

Expert Group Meeting on Conceptualising the Asian Energy Highway (AEH)

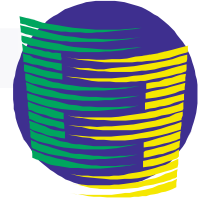
Intergovernmental Framework: Key considerations

Urumqi, China, 4 September 2013

Zafar Samadov

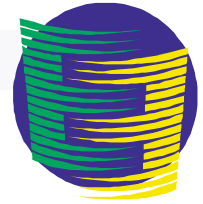
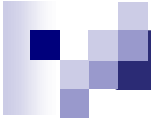
Senior Expert

Energy Charter Secretariat

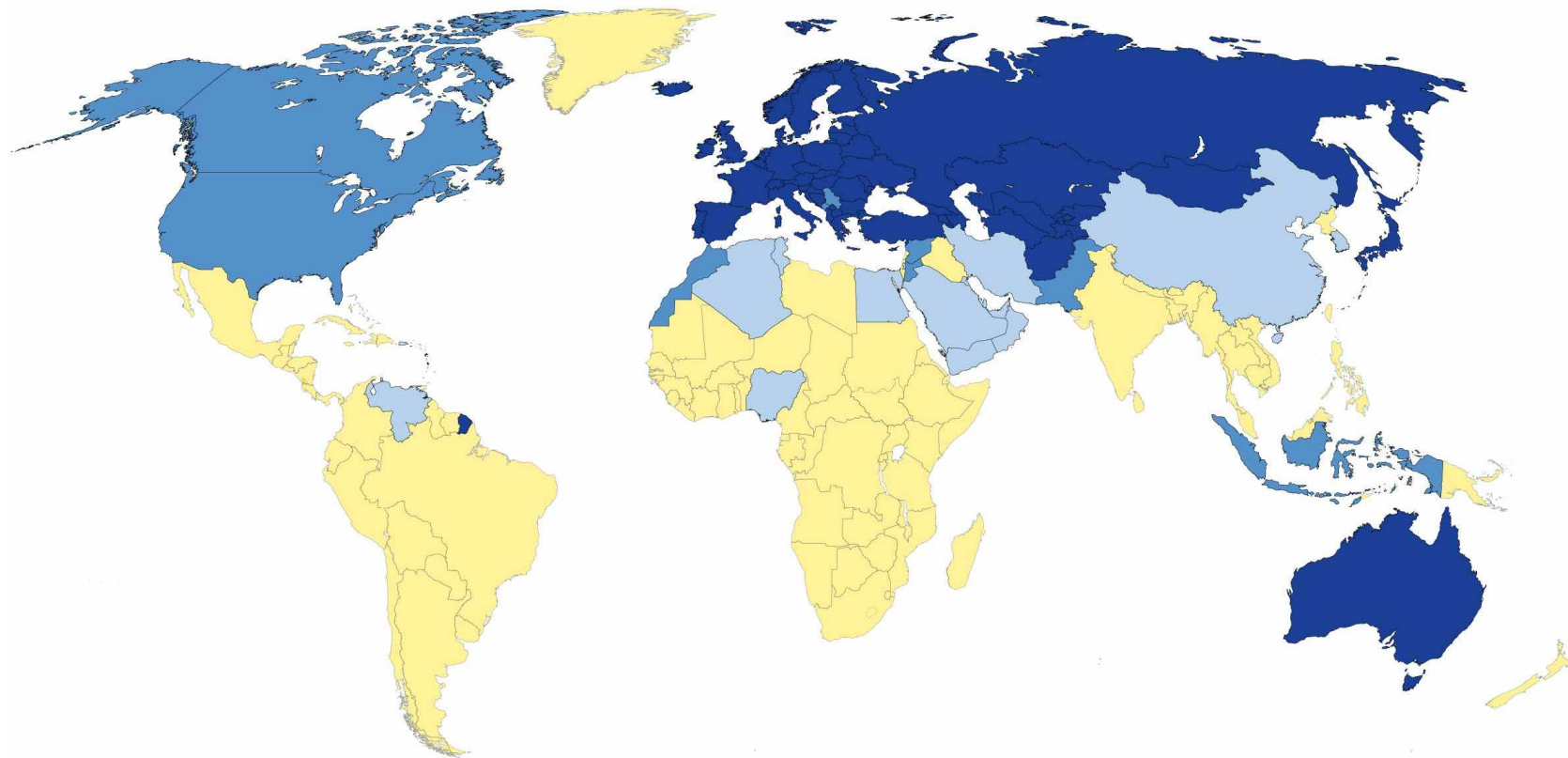


Presentation Outline

- Potential of Energy Charter for Asia
- Political, legal and regulatory aspects
- Study on Gobitec & Asian Super Grid
- European experience working towards a single electricity market
- Key considerations in an intergovernmental framework

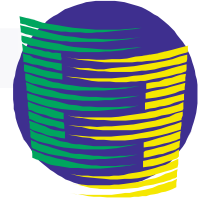


Energy Charter Constituency



■ Members ■ Observers (signed 1991 Charter) ■ Observers (by 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



Energy Charter Treaty and Protocol on Energy Efficiency

- More than 50 states; open to any exporting, transit or importing country
- Investment protection based on non-discrimination
- WTO based trade provisions, including freedom of transit
- Investor-to-state and state-to-state dispute settlement procedures
- Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects



Political, legal & regulatory aspects



Legal Certainty and
Transparency

A supranational legal framework of binding character enhances transparent procedures and legal certainty

Foreign Investment
Protection

International instruments provide security for investments

Transmission

Common rules must coordinate interconnected systems

Cross border power trade

Cross border trade is a must in an integrated power system

A common regulatory framework such as Energy Charter Treaty covering key areas including investment protection, trade, transit, dispute resolution, environmental aspects can significantly encourage the development of AEH.

The ECT can be seen as a political guarantee and a legal insurance for development of AEH.



Joint regional study “Gobitec and Asian Super Grid” for renewable energies in Northeast Asia

Five partner organisations signed MoU in March 2013:

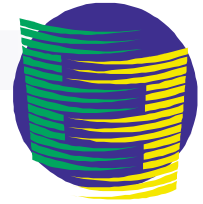
- Energy Charter Secretariat (ECS)- Lead partner
- Energy Economics Institute (KEEI)
- Ministry of Energy of Mongolia (MoE)
- Japan Renewable Energy Foundation (JREF)
- Energy Systems Institute of Russian Federation (ESI)

Assisted by consultant:

Consortium of the Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research (ISI) and the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems (ISE) of Germany

Timeframe:

- Workshop to discuss the intermediate report – 26-27 September 2013 in Irkutsk, the Russian Federation
- Final report with policy recommendations - November 2013



Regional study “Gobitec and Asian Super Grid” Renewable energies in Northeast Asia

Summary:
Gobitec and Asian
Energy Highway

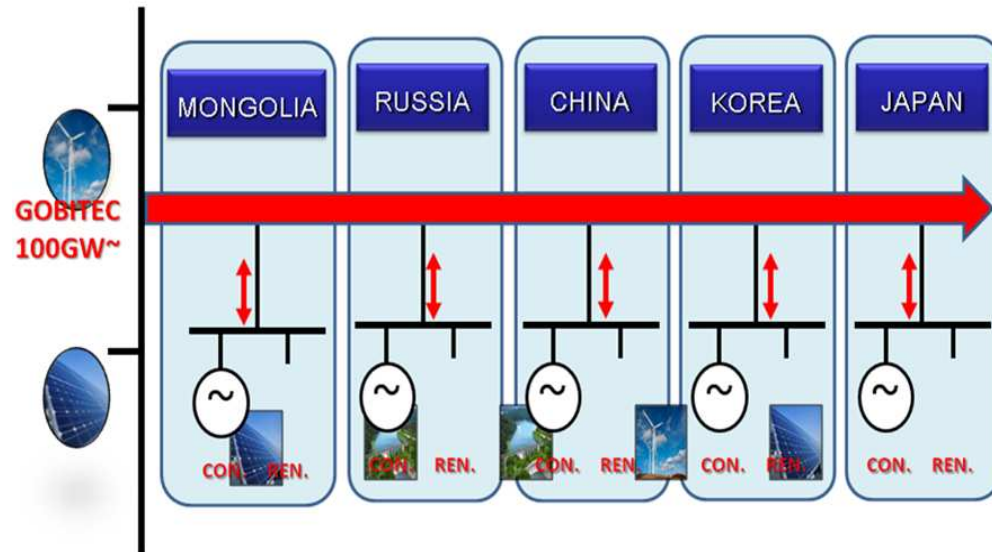
Benefits and cost

Key works

Regional

Optimizing
regional

(GOBITEC > 100GW) HVDC Trunk Line Power
Transmits to MO, RU, CH, KO, JP with mainly Renewable Source



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6831

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：



Secretariat is interested to cooperate with ESCAP on promoting Super Grid and Asian Energy Highway initiatives