

ENERGY EFFICIENCY: A STRATEGIC AGENDA FOR GOVERNMENT
AND INDUSTRY

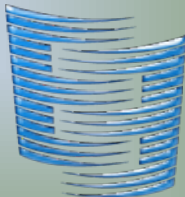
Amman, 9 November 2009

A multilateral approach to energy security: the Energy Charter

Pascal Laffont

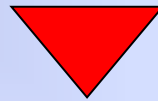
Office of the Secretary-General

Energy Charter Secretariat

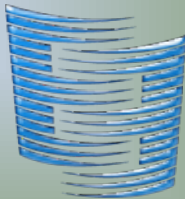


Objective

Access to reliable energy supplies for all

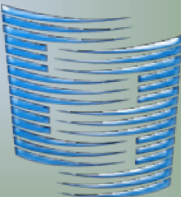


A multilateral framework encouraging state-to-state relations and confidence-building

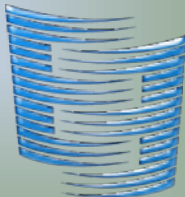
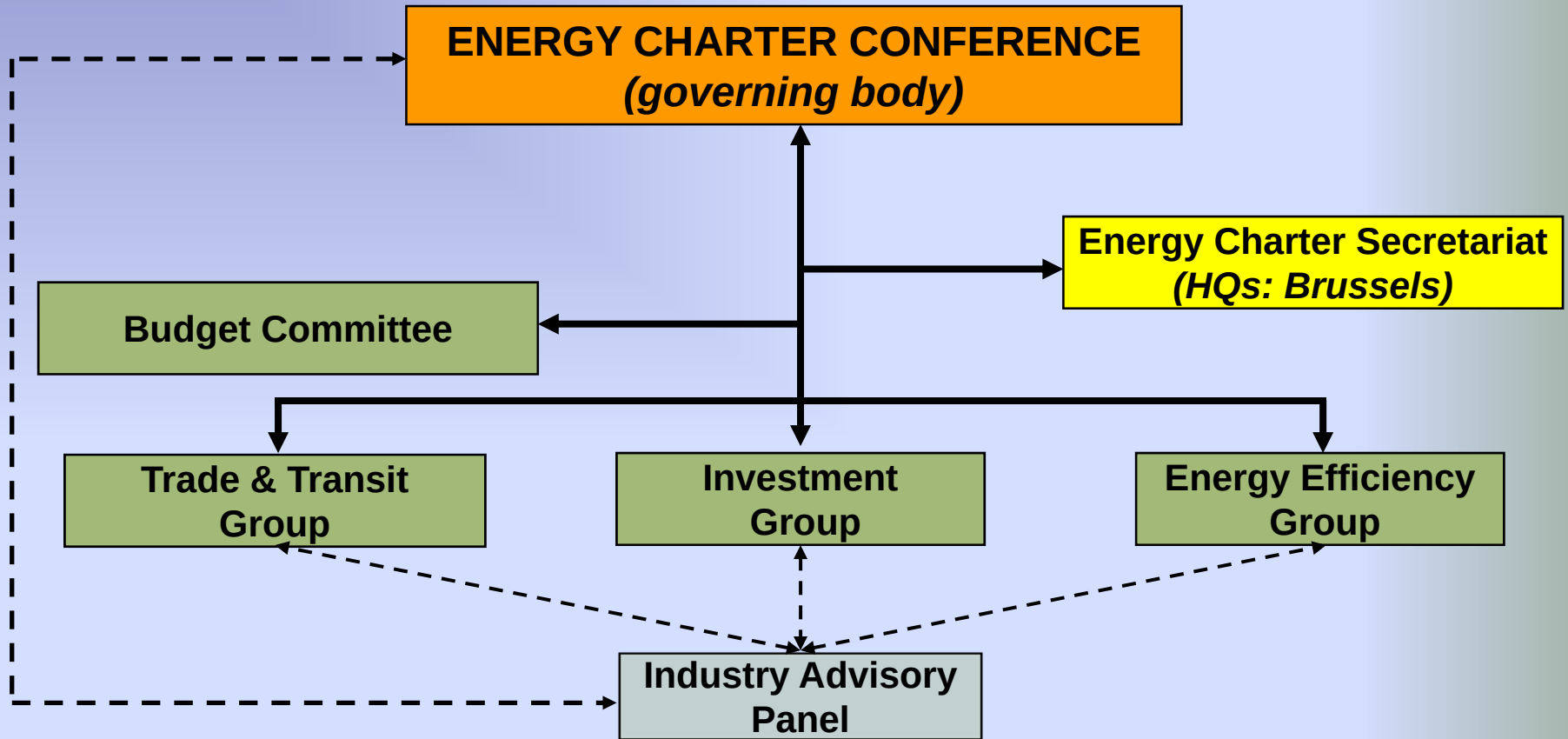


Energy Charter

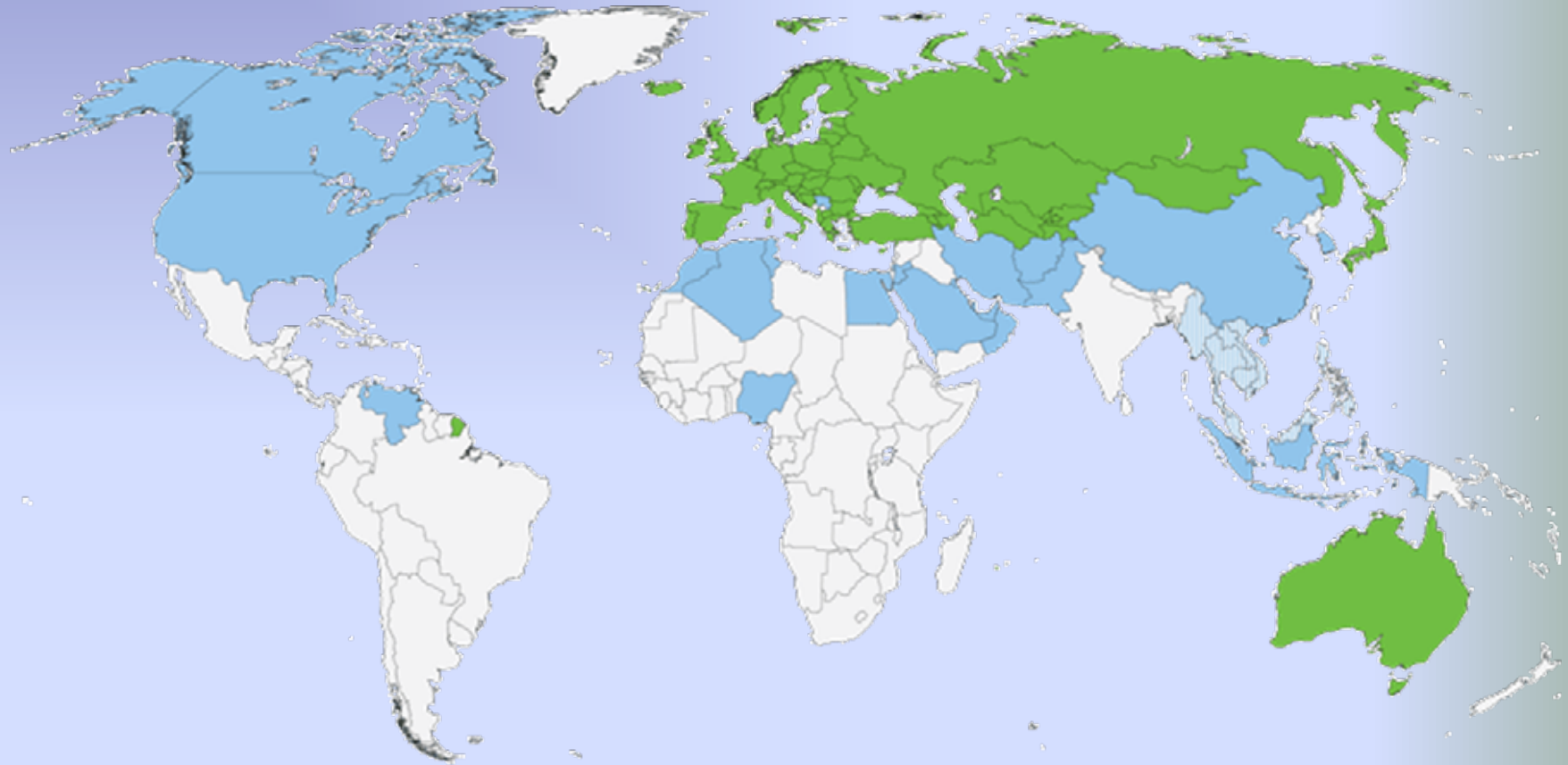
- Multilateral treaty (“Energy Charter Treaty”)
- Forum (“Energy Charter Process”)



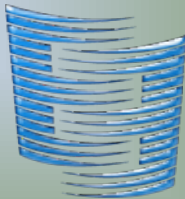
Energy Charter Process



Energy Charter Constituency

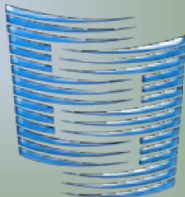


- Signatory
- Observer



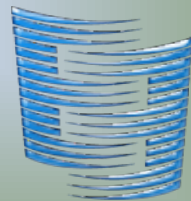
Energy Charter in context 1/2

- **Int'l Partnership for EE Cooperation** (Paris)
- **Renewable energy and EE Partnership** (Vienna)
- **UNFCCC** (Bonn)
- **IRENA** (Abu Dhabi)
- **International Energy Forum** (Riyadh)
- **OPEC** (Vienna) (some oil producers)
- **International Energy Agency** (Paris) (OECD-based)



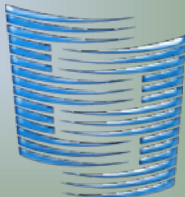
Energy Charter in context 2/2

- G8 2007: “global energy security principles”
- Barcelona Declaration 1995
- Euromed Ministerial 2003 (Rome)



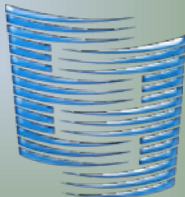
Energy Charter: why use it?

- To attract private capital (ECT)
- To promote energy efficiency policies (ECT)
- To develop technology transfer (ECT)
- For capacity building (ECP)
- To encourage amicable settlements of disputes (ECP/ECT)
- To be part of a constant and composite dialogue on cross-border energy issues (ECP) among producer, transit and consumer countries



Energy Charter: how to use it?

- Observer (limited use of ECP)
- Member (ECP/ECT)
 - Accession to PEEREA and ECT
 - Rome Decision - 9 Dec 2009
 - Parliamentary process and King's assent
 - Annual membership fee: +/- 1,000 JOD



Thank you

