



ENERGY CHARTER SECRETARIAT

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ХАРТИИ

Secretary General  
Генеральный Секретарь

Brussels, 17 December 2014  
SG/14/E/0706

Mr. Maroš Šefčovič  
Vice President for Energy Union  
European Commission

Dear Vice President,

I am honoured to announce that the **Ministerial Conference on the International Energy Charter**, where this political declaration will be formally adopted and signed, will take place on **20-21 May 2015 in The Hague**, at the kind invitation of the Government of The Netherlands. The IEC text was finalised by the delegations in November. The declaration will allow countries endorse the Charter's established principles of cooperation on a global scale.

Dear Vice President, I call on you to arrange for all the necessary internal procedures and represent your country at the signing of the International Energy Charter in The Hague on 20 May 2015. **It is essential for the success of our organisation that all the Energy Charter Treaty Signatories be present and sign the IEC.** This will be the first milestone on the way to Energy Charter modernisation.

I would also like to inform you of the Energy Charter Secretariat's activities for **November 2014**. The **25<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference** was held on 26-27 November 2014 in Astana, under the chairmanship of Kazakhstan. Delegations agreed on the Astana Declaration of the Energy Charter Process. The Declaration is a strategic orientation for the work of the Conference and the Secretariat towards 2019, aimed at maintaining the status of the ECT as an important legal instrument within the global energy architecture. The Declaration focuses on the full implementation of the Treaty and on the global expansion of the Energy Charter Process.

The Conference approved the **conclusions of the five-yearly Charter Review** conducted under ECT Article 34(7). The Review report had been prepared with the help of the European Union, Japan and the United Kingdom, acting as coordinators, and adopted by the Strategy Group. The Conference confirmed that the ECT was a highly valuable instrument for the evolution of global energy architecture.

The **Model Energy Charter Early Warning Mechanism** was welcomed by Delegations. This Model Mechanism will help parties prevent and overcome emergency situations in the energy sector related to the transit and supply of electricity, natural gas, oil and oil products through cross-border grids and pipelines.

The Conference also decided that after Georgia in 2015 and Japan in 2016, Turkmenistan will hold the **chairmanship** of the organisation on 2017.

The **Ministerial Session** of the Conference Meeting provided for the exchange of views on the topic "Development of Transit Corridors – a Key to global energy security". Mr. Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President for the EU Energy Union, delivered the keynote speech, which was followed by interventions from almost thirty Ministers, Secretaries General and leading officials from government, international organisations and companies. Ministers and delegates emphasised the need to ensure energy security for all through cooperation with neighbours and international partners. Common energy projects, particularly on pipeline and grid infrastructure, provide a basis for closer cooperation.

Also in November, the **Legal Advisory Task Force** held its first meeting since 2007. Around thirty international experts (including from the ICC, SCC, ICSID and PCA) discussed the current use and potential review of the second edition of the Energy Charter's Model Agreements for Cross-Border Pipelines.

The **Tokyo Energy Charter Forum** was organised by the Secretariat and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Forum focused on the settlement of energy investment disputes under the Energy Charter Treaty and counted among its speakers the counsels of both parties in the cases of the former Yukos shareholders. The Forum was concluded by a keynote speech by Prof. Nobuo Tanaka, currently my Special Envoy and former Executive Director of the IEA.

The workshop on the “Increasing Role of Renewables in Japan and Future Scenarios for Electricity Interconnections in Northeast Asia” was held back-to-back with the Tokyo Energy Charter Forum. The workshop was organised by the Secretariat, the Institute of Energy Economics of Japan and the Japan Renewable Energy Foundation and hosted by KPMG.

Finally, the Secretariat hosted a public hearing on the report “Securing Energy Flows from Central Asia to **China: Relevance of the Energy Charter Treaty**” prepared by a secondee to the Secretariat from China’s National Energy Administration.

Expansion activities: **Yemen** signed the 1991 Energy Charter becoming the 66<sup>th</sup> Charter signatory. Prime Minister Al-Akwa confirmed to me that Yemen’s accession reports would be prepared in 2015 in order for the country to accede to the ECT in early 2016.

During this month, I had a number of meetings with high-level officials. In Brussels, I met with the newly appointed Vice-President of the **European Commission** for Energy Union Mr. Maroš Šefčovič. We discussed topics of mutual interest and areas of potential cooperation between the Charter and the Commission in the field of energy security and energy governance. In Astana, I met with the Prime Minister of **Kazakhstan** Mr. Karim Massimov, the Kazakh Minister of Energy Mr. Vladimir Shkolnik and the Chairman of the Energy Charter Conference Mr. Uzakbay Karabalin. We discussed future cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Charter, including the possibility of organising an Energy Charter Forum in Almaty in 2015.

Cooperation with the international community: during my mission to Japan, I met with the Chairman of the Institute of Energy Economics (IEEJ) and gave a series of lectures for postgraduates at Tokyo and Kyoto Universities. Both universities welcomed the possibility of concluding MoUs with the Energy Charter Secretariat. In Bangkok, the ECS Director addressed the Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Energy of the UN Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific. In the margins of that event he also met with UN-ESCAP Executive Secretary Dr. Shamshad Akhtar to discuss cooperation possibilities. ECS experts also spoke at the event “Sustainable Energy in Central Asia” and at the meeting of the EC Strategic Group for Energy Cooperation.

The Review of National Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Area of Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency was officially launched in Astana. The Secretariat also prepared an outline paper for a study on market liberalisation and energy efficiency.

**ECS Knowledge Centre:** the fifth Training Programme on the topic of “Enabling Amicable Settlement of Investment Disputes: Mediation and Conciliation” took place in Brussels. Around thirty young energy professionals completed the course, bringing the total number of training programme graduates to approximately 150 since the programmes were launched in May 2013. This time participants came from various ECT member countries, but also for the first time from such outreach countries as Mozambique, Nigeria, Mauritania and the Republic of Korea. The Knowledge Centre also released an Occasional Paper on the topic “Securing Energy Flows from Central Asia to China: Relevance of the Energy Charter Treaty”.

**Africa Pilot Project:** the Secretariat liaised with the governments of Tanzania, Nigeria and Mozambique and has already welcomed secondees from Tanzania and Mozambique.

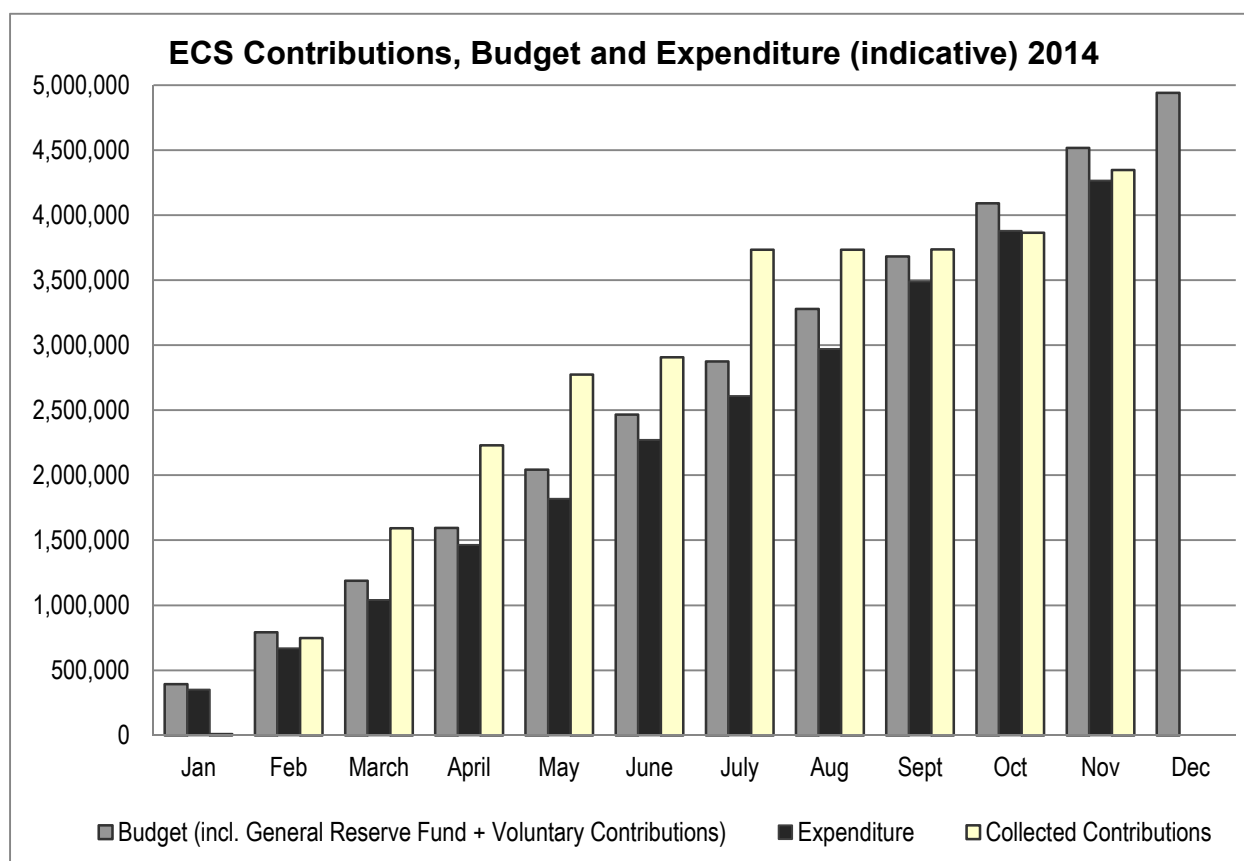
In the Annex you will find information on the Secretariat’s finances for the month of November.

Yours sincerely,

Urban Rusnák

### Indicative Information on the Secretariat's Finances for November 2014

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Budget (incl. General Reserve Fund + Voluntary Contributions)	393,122	791,243	1,189,365	1,594,837	2,043,708	2,466,830	2,874,952	3,278,073	3,681,195	4,090,717	4,516,688
Expenditure	350,657	669,075	1,040,000	1,460,000	1,818,000	2,271,420	2,610,000	2,970,000	3,490,000	3,880,000	4,266,000
Collected Contributions	8,472	748,097	1,592,383	2,229,517	2,773,162	2,906,329	3,733,784	3,733,784	3,736,365	3,863,418	4,346,106



**Note:**

Countries which have already paid their contribution for 2014 (as of 30 November 2014): Moldova, Tajikistan, Iceland (2012, 2013), Latvia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Malta (2011-2013), Azerbaijan, Germany, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, Austria, Japan (8.2%), Estonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Romania, Norway, Poland, Spain, Australia, Belarus, Czech Republic, Turkey, Italy, Albania, Finland, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Japan (91.8%), Armenia, Malta, The F.Y.R.o. Macedonia, Portugal, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan (2013), Ireland, Cyprus, France, Croatia

Additional receivables: Visegrad Fund, Terna (IT), Knowledge Centre, Kazenergy (56%)