

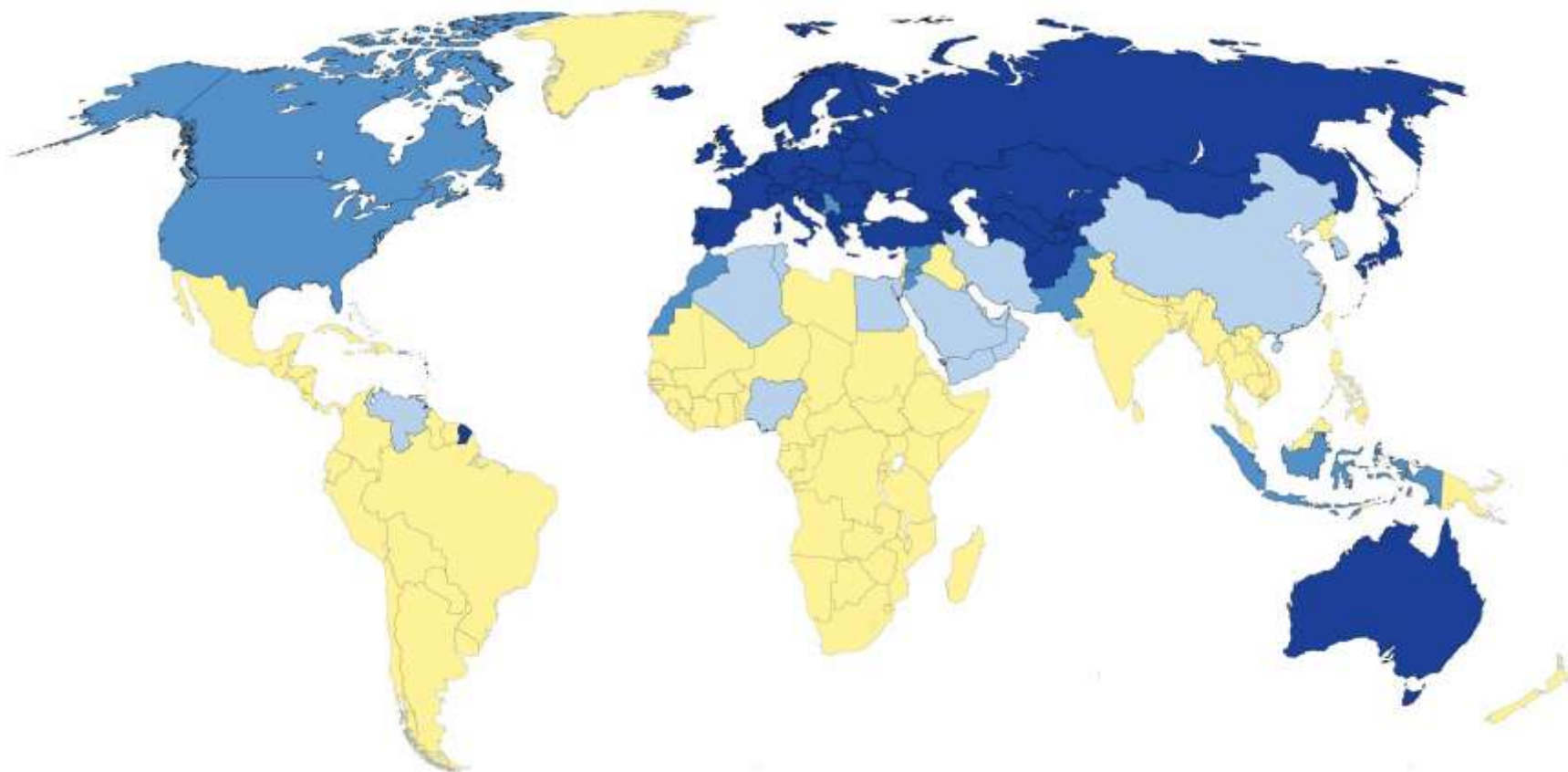
Energy Charter activities in CAREC region

**19th Meeting of the Energy Sector Coordinating Committee
30-31 March 2015
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**

Kanat Botbaev
Energy Charter
Secretariat

Energy Charter Constituency

Common rules for global energy security



 **Members**

 **Observers, signed
the 1991 Charter**

 **Observers, by
Conference invitation**

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

What Does the ECT Do?



**Energy Security
Open and Efficient Energy Markets**

Dispute Resolution

**Investment
Promotion
& Protection**

**Trade and
Transit**

**Energy
Efficiency**

Freedom of Transit

Non-Discrimination among Participants

National Sovereignty over Natural Resources

ECT – Main Focus



- **Promotion of foreign investments**
- **Non-discriminatory conditions for energy trade**
- **Reliable cross-border energy transit**
- **Resolution of disputes**
- **Promotion of energy efficiency**

Energy Charter process



Dec. 1991
European Energy Charter
Political commitment – not legally binding

Dec. 1994
Energy Charter Treaty (ECT)
52 states + EU and Euratom – legally binding
entered into force April 1998

Open for accessions for states and REIOs which have signed the European Energy Charter

Energy Charter Conference
Based on the ECT – decision making body

Main task to review and facilitate the implementation of the principles of the Charter and the ECT

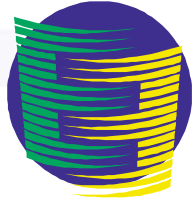
Members: signatories of the ECT

Observers: signatories of the European Energy Charter, invited states and international organisations



International Energy Charter

- **Confirm, reinforce and enhance established principles of energy cooperation**
- **Create a governmental platform to address contemporary energy challenges**
- **Support the modernisation of the Energy Charter Process**
- **Contribute to solid global energy governance by facilitating new accessions to the ECT**
- **IEC will be signed in The Hague on 20-21 May 2015.**



Regional Initiatives

- **Promoting political dialogue for the development of sustainable energy resources and energy trade;**
- **Facilitating construction of cross-border energy infrastructure;**
- **Enhancing cooperation through systematic channel for knowledge and information sharing.**



Regional Cooperation in Central and South Asia (RECA):

10 regional meetings have been organized:

- Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (26 April 2007),
- Kabul, Afghanistan (18 November 2007),
- Dushanbe, Tajikistan (23 April 2008),
- Almaty, Kazakhstan (21 April 2009),
- Ashgabat, Turkmenistan (18 November 2009),
- Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (9 July 2010),
- Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan (23 June 2011),
- Dushanbe, Tajikistan (20 July 2012),
- Astana, Kazakhstan (7 October 2013),
- Ashgabat, Turkmenistan (9 December 2014),
- **Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (22 September 2015).**

RECA Meeting in Ashgabat

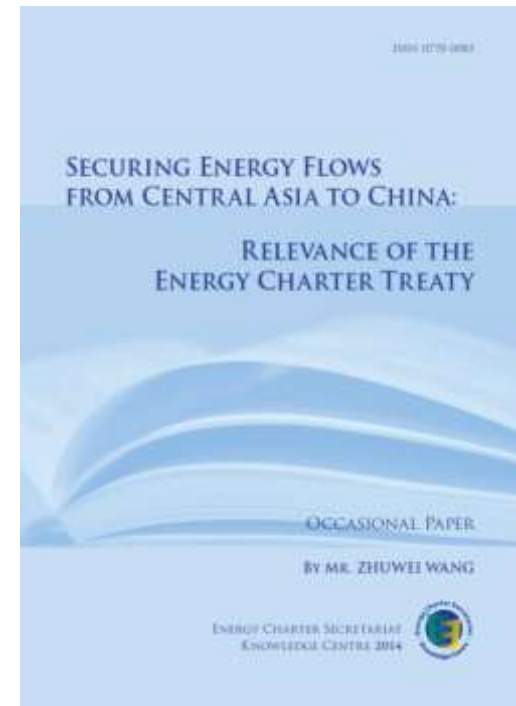
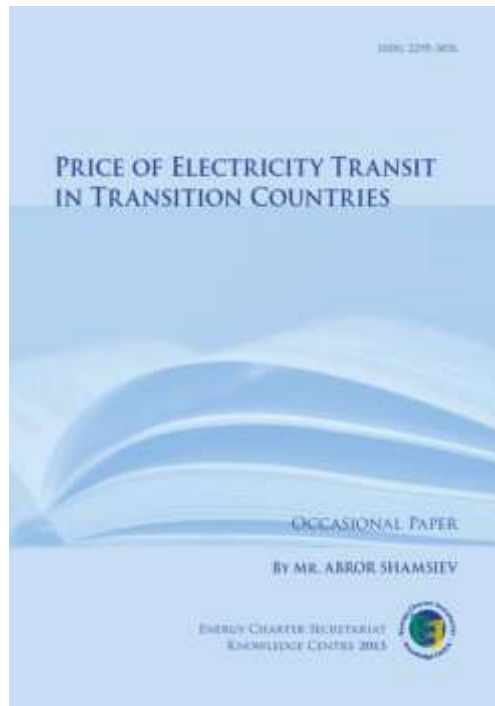


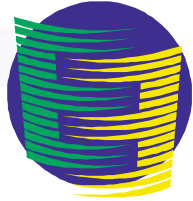
- Energy Charter Forum on reliable and stable transit of energy;
- Followed by International meeting of experts under UNGA resolution 67/263;
- Next meeting will be organised in Brussels on 22 April 2015 in cooperation with the government of Turkmenistan;
- Expected outcome: international legal mechanism on energy transit.



Relevant studies

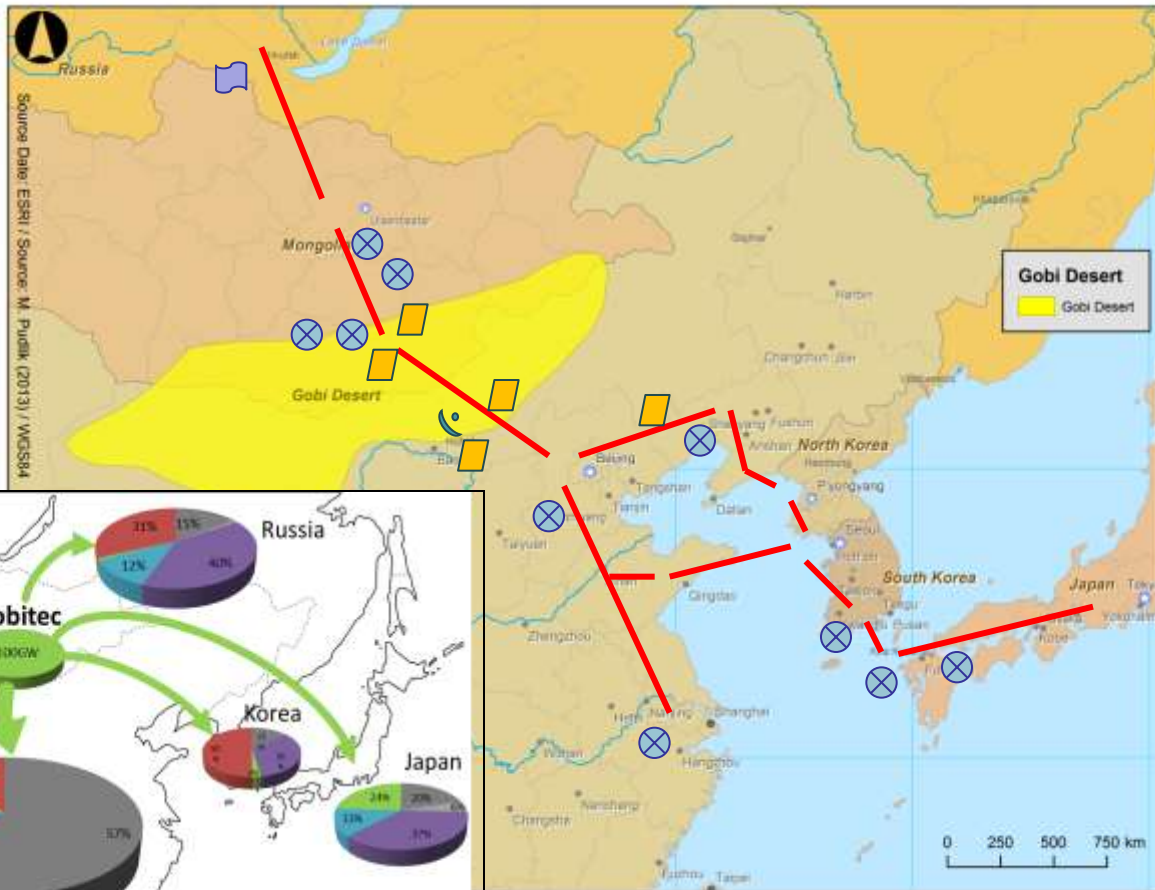
- Electricity transit pricing study in cooperation with CDC “Energiya”
- Power sector reform in transition countries
- Securing energy flows from Central Asia to China







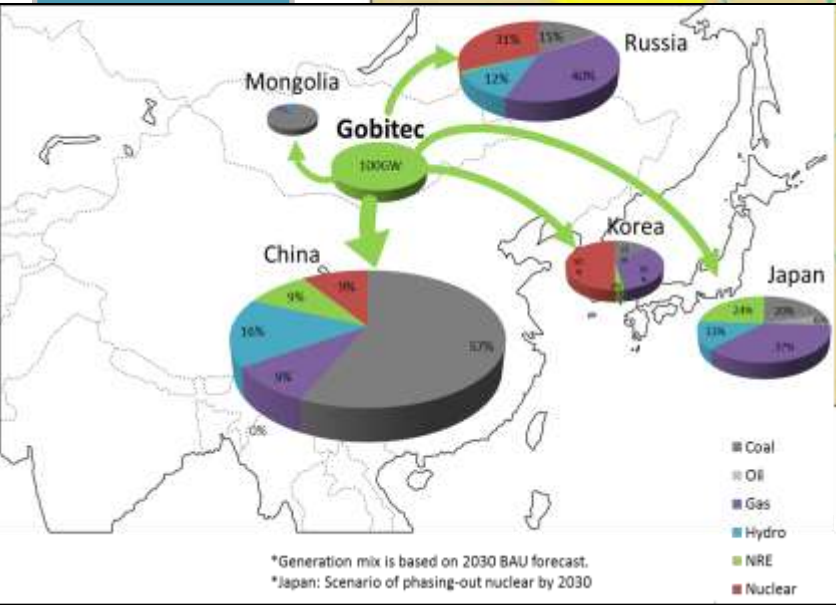


Northeast Asia

100 GW RE capacity

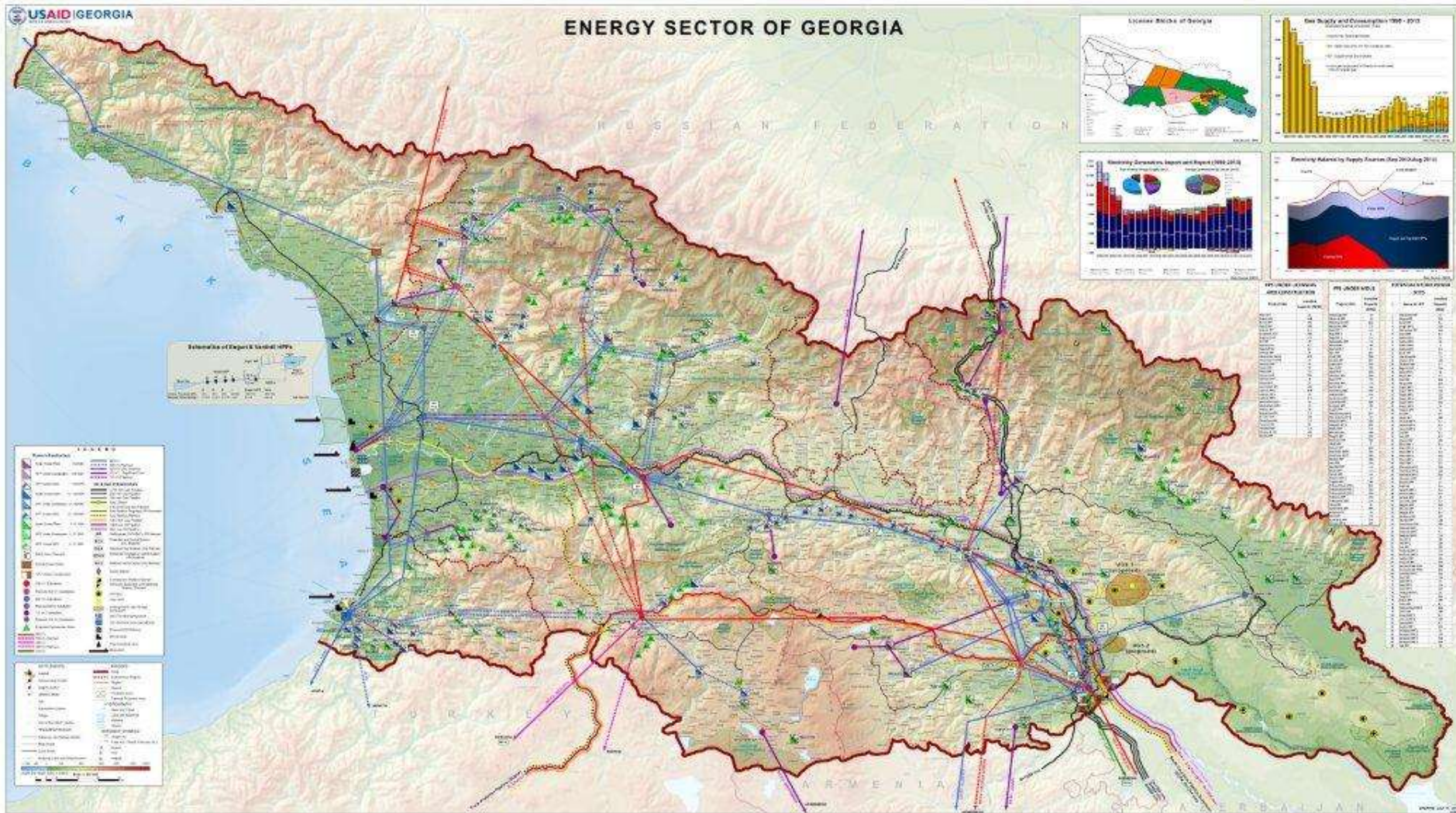


-  Hydro
-  Wind
-  Solar-PV
-  Solar-CSP



Source: Gobitec and Asian Super Grid for renewable energies in Northeast Asia, 2014

South Caucasus





“One Belt, One Road” Initiative



Role of the Energy Charter



- Energy trade is an important element of regional cooperation contributing to the energy security.
- The promotion and protection of energy investment as well as stable and reliable transportation routes are core to achieving such security.
- The Energy Charter as a multilateral instrument for international cooperation with its legal components and broad geographic scope could provide the necessary institutional platform for global energy governance.



Thank you for your attention !

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Common rules for global energy security