing seminar with a visiting delegation of energy officials from the government of the Republic of Korea, in November. ■



Municipal Government officials from Pochun, South Korea visited the Energy Charter Secretariat

Iran 12th International Energy Conference

The Energy Charter Secretariat co-organised and participated in the 12th edition of the International Energy Conference, which concluded successfully in Tehran on 19-20 June 2018. This Conference attracts hundreds of local as well as international participants and is strongly supported by the Iranian Ministry of Energy, which covers the country's power sector. The theme of this year's conference in Tehran was Innovative Systems in the Energy-Water-Environment Nexus.



Dr Marat Terterov (ECS)

Recently appointed Minister of Energy of Iran, H.E. Reza Ardakanian, opened the conference with a keynote speech, which was followed by other high-level addresses from Dr Christoph Frei, Secretary General and CEO of World Energy Council, and Energy Charter Secretary General Dr Urban Rusnák. One of the core elements of this year's conference was the high-level panel convened by the Secretariat, which took place following the keynote speeches and addressed the topic of 'the changing nature of energy investments in an era of climate change and energy transition'. The conference is one of the elements of cooperation defined under the Iran-Energy Charter Action Plan.

The Role of the ECT in the Global Energy Transition

The global energy transition is at the core of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda. The transition from carbon-intensive fuels to cleaner energy is one of the global challenges to ensure energy security without perpetuating irreversible damage to the environment. This could not be better announced than with the adoption of the Paris Agreement, which entered into force in November 2016 and presently has been ratified by 184 of 197 countries. All Members of the Energy Charter Conference have signed the Agreement (four Members have yet to ratify). This historical document represents a shift in the way policymakers and industry view the long-term viability of energy sources.

What is clear, is that energy production in all its forms will continue to increase for the foreseeable future to meet the demand in developing countries and the world's population boom. Much of this increase will be in renewables and low carbon fuels whose percentage in the overall energy mix has consistently risen. Furthermore, thanks in part to both technology and policy initiatives, energy intensity, which is the amount of energy needed to increase units of GDP, has been in steady decline. These trends will continue.

To meet the binding targets of the Paris Agreement, investment in cleaner energy must dramatically increase. Much of the investment will need to come from the private sector. From this point of view, the Energy Charter Treaty is an indispensable tool to help drive the transition. The Treaty is already the world's only multi-lateral agreement designed explicitly for the energy sector, and despite its imperfections has a long history of success.

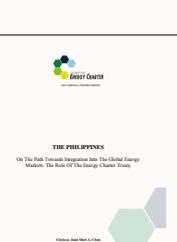
It is true that the Treaty is “fuel neutral” and one of its most notable success stories was



helping to unlock hydrocarbons around the Caspian sea in the '90s. Nevertheless, much of today's energy transition is also a result of the legally binding framework of the Treaty, which offers investment protection for renewable energy production as well. Article 1(5) of the Treaty provides for a wide range of “Economic Activity in the Energy Sector”, and it is precisely this feature that can encourage private sector investment in new technologies that would generally be considered too risky or out of scope. The Treaty could emerge as one of the instruments encouraging governments and companies to invest in activities that have arisen from innovation in recent years such as new LNG infrastructure capacity and energy storage (carbon capture storage, batteries). However, the extent to which the Treaty covers these new innovations is not exactly clear as it was designed decades ago and has not been upgraded yet to meet the challenges posed by recent technological advances.

A modernised Treaty would be able to address these issues with much more clarity. And together with technology and sound policy initiatives the Treaty can continue to encourage growth in low carbon energy production, helping to boost the future global energy transition. ■

Publications

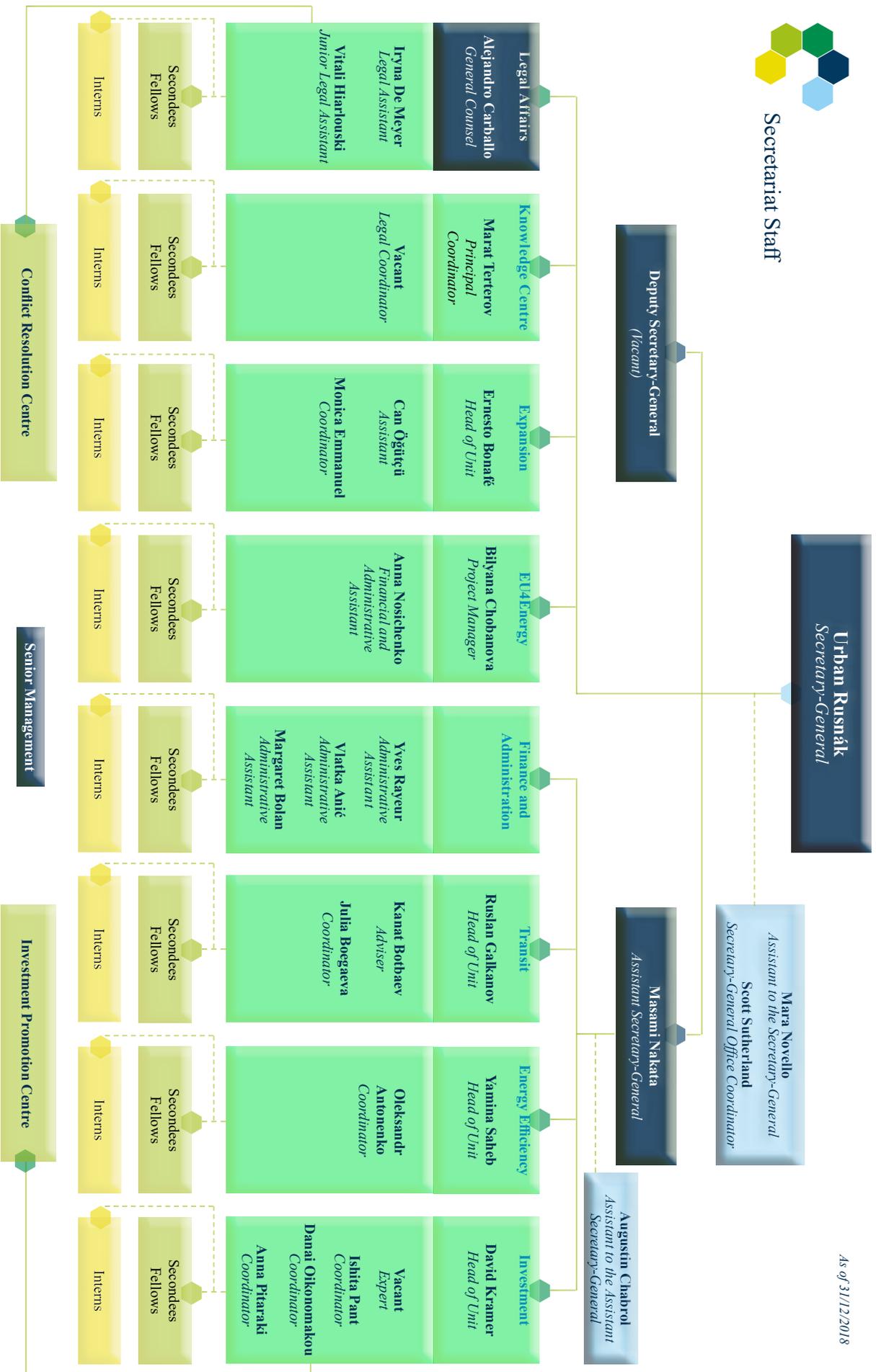
	<p>Main Internal Provisions, Rules and Decisions of the Organisation</p> <p>This publication by the Energy Charter Secretariat sets out in one complete document how the Energy Charter Conference, its Subsidiary Bodies and its Secretariat should function. It has been compiled for the use and benefit of the Members of the Conference, their delegates, and all who engage with the Energy Charter process.</p>
	<p>EIRA Extended Country Profile for Nigeria</p> <p>Governments seek concrete instruments to assist them in raising investments. At the same time, investors need a predictable and robust legal framework for undertaking large scale investments. This requires, on both sides, proper investment planning as well as sound instruments for assessing market risk as well as evaluating policy, legal and regulatory issues. The EIRA Extended Country Profile for Nigeria aims to assist both the Government and investors in reducing the level of risk in the country's energy sector and thereby unlocking investment for a sustainable energy future. It addresses a set of specific policy, legal and regulatory risks, in the energy sector of Nigeria, which can be managed and mitigated through effective decision-making.</p>
	<p>China Energy Efficiency Report</p> <p>A long-standing history of cooperation between the Energy Charter Secretariat and the National Energy Administration of China has recently intensified, reflecting China's global energy investment interests. The China Energy Efficiency Report is the third publication of the Energy Charter Secretariat, developed in cooperation with China that followed the <i>Report on the Compatibility of Chinese Laws and Regulations with the Energy Charter Treaty</i> and <i>The China Investment Report</i> published in 2015 and 2017 correspondingly.</p>
	<p>Energy Investment Risk Assessment (EIRA)</p> <p>The Energy Investment Risk Assessment (EIRA) is a publication of the Energy Charter Secretariat that evaluates specific risks affecting energy investment that can be mitigated through adjustments to policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. It aims to identify policy gaps, provide learning opportunities, and stimulate reforms which make the investment climate of countries more robust and reduce the risk of investor-State disputes. Results for countries in the review are presented in the form of individual country risk profiles. Other types of investment risk such as commercial, technical and geopolitical, are not within the scope of the publication.</p>
	<p>The Common Energy Market of the Eurasian Economic Union : Implications for the European Union and the role of the Energy Charter Treaty</p> <p>The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is often compared to the project of the European Union (EU). While one of the most common comparisons is the institutional structure of the EAEU, another important point of resemblance when noting the development of the Eurasian integration is the energy component. This paper aims to explore the effects that the emerging common energy market will have on the EU and its Energy Community project, and gives a brief overview of how the common Eurasian energy market is being founded, of existing divergence of interests and market asymmetries of respective EAEU Member States, and point to possible implications for the EU.</p>
	<p>The Philippines - On The Path Towards Integration Into The Global Energy Markets: The Role Of The Energy Charter Treaty</p> <p>This paper explores the role of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) in assisting the Philippines towards integrating into the global energy markets. Since the year 2007, the Philippines has enjoyed the status of "observer by invitation" to the Energy Charter Conference (ECC). However, following a recent decision of the ECC, the status of states as "observer by invitation" was abolished effective as of December 31, 2016. States which were previously observers by invitation to the ECC need to sign one of two political declarations, the 2015 International Energy Charter or the 1991 European Energy Charter, in order to retain their observer status.</p>

Organisation chart



Secretariat Staff

As of 31/12/2018



Worked at the Secretariat - 2018

The Energy Charter Secretary General, Dr Urban Rusnák would like to thank all staff, secondees, fellows and interns for their hard work and commitment to the Secretariat's activities and Programme of Work:

Staff

Vlatka Anić
 Oleksandr Antonenko
 Tomasz Bąk
 Julia Boegaeva
 Margaret Bolan
 Ernesto Bonafé
 Kanat Botbaev
 Alejandro Carballo Leyda
 Augustin Chabrol
 Bilyana Chobanova
 Clémence Deléage
 Iryna De Meyer
 Monica Emmanuel
 Ruslan Galkanov
 Vitali Hiarlouski
 Sarah Keay-Bright
 David Kramer
 Masami Nakata
 Anna Nosichenko
 Mara Novello
 Can Öğütçü
 Danai Oikonomakou
 Ishita Pant
 Anna Pitaraki
 Yves Rayeur
 Yamina Saheb
 Nathalie Simeoni
 Scott Sutherland
 Marat Terterov

Secondees

Jorge Enrique Billingslea, Panama
 Babucarr Bittaye, The Gambia
 Lütfiye Hacıoglu, Turkey
 Miriama Kiselyová, Slovak Republic
 Thokozane Mvubu, Swaziland
 Faridah Nsanja Nakayiza, Uganda
 Zion Okama, Uganda
 Joseph Sunday Olayande, Nigeria
 Aidana Orynbeikova, Kazakhstan
 Božidar Pavlović, Montenegro
 Issa Rohoulaye Sonko, Senegal
 Lina Yan, China

Fellows

Juanita Ceesay, USA
 Augustin Chabrol, Belgium
 Wairimu Karanja, Kenya
 Yuwei Lei, China
 Anna Pitaraki, Greece
 Yuriy Pochtovyk, Ukraine

Interns

William Boggis, UK/France/Belgium
 Anaïs Boudarel, France
 Sariyya Bunyatova, Azerbaijan
 Ciara Burgess, Ireland / USA
 Sakoba Conde, Guinea
 Olga Gerasimchuk, Russian Federation
 Anita Ho-Tieng, France
 Gonzalo Irrazabal, Uruguay
 Yamne Elizabeth Jimenez, Mexico
 Théophile Keïta, France
 Gabrielle Rose Knott, South Africa
 Yuting Li, China
 Angilbert Martins, Colombia
 Lucas Millet, France
 Saweria Wanjiru Mwangi, Kenya
 Diane Sayianet Naisho, Kenya
 Amélie Noilhac, France
 Yuriy Pochtovyk, Ukraine
 Zhaniya Shamardan, Kazakhstan
 Zhangir Shamardan, Kazakhstan
 Kristina Zemskova, Russia

Structure of the Organisation 2019

Governing Body

Energy Charter Conference Chairmanship 2019: Albania

Chair: Ms Belinda BALLUKU, Minister of Infrastructure and Energy (Albania) *Chair as of 20 February*
 Mr Damian GJIKNURI, Minister of Infrastructure and Energy (Albania) *Chair 1 January-19 February*
 Vice-Chair: Mr Ilir BEJTJA, Deputy Minister of Infrastructure and Energy (Albania) *Vice-Chair as of 2 March*
 Ms Dorina ÇINARI, Deputy Minister of Infrastructure and Energy (Albania) *Vice-Chair until 1 March*
 Vice-Chair: Ms Elena POPESCU, Director General, Ministry of Energy (Romania)
 Vice-Chair: Mr Samir VALIYEV, Deputy Energy Minister (Azerbaijan)

Subsidiary Bodies

Strategy Group

Chair: Ms Sofia SANZ ESTEBANEZ (Spain)
 Vice-Chair: Vacant

Implementation Group

Chair: Ms Klara RAKHMETOVA (Kazakhstan)
 Vice-Chair: Mr Johan VETLESEN (Norway)

Subgroup on Modernisation

Chair: Ms Sofia SANZ ESTEBANEZ (Spain)
 Vice-Chair: Mr Sunao ORII (Japan)

Technical Subgroup on Transit

Chair: Ms Klara RAKHMETOVA (Kazakhstan)
 Vice-Chair: Ms Anna MAISURADZE (Georgia)

Budget Committee

Chair: Ms Miriama KISELYOVÁ (Slovak Republic)
 Vice-Chair: Vacant

Legal Advisory Committee

Chair: Mr Alejandro CARBALLO LEYDA (ECS)
 Vice-Chair: Vacant



Deputy Minister Ms Dorina Çinari, Minister Damian Gjikhuri, & Dr Rusnák - 2018



Minister Belinda Balluku & Dr Rusnák - 2019

Further Information

The International Energy Charter website gives access to public information about the Energy Charter process, including publications and details of past and forthcoming events.

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

For any other queries, please contact the Secretariat.



Energy Charter Secretariat, Brussels

Follow us:

 @SecGenEnCharter

 @Energy_Charter

Energy Charter Secretariat

Boulevard de la Woluwe, 46

B-1200 Brussels

Belgium

Tel: + 32 2 775 98 00

Fax: +32 2 775 98 01

Mail: Info@encharter.org

Website:

energycharter.org

energychartertreaty.org



Common Rules for Global Energy Security