

# Energy Governance and International Organizations: Capacity for Cooperation in Central Asia

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“Climate Policy Strategies and Energy Transition”

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Presentation by Richard Wheeler, Center for Energy Security Dialogue

# Outline of the presentation

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- **Central Asian energy mix**
- **Discussion about Energy Governance**
- **Survey of Intergovernmental and International Organizations**
  - **Mandates and activities related to energy;**
  - **Energy-related activities in Central Asia and capacity for cooperation**
- **Conclusions**

# Energy Governance and Division of Labor

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- **Governance and Energy**
- **The Constellation of Energy Organizations and their Mandates**
  - **Global Generalists;**
  - **Energy-source specific;**
  - **Trade and Market Integration;**
  - **Security organizations;**
  - **Energy and Sustainability Issues:**
    - **Supply (RES); Demand (Energy Efficiency);**
    - **Environment and Climate Change;**
    - **“Energy – Water – Food” nexus (land use)**

# Group of Eight (G-8)

- **G8 Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (2005)**
- **St. Petersburg Principles on Global Energy Security (2006)**
- **Joint Statement of the G8 Energy Ministers and European Energy Commissioner in L'Aquila (May 2009)**

# Group of Twenty (G-20)



Source: G20 official webpage, link:  
[http://www.g20.org/docs/g20\\_russia/priorities.html](http://www.g20.org/docs/g20_russia/priorities.html)

# World Energy Council

- **Founded in 1923, oldest energy-related global organization; Secretariat is in London**
- **Originally intended as an organization to manage a gathering of energy experts**
- **Members include governments, businesses and expert organizations; over 3000 organizations from 90 countries**
- **Organizes annual World Energy Congress (Korea, 14-17 October 2013)**

Source: World Energy Council official webpage, link:  
<http://www.worldenergy.org/about-wec/organisation-and-governance/>

# Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries OPEC

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Over the past 50 years, the oil market has remained adequately supplied, and OPEC has responded, in the interests of a stable, secure and well-managed oil industry, to market developments and unforeseen happenings

OPEC has become an established and respected member of the global energy community and today cooperates with a wide variety of other industry stakeholders

OPEC, whose membership comes from the developing world, has placed a high priority on easing the plight of impoverished nations and in 1976 set up the OPEC Special Fund, now the OPEC Fund for International Development, to help provide financial resources to developing countries as they look to realize their economic and social development goals

The OPEC Secretariat has developed a strong and rigorous research and analysis capability, which is essential to the Organization's decision making process.

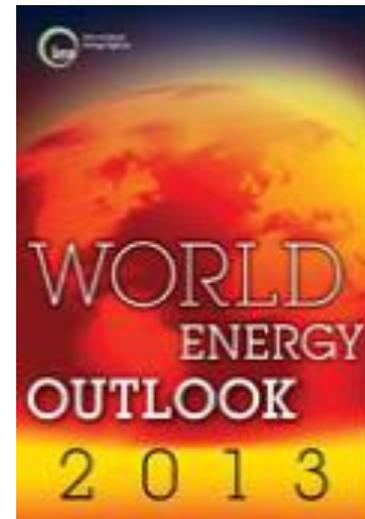
# International Energy Agency (IEA)

Based in Paris (OECD)

Publishes annual World Energy Outlook

Extensive analytical and research capabilities

Responsible for emergency oil stocks



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) official webpage, link: <http://iea.org/aboutus/>

# International Energy Forum (IEF)

Based in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Brings together:

energy producers (such as OPEC)

energy consumers (IEA, OECD)

## Joint Organizations Data Initiative (JODI)



Source: International Energy Forum (IEF) official webpage, link:  
<http://www.ief.org/about-ief/what-is-the-ief/overview.aspx>

# IRENA

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organisation dedicated to renewable energy. In accordance with its Statute, IRENA's objective is to “promote the widespread and increased adoption and the sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy” (Article II). This concerns all forms of energy produced from renewable sources in a sustainable manner, which include bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean, solar, and wind energy.

IRENA was founded on 26 January 2009 in Bonn, Germany, by 75 States which signed its Statute. As of September 2012, IRENA participants include 158 States and the European Union (EU), out of which 100 States and the EU have ratified the Statute and are IRENA Members. IRENA is headquartered in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

IRENA is the first global intergovernmental organisation to be established in decades – a clear sign of the international community's commitment to renewable energy and an acknowledgement of the need for a focused action in this respect.

Source: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) official webpage, link: <http://www.irena.org/menu/index.aspx?mnu=Pri&PriMenuID=13>

# Energy Charter Treaty

## Secretariat in Brussels

### *Key dates:*

***June 1991*** - Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers launches the proposal for a European Energy Community at a European Council meeting in Dublin

***December 1991*** - The Energy Charter political declaration is signed in The Hague

***December 1994*** - The Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) and the Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA) are signed in Lisbon

***April 1998*** - The Energy Charter Treaty and the PEEREA enter into force, following the completion of ratification by the first thirty members. The Trade Amendment to the Treaty's trade provisions is adopted, bringing them in line with the WTO rules

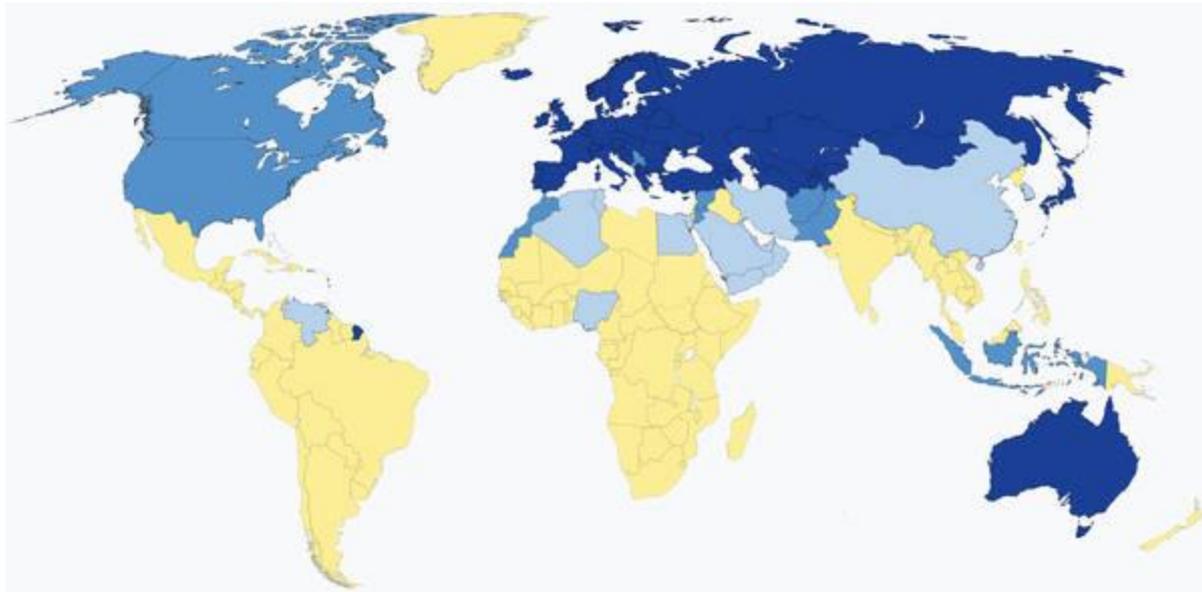
## Division for Energy Efficiency and Investment

Source: Energy Charter official webpage, link:

<http://www.encharter.org/index.php?id=7&L=0L%200%2041%810%8110%810%8143>

# Energy Charter Treaty

## Members & Observers



Currently Undergoing an Expansion Project  
and a Modernization Project

Source: Energy Charter official webpage, link:

<http://www.encharter.org/index.php?id=7&L=0L%200%2041%810%8110%810%8143>

# Energy Community

## MISSION

**The Energy Community extends the EU internal energy policy to non-EU members on the ground of legally binding framework, based on the EU *acquis*. It provides a stable investment environment, ties its members together with the EU and thereby contributes to security of supply in wider Europe.**

## SCOPE

**The parties to the Energy Community Treaty are: the European Union, on the one hand, and nine Contracting Parties on the other, namely: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine, and Kosovo\*.**

**15 of the EU-27 hold the status of a participant to the Treaty and 4 further countries are observers to the Treaty: Armenia, Georgia, Norway and Turkey.**

# Energy Community

## TASKS

The key tasks of the Secretariat are to:

**Assist the Contracting Parties to develop their national legislative framework in compliance with the EU *acquis* in the areas of electricity, gas, environment, renewable energy, energy efficiency, security of supply and competition (further, common work in the area of statistics, social issues and oil is also performed)**

**Monitor, assess and report about the implementation of the Treaty establishing the Energy Community**

**Provide administrative support to the institutions under the Treaty**

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**Continuous steps towards Treaty implementation — the Secretariat helps the Contracting Parties to draft numerous EU compliant pieces of national law, both primary and secondary legislation**

**Keeping abreast with the EU developments — extension of the Treaty *acquis* to include core EU legislation on security of supply (2007), energy efficiency (2009) and 3rd energy internal market package (2011)**

**A new geographical scope — on the ground of the original area of operation in the Western Balkans, the accession of Moldova (April 2010) and Ukraine (February 2011) granted the Energy Community a new geographical definition. This signals the political will towards further enlargement.**

# NATO

- **2008 Bucharest Summit**

- **Report “NATO’s Role in Energy Security”**

- information and intelligence fusion and sharing;
    - projecting stability; advancing international and regional cooperation;
    - supporting consequence management; and
    - supporting the protection of critical infrastructure.

- **NATO Energy Security Center of Excellence (Vilnius, Lithuania);**

# OSCE

## **MISSION**

To work for stability, prosperity and democracy in 56 States through political dialogue about shared values and through practical work that makes a lasting difference.

## **SCOPE**

With 57 States from Europe, Central Asia and North America, the OSCE is the world's largest regional security organization. It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating States into practice through its unique network of field missions.

## **TASKS**

The OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses politico-military, economic and environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security related concerns

Source: Vienna Energy Club official webpage, link: [www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/organisations/osce](http://www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/organisations/osce)

# International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

## **MISSION**

**Accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.**

## **SCOPE**

**Worldwide**

## **TASKS**

**Serve as the global focal point for nuclear cooperation**

**Help its Members use nuclear science and technology productively and for exclusively peaceful purposes**

**Facilitate technology and knowledge transfer to its members in a sustainable manner, including by building capacity in energy planning and other areas**

**Promote high levels of nuclear safety**

**Verify that States comply with their non-proliferation commitments**

# International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Enhances Members' capacity to perform their own energy system analysis and chart out their energy future by building local energy planning capabilities

Transfers nuclear and related technologies for peaceful uses to countries throughout the world through its technical cooperation projects

Disburses more than US\$70 million worth of equipment, services, and training per year in over 100 countries and territories

Publishes extensive guidance on nuclear power, other nuclear applications, safety and security

Oversees 11 multilateral conventions on nuclear safety, security and liability adopted under the Agency's auspices

Establishes cooperative research programmes in areas of common interest to its Members, allowing an international sharing of experience and expertise  
Verifies compliance in 171 States with safeguards agreements.

# UN Energy

- Not really an organization, rather an attempt at coordinating energy activities across several UN bodies
- UN-Energy was initiated as a mechanism to promote coherence within the United Nations family of organizations in the energy field and to develop increased collective engagement between the United Nations and other key external stakeholders.
- **Priorities :**
  - **Energy Access, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency**
  - **Sustainable Energy for All (SE4A)**

# UNIDO

## **MISSION**

**UNIDO aspires to reduce poverty through sustainable industrial development. We want every country to have the opportunity to grow a flourishing productive sector, to increase their participation in international trade and to safeguard their environment.**

## **SCOPE**

**Works in the global south in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Latin America.**

## **TASKS**

**Poverty reduction through productive activities**

**Trade capacity-building**

**Energy and environment**

Source: Vienna Energy Club official webpage, link: [www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/organisations/unido](http://www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/organisations/unido)

# UNECE

## UN Economic Commission for Europe

- facilitate a transition to a more sustainable energy future and introduce renewable energy sources to reduce health and environmental impacts resulting from the production, transport and use of energy;
- well-balanced energy network systems across the whole of the ECE tailored to optimise operating efficiencies and overall regional cooperation;
- sustained improvements in energy efficiency, in production and use, particularly in countries with economies in transition; and
- in the context of post-EU enlargement, the integration of energy restructuring, legal, regulatory and energy pricing reforms, as well as of the social dimension into energy policy making.

**Sustainable Energy Division Unit,  
Housing and Land Management Unit**

### Areas of Work:

**Cleaner Electricity Production  
Coal Mine Methane  
Energy Efficiency  
Energy Security  
Gas Center  
Working Party on Gas  
UNFC and Resource Classification  
Regional Advisory Services**

Source: UNECE official webpage, link:

<http://www.unece.org/energywelcome/about-energy-programme.html>

# UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP Resolution 67/2 on "**Promoting regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy in Asia and the Pacific**" calls for the Asian & Pacific Energy Forum (APEF) 2013

-to discuss the progress achieved in the region in addressing energy security challenges at the regional, national and household levels, and

- to facilitate continuous dialogue among member States with a view to enhancing energy security and working towards sustainable development.

Source: official ESCAP webpage, link: [www.unescap.org/apef/](http://www.unescap.org/apef/)

## **ENERGY ACCESS**

Working towards universal access to modern energy services can advance inclusive social and economic development.

## **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

Developing new and renewable energy sources can diversify the energy mix and increase job opportunities.

## **ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Adopting efficiency measures can significantly enhance economic competitiveness and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

## **ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

Promoting sustainable energy can minimize environmental impacts and improve the future outlook for the well-being of our citizens and planet

## **ENERGY ECONOMICS**

Improving fiscal policy and financing mechanisms can incentivise and strengthen markets for sustainable energy.

## **ENERGY TRADE**

Promoting trade and investment can optimize the development and utilization of current and emerging energy resources.

## **ENERGY CONNECTIVITY**

Developing infrastructure and harmonized energy policies can increase regional economic integration and resilience.

# UN Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme is the United Nations global development branch that advocates for change and nationally-owned solutions to poverty reduction, thereby connecting countries

In 2011, UNDP partnered with communities in Tajikistan in an area 30 km south of the capital to repair a mini hydro power plant and install two new turbo-generator units, each with a 100-kilowatt capacity. The plant had been in disrepair and unused since 1976.

The partnership also brought solar panels and insulation to a local health centre, generating and conserving renewable energy.

The mini hydro power plant will eventually be connected to the main grid, selling electricity during periods of low consumption and helping to make the power plant economically sustainable.

Source: official UNDP webpage, link:  
[www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/articles/2011/05/25/tajikistan-clean-energy-project-lights-up-rural-lives.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/articles/2011/05/25/tajikistan-clean-energy-project-lights-up-rural-lives.html)

# United Nations Environment Program

The United Nations Environment Program, established in 1972, is the main voice and caretaker of the environment within the United Nations system.

In Central Asia, the Green Economy Initiative includes three sets of activities:

1. Producing a Green Economy Report and related research materials
2. Providing advisory services on ways to move towards a green economy in specific countries.
3. Engaging a wide range of research, non-governmental organisations, business and UN partners in implementing the Green Economy Initiative.

UNEP Green Economy Advisory Services consist of policy advice, technical assistance and capacity building that are provided to governments in support of their national and regional initiatives to transform and revitalize their economies.

Source: UNEP official webpages, links:

[www.unep.org/roe/CentralAsia/CentralAsiaMore/tabid/54334/Default.aspx#Economies](http://www.unep.org/roe/CentralAsia/CentralAsiaMore/tabid/54334/Default.aspx#Economies) and

[www.unep.org/greeneconomy/AdvisoryServices/tabid/4603/Default.aspx](http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/AdvisoryServices/tabid/4603/Default.aspx)

# World Bank Group

## **Energy Efficiency:**

Generally: In the period of FY 2003 to FY 2012, 52 energy efficiency projects, totaling \$3.1 billion, have been approved in the region, with the intent of overhauling the energy efficiency of industries, public buildings and homes across countries in the region.

Specifically: Energy Loss Reduction Project for the Republic of Tajikistan. This project will be funded by the Bank in the amount of US\$18 million

## **Energy Subsidies and Affordability:**

Assessment report, at the micro level for the whole region, the distributional impact of raising energy tariffs to cost recovery levels and to simulate policy options to cushion these impacts. \_ (June 2012)

# Global Environment Facility

Established in October 1991 as a US\$ 1 billion pilot program in the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) of today is an independent financial organization that unites 180 member governments.

## Development of Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation (SREPGen)

**Objective:** This project aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through the removal of barriers to investment into renewable energy technologies by building the capacity of the Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA), a government agency dedicated to the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Bangladesh.

## Hebei Energy Efficiency Improvement and Emission Reduction Project

**Objective:** To enhance the capacity of Hebei provincial agencies to implement energy efficiency program in large industries through the state-of-the-art technologies, market-based incentives, and monitoring and verification.

Sources: official GEF webpages, links: [www.thegef.org/gef/content/development-sustainable-renewable-energy-power-generation-srepgen](http://www.thegef.org/gef/content/development-sustainable-renewable-energy-power-generation-srepgen) and [www.thegef.org/gef/content/hebei-energy-efficiency-improvement-and-emission-reduction-project](http://www.thegef.org/gef/content/hebei-energy-efficiency-improvement-and-emission-reduction-project)

# OPEC Fund for Int'l Development (OFID)

## **VISION AND MISSION**

**To aspire to a world where sustainable development, centered on human capacity-building, is a reality for all. To foster South-South partnership with fellow developing countries worldwide with the aim of eradicating poverty.**

## **SCOPE**

**OFID provides financial assistance in a number of ways, with the distribution between the different types of aid changing over time as conditions in recipient countries evolve and needs alter. The methods of funding include public sector loans for development projects and programs, balance of payments support and debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative; supporting developing countries trade with lines of credits and guarantees; support to private enterprises located in developing countries; grants for technical assistance, food aid, research and humanitarian relief work; and contributing to the resources of other development organizations whose activities benefit developing countries.**

Source: Vienna Energy Club official webpage, link: [www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/organisations/ofid](http://www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/organisations/ofid)

[www.vienna-energy-club.at](http://www.vienna-energy-club.at)

**The Vienna Energy Club brings together nine Vienna-based international organizations dealing with energy, providing an informal platform for discussions and exchange of views.**

Source: Vienna Energy Club official webpage, link: [www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/](http://www.vienna-energy-club.at/index.php/)

# Further Reading:

**Global Energy Governance in a Multipolar World**

**by Kirsten Westphal, Dries Lesage, Thijs Van De Graaf**



## **Conclusions:**

**Energy governance functions are not consolidated in a single entity.**

**Better coordination of effort is required to achieve synergies.**

Thank you for your attention!

Questions? Comments?

[rw@energysecuritycenter.org](mailto:rw@energysecuritycenter.org)