

ENERGY CHARTER TREATY

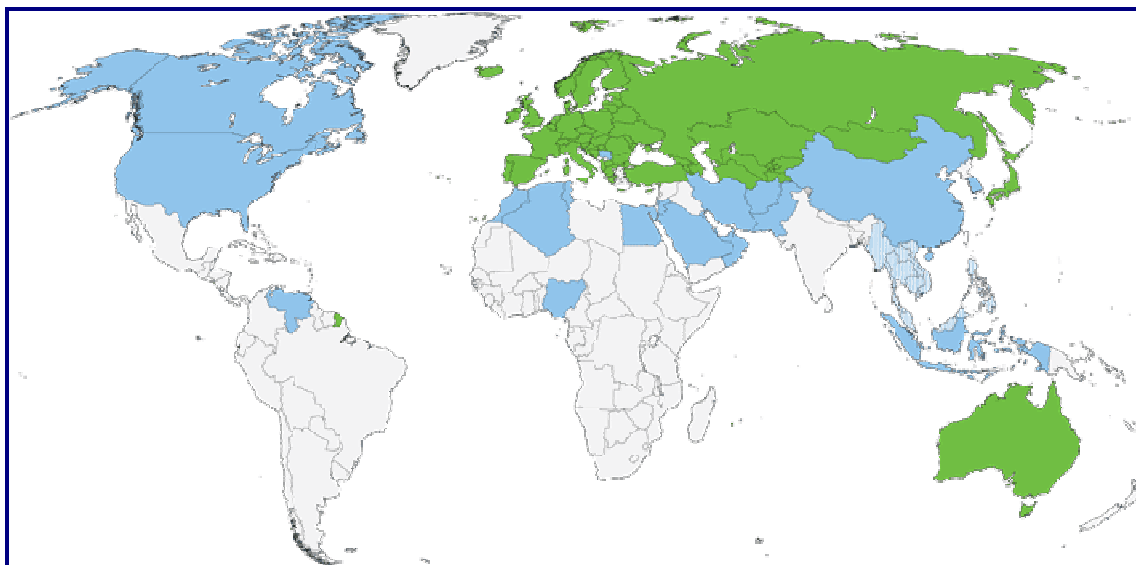
1. Brief Information

The first political declaration of principles was signed in the Hague (Netherlands) on 17 December 1991, and revised version of the treaty was signed in Lisbon (Portugal) in December 1994. The Treaty is a multilateral and binding document aiming liberal, transparent and competitive energy market.

2. Member and Observer States/Organizations

The Treaty has been signed by 51 states by September 2009. Five of these states (Australia, Belarus, Iceland, Norway and Russian Federation) have signed the Treaty but have not completed their internal approve mechanisms yet. Except 6 states (Andorra, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino, Serbia and Vatican), all European states have become a party to the Treaty.

Besides of signatory states, there are also 23 states -including the USA- and 10 international organizations that participate to Energy Charter Conference in observer status.



■	Member of the Energy Charter Conference	(51)
■	Observer to the Energy Charter Conference	(23)



Members of the Energy Charter Conference

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| - Albania | - Armenia | - Australia |
| - Austria | - Azerbaijan | - Belarus |
| - Belgium | - Bosnia and Herzegovina | - Bulgaria |
| - Croatia | - Cyprus | - Czech Republic |
| - Denmark | - Estonia | - Finland |
| - France | - Georgia | - Germany |
| - Greece | - Hungary | - Iceland |
| - Ireland | - Italy | - Japan |
| - Kazakhstan | - Kyrgyzstan | - Latvia |
| - Liechtenstein | - Lithuania | - Luxembourg |
| - Malta | - Moldova | - Mongolia |
| - Netherlands | - Norway | - Poland |
| - Portugal | - Romania | - Russian Federation |
| - Slovakia | - Slovenia | - Spain |
| - Sweden | - Switzerland | - Tajikistan |
| - The FYR of Macedonia | - Turkey | - Turkmenistan |
| - Ukraine | - United Kingdom | - Uzbekistan |

Observers to the Energy Charter Conference

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| - Afghanistan | - Algeria | - Bahrain |
| - Canada | - China | - Egypt |
| - Indonesia | - Iran | - Jordan |
| - Korea | - Kuwait | - Morocco |
| - Nigeria | - Oman | - Pakistan |
| - Palestine | - Qatar | - Saudi Arabia |
| - Serbia | - Tunisia | - UAE |
| - USA | - Venezuela | |

Observer Organizations

- | | |
|---|----------|
| - Association of Southeast Asian Nations | (ASEAN) |
| - Baltic Sea Region Energy Co-operation | (BASREC) |
| - Black Sea Economic Cooperation | (BSEC) |
| - Electric Power Council | (CIS) |
| - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | (EBRD) |
| - International Energy Agency | (IEA) |
| - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | (OECD) |
| - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe | (UN-ECE) |
| - World Bank | (WB) |
| - World Trade Organization | (WTO) |



3. Main Goals

- Increasing energy supply security
- Liberalization of energy trade
- Avoidance of discrimination in international trade, transparency of energy markets and liberalization of international trade gradually
- Encouraging and protecting the investments
- Elimination of the disputes between investors and member states
- Making efficiency highest level in exploration, production, conversion, storage, transport, distribution and use of energy
- Strengthening of security and minimize environmental problems
- Providing access to international and national capital markets
- The provision of equal conditions for domestic and foreign investment
- Non-discrimination on the basis of freedom of transit

4. Institutional Structure

The governing and decision-making body of the Treaty is the Energy Charter Conference. The Conference meets twice in a year periodically with the attendance of members and observers. The Presidency that changes in every 3 years has been conducted by Takekazu Kawamura since January 1, 2007. The Conference has 6 subsidiary bodies:

- Ad Hoc Group on Strategy
- Budget Committee
- Investment Group
- Legal Advisory Committee
- Trade & Transit Group
- Working Group on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects

There is also the Energy Charter Secretariat that monitors the implementation of the Treaty, organizes and administers the meetings of the Conference and its subsidiary bodies, represents the Conference in the development of its relations with non-member states, organizations and institutions.

5. Treaty and Turkey

Turkey signed the Treaty in Lisbon in 17 December 1994. Protocol was ratified on 1 February 2000 by the Law No.45119 and being published in the Official Gazette No.24107 dated 12 July 2000. With the provision of the ratification document to the relevant authority on 5 April 2001, Turkey became 42nd state that affirms the Treaty. Turkish delegates have active roles in the Conference. The presidency of the Trade & Transit Group has been conducted by Vural Altay from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.