



**ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION
(ECO)**

**Report of the
3rd ECO Ministerial Meeting
on Energy/Petroleum**

6th March, 2013
(Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran)

Report
of the 3rd ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy
(6th March 2013, Tehran, Iran)

1. The Third ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy was held on 6 March 2013 in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on 04 – 05 March, 2013. The Meeting was attended by the delegations of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran (Host), the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the Secretary General of ECO and relevant officials of the ECO Secretariat. High ranking delegation of the ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry, United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Embassies of Norway and Sweden are also participated in the Meeting. The list of the participants is placed at ***Annex-I***.

Agenda Item No. 1
Inauguration of the meeting

2. The Meeting started with the playing of National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the recitation from the Holy Quran.

3. The Meeting was inaugurated by H.E. Mr. Rostam Ghasemi, Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran and H.E. Ambassador Shamil Aleskerov, the ECO Secretary General made a welcoming statement. Copies of their statements are placed at ***Annex-II*** and ***Annex-III***.

Agenda Item No. 2
Election of the Chairman

4. As per the ECO Rules of Procedure, the Head of Delegation of the host country H.E. Mr. Rostam Ghasemi, Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran was elected as the Chairman of the Meeting.

5. After assuming the Chairmanship, H.E. Mr. Ghasemi, Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran thanked the meeting for his election as the Chairman and expressed his best wishes for the success of the meeting.

Agenda Item No. 3

Adoption of the Agenda

6. The draft Agenda of the Meeting as proposed by SOM was considered and adopted. Copy of the Agenda is placed at *Annex-IV*.

Agenda Item No. 4

Report by Chairman of SOM

7. Dr. Masoud Hashemian, Chairman of the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) presented a brief report to the Ministerial Meeting. Meeting appreciated the work done by the SOM.

Agenda Item No. 5

Statements by the Ministers/Heads of Delegation

8. The Ministers/Heads of Delegation of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan made statements on the state of the Energy/Petroleum in their countries, encompassing the policies and programs concerning the Energy/Petroleum. They also emphasized the need to enhance cooperation internationally and regionally in the fields of Energy and Petroleum. Dr. Mohammad Nahavandian, President ECO CCI also delivered a statement. Copies of their Statements are placed at *Annex-V*.

Agenda Item No. 6

Review of the Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation in the ECO Region (2011-2015): The way forward

9. The ECO Secretariat delivered a Status Report to the Meeting on ECO activities on Energy and Petroleum within the implementation of the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011-2015). Copy of Status Report is placed at *Annex-VI*.

10. The Ministers/Heads of delegation took note and appreciated the activities carried out by the Secretariat so far, for the implementation of the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011-2015).

11. The Member States reviewed and exchanged their point of views on the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011-2015) in the ECO Region and emphasized the need to speed up the implementation of the Plan of Action as well as to further enhance the cooperation among the Member States.

Agenda Item No. 7

New mechanisms for enhancement of Energy Cooperation

12. The Meeting took note of the report on the pre-feasibility study on the new ECO energy cooperation framework presented by the Institute for International Energy Studies (IIES) of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Secretariat will circulate this Report to the Member States upon reception through official channel. After evaluation of the report by the Member States the Institute may continue the study in cooperation with the other interested research institutions of the Member States with a view to preparing the concrete recommendations by the end of this year. Copy of the presentation is placed at *Annex-VII*.

Agenda Item No. 8

Areas of Energy Cooperation in the ECO Region, including Power Interconnection, Energy Trade and Transit, Training and Research, Exploration and Production (E&P) etc.

Exploration and Production

13. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered a presentation on the Exploration and Production. The Meeting discussed the matter and emphasized the need for enhancement of cooperation in the said field. Copy of the presentation is at *Annex-VIII*.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

14. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered a brief presentation on the Energy Conservation. The Meeting discussed the matter and emphasized the need for enhancement of cooperation in the said field. Copy of the presentation is at *Annex-IX*.

Energy Trade and Transit (swap, oil and gas pipelines, energy services etc.)

15. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered a presentation on the ECO Gas Cooperation and potential of Iran to enhance this cooperation. Copy of the presentation is at *Annex-X*.

16. The Meeting took note of the proposal made by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding establishment of an ECO Refinery Association. In this regard, the Meeting requested the Iranian delegation to provide a draft Charter of the said Association within three months so that it could be circulated to all the Member States by the Secretariat for their views/comments.

17. The Meeting took note of the proposal of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran for establishing joint venture among the interested ECO Member States for construction of the Neka-Jask oil pipeline and Sarakhs-Jask gas pipeline.

Cooperation with the International Organizations

18. The Meeting emphasized the need for expanding cooperation with the international organizations/financial institutions to get technical and financial assistance for new projects in the field of Energy/Petroleum as envisaged in the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011-2015).

Renewable and Alternative Sources of Energy

19. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered a presentation on the Renewable Energy. The Meeting requested the Member States (except Iran and Turkey) to provide the ECO Secretariat with their filled Questionnaire on potential cooperation in renewable and alternative source of energy as per decision of the First Expert Group Meeting on the Renewable Source of Energy (2011, Tehran). Copy of the presentation is at ***Annex-XI***.

Power Interconnection

20. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered a presentation on the ECO Power Grids Interconnection Status and a presentation on Electricity Market and ECO Regional Electricity Market. Copies of the presentations are at ***Annex-XII***.

21. An active questions and answers session was also held.

22. The Meeting agreed to arrange a task force meeting to follow up Power Interconnection issues to develop and achieve better patterns of production, exchange and trade of electricity. The task force will submit its Report to the 3rd High Level Experts Group Meeting on Energy for possible action.

Agenda Item No. 9

Enhancement of the role of the Public and Private Sectors in the Regional Energy Cooperation

23. The Meeting deliberated and agreed that the enhancement of the role of the public and private sectors in the Energy Cooperation could be done through establishment of consortiums of companies, if necessary, within the region. The Meeting emphasized that the Member States should encourage the active

engagement of public and private sectors in energy cooperation and intra regional trade relations among the ECO Member States.

Agenda Item No. 10

Adoption of the Tehran Declaration

24. The Meeting unanimously adopted the Tehran Declaration drafted by the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM). The Declaration reflects the main issues raised and agreements achieved during the Meeting. The text of the Declaration is placed at **Annex-XIII**.

Agenda Item No. 11

Any Other Business

25. The Meeting took note of the proposal made by the ECO Secretariat regarding the establishing a Trust Fund among the Member States for financing of high priority ECO regional energy projects. The Meeting requested the Member States to consider the possibility of extending their technical and financial support for their implementation.

Agenda Item No. 12

Date and Venue of the next Meeting

26. The Meeting appreciated the kind offer of the Republic of Turkey to host the 4th Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum which would be held in the year 2015.

Agenda Item No. 13

Adoption of the Report

27. The Report of the Meeting was unanimously adopted.

Agenda Item No. 14

Closing Remarks (Vote of thanks)

28. On the conclusion of the Meeting, Ministers/Heads of delegation thanked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially the Ministry of Petroleum for the cordial hospitality extended to all the participants and the excellent arrangements made for this Meeting. They also appreciated the Chairman for smooth and efficient conduct of the Meeting. The Meeting praised the efforts of the ECO Secretariat for excellent preparation of the meeting documents which greatly helped the participants.

**List of Participants of the 3rd Ministerial Meeting and
Senior Officials Meeting on Energy/Petroleum
4-6 March 2013, Tehran, Iran**

I.R. Afghanistan:

1. **H.E. Muhammad Ismail, Minister of Energy and Water;**
2. Mr. Mohammad Hodayoon Kohistani, Energy Programming director of the Ministry of Energy and Water;
3. Mr. Shah Mohammad, Energy implementation director of the Ministry of Energy and Water;
4. Mr. Alhaj Abulbasir Azimi, Assistant.

Azerbaijan:

1. **H.E. Mr. Natig Abbasov, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy;**
2. Mr. Tahir Jafarov, Head of Energy Division, Ministry of Industry and Energy;
3. Mr. Kenan Nazarov, Counselor, Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Tehran.

I.R. Iran:

1. **H.E. Mr. Rostam Ghasemi, Minister of Petroleum;**
2. Mr. Ahmad Khaledi, Deputy Minister for International Affairs and Commerce;
3. Dr. Masoud Hashemian, Acting Deputy Minister for Petroleum and Director general for Economic and Investment Affairs;
4. Mr. Vahid Shaabani, Senior Expert of International Economic and Investment Affairs;
5. Mr. Majid Mohamadi, Deputy of IIES for International Affairs;
6. Mr. Mohamad Hasan Akhbarishad, Head of International Affairs of the NIORDC;
7. Mr. Vahid Goharisadr, Head of Overseas Studies and Relationship with the International Community of Tavanir Company;
8. Mr. Majid Bizmark, General Manager for International Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
9. Mr. Jalalodin Alavi, head of ECO Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
10. Mr. Javad Heidary, Senior Expert of ECO Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
11. Mr. Hedayat Omidvar, head of Relationship with the International Community of NIGC;
12. Mr. Shabab Gerami, Deputy of Research and Technology manager of NIOC;
13. Mr. Yousef Armudli, CEO of renewable Energy Organization of Iran (SUNA);
14. Mr. Mostafa Tavanpour, Deputy of General Manager for Electricity Planning Office, Ministry of Energy.

Kyrgyz Republic:

1. **H.E. Mr. Raimbek Mamyrov, Deputy Minister of Energy and Industry;**
2. Mr. Kalkaman Batyrkanov, Senior Expert of Foreign Affairs and Project Implementation Unit, Ministry of Energy and Industry;
3. Mr. Sergei Bochko, Chief Engineer of the Thermal Measurement and Automation of Bishkek city Thermal Power Plant;
4. Mr. Bakyt Asanaliev, 2nd Secretary, Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Pakistan:

1. **H.E. Mr. Khalid Aziz Babar, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Tehran, Iran;**
2. Mr. Mohammad Azam Khan, Director General (Oil), Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
3. Mr. Inam Ullah, Director, Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
4. Mr. Muhammad Zeeshan Ahmed, Counsellor, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Tehran, Iran.

Republic of Tajikistan:

1. **H.E. Mr. Zarobiddin Fayzulloev, Deputy Minister of Energy and Industry;**
2. Mr. Emomidin Aslov, Head of Petroleum and Gas production, refinery and supply Department, Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan;
3. Mr. Ikromidin Nematov, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan, Tehran, Iran.

Republic of Turkey:

- 1) **H.E. Mr. Hasan Murat Mercan, Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (MEHR);**
- 2) Ms. Halime Semerci, Head of Department, MENR;
- 3) Mr. Huseyin Mızrak, Expert, MEHR;
- 4) Mr. Orhan Oztaskin, Expert, Ministry of Development;
- 5) Mr. Mehmet Akif Alanbay, Assistant Expert, Ministry of Development;
- 6) H.E. Mr. Umit Yardim, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, Tehran, Iran;
- 8) Mr. Baris Saygin, Counselor; Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, Tehran, Iran;
- 9) Mr. Ahmet Gokhan Demirtas, 2nd Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, Tehran, Iran;
- 10) Ms. Sara Malekghasemi, Interpreter.

Turkmenistan:

1. **H.E. Mr. Kakageldi Abdullayev, Chairman of the State concern of "Turkmengas";**
2. Mr. Azat Bazarov, Head of export Department of the State concern of "Turkmengas";
3. Mr. Yegenmammet Atamammedov, Head of Analyses and Perspective Development of Oil Sector Department;
4. Mr. Yazguly Gayypov, Head of Analyses and Perspective Development of Gas Sector Department;
5. H.E. Mr. Ahmet Gurbanov, Ambassador, Embassy of Turkmenistan, Tehran, Iran.

Uzbekistan:

1. **H.E. Mr. Ilhom Akramov, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tehran, Iran;**
2. Mr. Bahadur Tashmanov, 3rd Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tehran, Iran.

ECO Secretariat:

1. **H.E. Amb. Shamil Aleskerov, Secretary General;**
2. Mr. Abolghasem Tahmasebi, Deputy Secretary General;
3. Mr. Ali Khanbutayev, Director EME;
4. Mr. Djalyzbek Turgumbaev, Programme Officer EME;

5. Mr. Imran Ahmad, Steno-secretary EME;
6. Ms. Rakhshon Gardakova, Translator (Russian-English-Russian);
7. Mr. Timur Ahmetov, Translator (Russian-English-Russian);

International Organizations / Guests

ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry

1. **Dr. Mohammad Nahavandian, President ECO CCI and ICCIMA;**
2. Dr. Mohammad Reza Karbasi, Secretary General, ECO CCI;
3. Mrs. Elaheh Masoumzadeh, Expert, ECO CCI;
4. Mr. Mehdi Razzaghshoar, Expert, ECO CCI,

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

1. **Mr. Alessandro Amadio, UNIDO Representative**

Embassy of Norway in Tehran, Iran

1. **H.E. Mr. Jens Peter Kiemprud, Ambassador of Norway to Tehran, Iran**

Embassy of Sweden in Tehran, Iran

1. **H.E. Mr. Peter Teiler, Ambassador of Sweden to Tehran, Iran**

عالیجنابان

نمایندگان محترم

با سلام، ابتدا اجازه می‌خواهم به نمایندگی از ملت و دولت جمهوری اسلامی ایران به وزرای محترم نفت و انرژی و رؤسای هیأت‌های نمایندگی کشورهای عضو سازمان همکاری‌های اقتصادی اکو به مناسبت شرکت در سومین اجلاس وزرای انرژی اکو و جلسات مقامات ارشد خیر مقدم عرض نموده و اقامت خوشی را برای شما در ایران آرزو نمایم. امیدوارم تصمیمات اخذ شده در این اجلاس بتواند در تسهیل دسترسی به انرژی، افزایش امنیت اقتصادی و برادری ملت‌های شریف و دولت‌های عضو این سازمان تأثیرگذار باشد.

انرژی، نیاز گذشته، حال و آینده

انرژی همواره از نیازهای اصلی بشریت بوده و تنوع بخشی به منابع آن هیچگاه از دغدغه‌های جامعه جهانی حذف نشده است. به رغم سرمایه‌گذاریهای سنگین و رشد فناوری در سال‌های اخیر، انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر همچنان سهم اندکی در سبد انرژی جهانی دارند.

انرژی، مهمترین منفعت مشترک منطقه

به رغم آنکه حدود ۴/۱ (یک چهارم) کل ذخایر گاز جهان، ۸/۱ (یک هشتم) کل ذخایر نفت جهان و بیش از پنج درصد کل تولید برق جهان در اختیار کشورهای عضو اکو است، اما همکاری و تجارت درون منطقه ای در حوزه انرژی بسیار ضعیف است. با توجه به سهم سرزمینی و سهم جمعیتی ۵ درصدی این منطقه از جهان، آمارهای مذکور مؤید وجود توانایی بالای بخش انرژی در این نقطه از جهان می باشد. در صورت برنامه ریزی و استفاده بهینه از انرژی منطقه اکو به بهترین نحو پاسخگوی نیازهای اقتصادی ملت های منطقه خواهد بود. توسعه همکاری، مشارکت و تجارت آزاد درون منطقه ای انرژی علاوه بر تضمین رشد اقتصادی بالاتر کشورهای عضو اکو، می تواند به عنوان یکی از مهمترین منفعت های مشترک منطقه ای تلقی شود.

گسترش تجارت آزاد انرژی منطقه ای

شدت بخشیدن بر همگرایی اقتصادی میان کشورهای عضو این سازمان، همراه با تسهیل در فرآیند آزاد تبادل و تجارت نفت، گاز، الکتریسیته و سایر حامل های انرژی ضروری می باشد. بنابراین دولت های عضو باید کار در حوزه انرژی با یکدیگر را در اولویت برنامه های اقتصادی خارجی خود قرار داده و به آن متعهد باشند. این امر می تواند از طریق تعهد دولت های عضو اکو به واگذاری پروژه های انرژی در کلیه سطوح به شرکت های خصوصی یکدیگر باشد. این امر دسترسی آسان ملت های منطقه به انواع انرژی ها و افزایش فرصت تجارت آزاد درون و برون منطقه ای و در نتیجه افزایش رفاه ملت ها را در پی خواهد داشت. به منظور دستیابی به فرآیندی که مجموعه فعالیت های اقتصادی درون منطقه ای در حوزه انرژی را تسهیل و قانونمند نماید، لازم است همکاری های بین کشوری را در قالب طرح جدیدی ارائه نمود.

من این طرح جدید را منشور انرژی اکو می نامم. یقیناً دستیابی به اجماع کلی در این زمینه نیاز به همکاری همه کشورهای عضو جهت مطالعه و تصویب آن دارد. چنین مکانیزم جدیدی باید

دارای پایداری در اجرا، پویایی در فرآیند زمان، مبتنی بر تأمین منافع مشترک کلیه کشورهای عضو، رعایت اصول اقتصادی در چارچوب قوانین تجارت آزاد بین المللی با حفظ تعهدات زیست محیطی کشورهای عضو و رعایت حقوق ملل منطقه باشد. علاوه بر آن دولت های عضو اکو باید متعهد شوند که هر گونه برنامه تأمین امنیت انرژی اعم از امنیت عرضه و تقاضا، با لحاظ نمودن اولویت استفاده از توانمندیهای منطقه ای باشد. همکاری انرژی با سایر کشورهای خارج از منطقه اکو نباید به قیمت تهدید منافع مشترک ملت های منطقه باشد.

در صورت دستیابی به چارچوب جدیدی برای گسترش همکاری های منطقه ای اکو می توان آینده ای پر از رفاه و آسایش را برای ملت ها انتظار داشت. من با توجه به درک ضرورت چنین اقدامی توسط همکاران خود و اعضای این جلسه به چنین آینده روشنی بسیار امیدوارم و آرزو می کنم تا اجلاس آینده وزیران انرژی اکو، منشور مذکور طرح و تصویب شده باشد.

**Inaugural Statement of
Ambassador Shamil Aleskerov, ECO Secretary General,
at the Third ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
(March, 6 2013)**

**Your Excellency
Mr. Ghasemi, Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Honorable Ministers and Heads of Delegation,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen**

It is a great privilege and pleasure for me to address the honorable Ministers and the Heads of Delegation from the ECO Member States present here and extend a warm welcome to all participants at this Third ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting and the warm hospitality extended to all delegations since their arrival in Tehran.

I wish to congratulate His Excellency Mr. Rostam Ghasemi, Honourable Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his Chairmanship of this meeting, and I am confident that under his able stewardship this meeting will be a success.

I would like to welcome the distinguished guests: Ambassadors of Norway and Sweden and the representative of UNIDO in Tehran.

I highly appreciate the presence of the Permanent Representatives to ECO, Ambassadors of ECO member states as well as the representatives of ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The ECO region as a whole is one of the most significant regions of the world in terms of its known energy resources and great potential. While it is an

important supplier of energy resources to the world market, contributing to the international energy security, it is also a region where the energy demand is high and will grow in pace with the socio-economic development of the member states. In fact the socio economic development of the region requires adequate provision of energy services and its our believe that in the ECO region there are good opportunities for achieving, through effective cooperation, sufficient availability of energy in all member states, including in their remote areas. It is also in line with the Millennium Development Goals, the UN Secretary General's Initiative "Sustainable Energy for All" and efforts of the international community for Eradication of Energy Poverty.

I want to recall here that cooperation in energy field is one of the three priority areas of ECO. In the Declaration of the 12-th ECO Summit held in Baku in October 2012 the importance of cooperation in the energy sector among the Member States for the development of their economies was acknowledged, and the 3-d ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy in Tehran, which is taking place today, was called on to consider relevant initiatives in this regard.

I would also like to recall that the vast potential of the ECO Region in the field of renewable sources and its importance for sustainable development, increase of energy productivity and efficiency, as well as cleaner energy production were specifically acknowledged in the same Declaration. This guidance shall be taken into account in carrying out and developing our activities in the field of energy.

Against this general background, I would like now to briefly review here some of the ECO's energy activities which have been carried out during the last years. The 2nd Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in October 2010 adopted the New Plan of Action on Energy/Petroleum Cooperation in the ECO Region for years 2011-2015. In the process of implementation of this Plan of Action, a number of expert meetings and workshops in different fields of energy have been held. To name just a few. The 1st Meeting of ECO Experts Group on Renewable Sources of Energy was held in October 2011 in Tehran. As a new direction of cooperation, the First

Workshop on Clean Coal Technology was held in December 2011 in Antalya. The 2nd High Level Experts Group Meeting on Energy was held in Ankara, Turkey in September 2012. The Workshop on Natural Gas and Petroleum Supply Security was held in Tehran in November 2012. As a result of the cooperation between the ECO Secretariat and OPEC, a joint ECO-OPEC Workshop on "International Petroleum Market" was held in Isfahan, in April 2011, hosted by the Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran with collaboration of OPEC and ECO Secretariat.

The participants of those events have exchanged knowledge and experiences, considered the implementation of the Action Plan and perspectives for the cooperation in the respective fields of energy.

Despite the above mentioned achievements, we can not say that the pace of development of ECO energy cooperation has been up to the expectations of the member states and to our satisfaction. The timely implementation within the targets as envisaged in the Plan has not been achieved yet. Fulfillment of the tasks set forth in the said Plan of Action requires concerted actions. And we believe that as a result of this ministerial meeting, the Plan of Action, with due support of the concerned authorities of the member states and the active involvement of their experts, will be successfully implemented by the year 2015. The ECO Secretariat will also work hard to this end.

Excellencies, Distinguished participants

I would also like to use this opportunity to bring to your kind attention some points of the ECO Secretariat's vision, on some directions of work deserving immediate attention. We believe that while ECO countries have been successfully developing energy cooperation between themselves, there are ample opportunities for the regional activities and projects to be beneficial for member states, where the comparative advantage of the regional framework may add value. For instance there are great opportunities to increase electricity exchange and trade in our region. In our view, ECO can develop its activities in

the field of electricity trade, promote the establishment of the regional electricity market and feasible interconnections between the power grids of the member states, expanding transit capacities. In the field of the new and renewable energy sources, which are now given growing attention by all our member states, effective cooperation, exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices, may help them in harnessing these energy resources much faster. A lot of possibilities for useful cooperation exist in the field of oil and gas. A number of our countries possesses considerable experience in these sectors, related technology and management, that provides a good basis for sharing and collaboration. Therefore we need to work out specific projects/activities to fully tap the potential for cooperation.

We need to enhance international cooperation, with international organizations and financial institutions as well as countries which may provide to us technical and financial assistance for our activities. At the same time there is also a need for allocation of financial resources to specific projects by our member states, which could be also on co-sharing basis with potential donors.

In this regard I would like to mention here that the ECO Secretariat has started contacts and discussions with UNDP and UNIDO to develop projects in the field of renewable energy resources, with the Embassy of Norway in Tehran in regard to obtaining information on the successful experience of the Nordic Pool, operation of the electricity market, which could be helpful in our dealing with these subjects for the ECO region. We intend to continue this work. And I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to our partners for their interest to cooperate with us and hope we will achieve good results.

Excellencies, distinguished Colleagues

We have gathered here today with high expectations and hope that this meeting will generate the desired momentum, determination and deepening of cooperation in the fields of Energy and Petroleum. I believe that with the valuable contributions, guidelines and directions of the Honorable Ministers and

Heads of Delegations, this Meeting will make necessary decisions and recommendations.

Before concluding, I should express my deep appreciation to the Senior Officials for their arduous work during the last two days. I am confident that their contributions are of a tremendous value for our endeavors to attain our objectives.

Concluding, I thank once again the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting this meeting in Tehran and I wish you all successful deliberations and a pleasant stay in this beautiful city.

**Ministerial Meeting
6 March 2013, Tehran**

Agenda

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2. Election of the Chairman
3. Adoption of the Agenda
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The way forward
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متن بیانیہ جلالتمآب محترم الحاج محمد اسمعیل وزیر انرژی و آب

جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان

در سومین اجلاس وزرای انرژی و نفت سازمان همکاری های منطقه‌ای

"ایکو"

۱۶ حوت سال ۱۳۹۱ مطابق ۶ مارچ سال ۲۰۱۳

شهر تهران - جمهوری اسلامی ایران

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جلالتماب محترم آقای مهندس رستم قاسمی وزیر محترم نفت دولت جمهوری اسلامی ایران و رئیس جلسه، وزرای عالیقدر انرژی و نفت کشور های عضو سازمان ایکو و دوستان گرامی السلام و علیکم ورحمته الله وبرکاته!

اولتر از همه از گردانندگان این اجلاس با اهمیت و دعوت هیأت افغانی در این مجمع اظهار امتنان مینمایم. مسرت دارم که در نشست کنونی با عالی جنابان در قسمت طرح و ترتیب پلان کاری سال های ۲۰۱۱ - ۲۰۱۵ همگام میباشم و چه جای خوشحالی است که کشور های عضو ایکو همچو یک فامیل بزرگ در رابطه به گسترش همکاری های منطقه ای با همدیگر تحت چتر سازمان همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه ای "ایکو" بحث و مذاکره مینمایم.

کشور های عضو سازمان ایکو در منطقه زندگی می نمایند که از نظر تاریخی دارای هویت و تمدن یکسان میباشند. ثبات و رشد اقتصادی، امنیت منطقه ای تماماً در چهارچوب همکاری و روابط نیک متقابل و موزون کشور های عضو تضمین میگردد که علت ایجاد سازمان همکاری های منطقه ای "ایکو" دال بر این واقعیت خدشه ناپذیر میباشد. اگر زمانی کشورهای منطقه به توسعه مناسب و متناسب دست یابند، بدون شک مرز های سیاسی بین کشور های عضو با مرز های همکاری، روابط نیک متقابل و دوستی مبدل خواهد شد. دولت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان با چنین طرز تفکر به سازمان ایکو نگریسته و می نگرد و با چنین عقیده دست دوستی و همکاری را به سوی همه کشور های عضو سازمان ایکو که دارای منافع، فرهنگ و مدنیت مشترک اند، دراز می نماید.

بیانید با واقع بینی به مسایل اقتصادی و روابط تجاری گذشته کشور های منطقه ملتفت گردیده و تلاش نمایم تا همان طوری که راه ابریشم کشور های منطقه را با هم اتصال داده بود، با احداث راه های مواصلاتی، خطوط برق، گاز و نفت کشور های خویش را با همدیگر اتصال دهیم.

همان گونه که راه ابریشم ممد رشد اقتصادی و روابط تجارتي در منطقه بود، می توان با اتصال سیستم های بزرگ انرژی برق میان کشور های ایکو زمینه رشد همه کشور های عضو را مساعد ساخت.

طوری که به همه هویدا است، کشور های عضو سازمان ایکو دارای بزرگترین منابع انرژی در جهان و منطقه می باشند که با همکاری های متقابل تخنیکي و اقتصادی میتوان از این منابع سرشار در رفع نیازمندی های کشور های عضو ایکو، منطقه و جهان استفاده مؤثر و پایه دار نمود.

افغانستان در حال حاضر با موقعیت جغرافیوی که دارد میتواند منحیث پل مستحکم بین ممالک تولید کننده و مصرف کننده انرژی در منطقه غرض دست یابی به معمول فوق قرارگیرد هکذا افغانستان با داشتن پوتانشیل های آبی و سایر منابع طبیعی میتواند در آینده ها با احداث دستگاه های تولید برق آبی، حرارتي و استفاده از انرژی های قابل تجدید توانمندی آنرا خواهد داشت تا از یکطرف انرژی مورد نیاز خود را مرفوع ساخته و ازطرف دیگر در صدور انرژی برق به کشور های نیازمند رول خویش را منحیث یک عضو فعال سازمان ایکو ادا نماید.

در باره انرژی های قابل تجدید باید تذکر داد که افغانستان بیشترین روز های آفتابی را دارا بوده و هم چنان باد های موسومی در بسا ساحات کشور می وزد که نظر به وضعیت جغرافیائی کشور و ساحات که میتوان با نصب پنل های آفتابی و نصب تورین های بادی از انرژی آفتاب حدود ۲۲۲۸۵۲ میگاووات انرژی برق تولید نمود و حدود ۶۶۷۲۶ میگاووات از انرژی باد تولید انرژی برق نمایم.

هم چنان در افغانستان بیش از ۷۰ نقطه ساحات وجود دارد که دارای طبقات ولایه های گرم بوده و طور تخمین می توان از حرارت زمین (جیو ترمال) حدود (۵۰۰ میگاووات) انرژی برق بدست آورد.

افغانستان برنامه های را روی دست دارد تا در تحفظ انرژی با استفاده از میتود ها و روش ها در ساختمان تعمیرات ونحوه کاربرد از انرژی به شکل مؤثر در تحفظ انرژی استفاده نماید.

بمنظور رسیدن به اهداف فوق دولت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان قدم های مؤثر و عملی را در این راستا برداشته که از جمله می توان از پروژه های عمده ذیل نام برد:

- مطالعات لین انتقال ۵۰۰ کیلو ولت برق از جمهوری های قرغزستان، تاجکستان از مسیر افغانستان به پاکستان تکمیل گردیده است روی بودجه مورد نیاز ونحوه تطبیق آن بین کشور های ذیدخل مذاکرات جریان دارد.
- توافق روی مطالعات تمدید خط انتقال گاز از جمهوری ترکمنستان از مسیر افغانستان به کشور های جنوب آسیا صورت گرفته وتوافق نامه توسط وزرای معادن و نفت کشور های فوق الذکر به امضا رسیده است.
- پلان تمدید لین ولتاژ بلند از جمهوری تاجکستان به جمهوری اسلامی ایران از طریق جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان مطالعات مقدماتی در زمینه صورت گرفته است وهرسه کشور درپرنسیب به تطبیق این پروژه موافق بوده، که در رابطه تفاهم نامه نیز بین طرفین به امضاء رسیده است و بمنظور عملی شدن این پروژه تعیین تیم های کاری هرسه کشور روی دست مییاشد.
- مطالعات تمدید لین ۵۰۰ کیلو ولت از جمهوری ترکمنستان به جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان تکمیل گردیده و جانب جمهوری ترکمنستان کار تمدید لین متذکره را الی مرز بین دو کشور در ختم سال ۲۰۱۳ به پایه اکمال میرساند.
- کار تمدید لین ۲۲۰ کیلو ولت از کشور جمهوری ازبکستان به جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان (شهر کابل) به طول ۵۰۰ کیلو متر به ظرفیت ۳۰۰ میگاوات تکمیل گردیده وعملاً تحت بهره برداری قراردارد.
- کار تمدید لین ۲۲۰ کیلوولت از جمهوری تاجکستان به جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان (شهر پلخمری) به ظرفیت ۳۰۰ میگاوات تکمیل گردیده وعملاً تحت بهره برداری قراردارد.
- بهره برداری از لین های ۱۳۲ کیلوولت از کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران به ظرفیت ۱۰۰ میگا وات به شهر هرات ادامه دارد.
- بهره برداری از دو سرکت در دو مسیر از کشور جمهوری ترکمنستان به ولتاژ ۱۱۰ کیلو ولت به جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان (ولایات هرات، فاریاب، جوزجان و سرپل) ادامه دارد.
- بهره برداری از لین ۱۱۰ کیلو ولت از کشور جمهوری تاجکستان به جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان (ولایت کندز) ادامه دارد.

مثال های فوق نشان دهنده همکاری های منطقه ای بین کشور های عضو ایکو به شمار می رود که در ایجاد مارکیت های انرژی بین کشور های منطقه و همچنان در افزایش سرمایه

گذاری در سکتور انرژی رول مهم دارد. که در ذات خود این همکاری های در توسعه و انکشاف اقتصاد کشور های عضو سازمان ایکو و بهبود زندگی مردم از اهمیت خاص برخوردار میباشد.

بناً این جانب به نماینده گی از دولت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان از ترتیب پلان عملیاتی برای همکاری های منطقوی مخصوصاً در قسمت رشد، انکشاف و اتصال برق در بین کشور های عضو ایکو با در نظر داشت منافع کشور های عضو موافق میباشد.

جلالتمابان محترم برادران و خواهران گرامی:

در خاتمه از سکرتریت سازمان ایکو و گرداننده گان این گرد همائی و همچنان از مهمان نوازی گرم جلالتماب محترم آقای مهندس رستم قاسمی وزیر محترم نفت دولت جمهوری اسلامی ایران ابراز امتنان مینمایم. و از خداوند (ج) استدعا مینمایم تا بر همه ما بینش روشن و شکیبائی عقلانی اعطا نماید تا با تکیه بر توسعه پایدار از همه چالش ها و بحران های فرا روی کشور های منطقه عبور نمائیم.

در خاتمه یکبار دیگر تمنیات نیک خود را به همه حاضرین در این نشست تاریخی ابراز میدارم.

و من الله توفیق

الحاج محمد اسمعیل

وزیر انرژی و آب

جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان

**Сотрудничество Азербайджанской Республики
с членами Организации Экономического Сотрудничества (ОЭС)
в области нефти, газа и нефтехимии**

Азербайджанская Республика в рамках организации экономического сотрудничества, сотрудничает с Исламской Республикой Афганистан, Исламской Республикой Иран, Республикой Казахстан, Кыргызской Республикой, Исламской Республикой Пакистан, Республикой Таджикистан, Республикой Турции, Туркменистаном и Республикой Узбекистан.

Таким образом, с 2006 года через трубопровод Баку-Тбилиси-Джейхан была экспортирована нефть, добытая с месторождения Азери-Чыраг-Гюнешли, в размере 208,2 млн.тонн. Через южно-кавказский трубопровод Баку-Тбилиси-Эрзерум транспортируется газ, добытый с месторождения Шахдениз, до границы Грузии и Турции, а уже в Эрзеруме он подключается к внутренней газопроводной системе Турции.

Азербайджан и Узбекистан. 21 февраля 2009 года между Азербайджанским Закрытым Акционерным Обществом «ЭКОЛ инженерные услуги» и Узбекстанской национальной Холдинговой Компанией «Узбекнефтгаз» было подписано деловое соглашение, которое в данный момент успешно реализуется. В настоящее время ведется сотрудничество между Азербайджаном ПО и различными нефтеперерабатывающими заводами Узбекистана. Так же в последние годы в рамках экспортных контактов SOCAR и Узбекистана транспортируются нефтепродукты.

Между Азербайджаном и Пакистаном существуют перспективы сотрудничества в нефтегазовом секторе. Азербайджан имея большой опыт в этой области, может принят активное участие в изучении, исследовании, а также анализе нефтегазовых ресурсов Пакистана. Впервые в нефтяной промышленности Азербайджана посредством SOCAR были разработаны принципы применения нанотехнологий. При проведении научно-исследовательских, лабораторных и производственных испытаний, были созданы основы для широкого применения нанотехнологий в нефтяной промышленности. Нанотехнологии применяются для охраны окружающей среды и экологии, утилизации воды, добываемой вместе с нефтью для ускорения процесса переработки и разделения (вода-почва-нефть), а также при ведении работ по восстановлению и очистки нефтезагрязненных земель.

Программа НоноНефть разработана на 2010-2015 года.

Программа включает в себя 4 основных направления:

- нанопроизводство;

- нанобурение;
- нанонефтехимия;
- эконанонефть.

В настоящее время продолжается сотрудничество между Азербайджаном и Пакистаном в данном направлении.

В соответствии с двусторонним сотрудничеством **Азербайджана и Афганистана**, Азербайджан выразил намерение принять участие в проекте восстановления Афганистана, а в частности в восстановлении внутренних газопроводов.

Так же во взаимоотношениях **Азербайджана и Кыргызстана** в области нефтегазовой промышленности хотелось бы отметить возможность изучения и проектирования строительства.

В Бишкеке между Азербайджанской Государственной Нефтяной Компанией и Киргизской Республикой было принято решение о строительстве нефтеперерабатывающего завода. Это решение было принято по инициативе Президента Азербайджанской Республики.

Продолжаются работы по строительству этого нефтеперерабатывающего завода с мощностью переработки 2-2,5 млн. тон нефти в год. Конечно это будет большим шагом для Кыргызстана в получении реальной независимости в области энергообеспечения.

Между **Азербайджаном и Казахстаном** были подписаны различные меморандумы в нефтяном и газовом секторах, в том числе в области разработки нефтяных и газовых месторождений Казахстана. Азербайджанской Государственной Нефтяной Компанией и Казахстаном был подписан меморандумы о совместном использовании нефтяной и газовой инфраструктуры, а также между Азербайджанской Государственной Нефтяной Компанией и Акционерном Обществе «Казмунайгаз» был подписан меморандумы о разработке технико-экономического обоснования совместного транс-каспийского проекта.

Так же по сей день сотрудничество осуществляется в нефте-газовом секторе и с большими странами. Азербайджан осуществляет транспортировку в третьи страны.

Отношения между **Азербайджаном и Туркменистаном** в энергетической сфере развиваются и по сей день. Азербайджан осуществляет транспортировку нефтяного сырья туркменского происхождения в третьи страны. Это в свою очередь говорит о том, что между Азербайджаном и Туркменистаном существует сотрудничество в энергетической сфере.

По поводу двухсторонних отношений **Азербайджана и Таджикистана** хотелось бы отметить, что в связи с заключением экспортных договоров между ними, SOCAR осуществляет транспортировку нефтяных продуктов в Таджикистан.

Еще в 1992 году во время руководства Нахчыванской Автономной Республикой нашим общенациональным лидером Гейдаром Алиевым были осуществлены переговоры с иранской стороной и осуществлены строительные работы по присоединению иранского газопровода к газопроводной сети Нахычывана, в кризисные годы по обеспечения населения газом.

5 августа 2004 года было заключено соглашение Между **Ираном и Азербайджаном**, с целью обеспечения потребности Нахчыванской Атономной Республики в газе, посредством обмена газа между иранской и азербайджанской сторонами достигнутого объёма 1,3-1,6 млрд. м3 газа. С целью повышения газообмена между Ираном и Азербайджаном была построена новая компрессорная станция в Астаре.

3RD ECO MINISTERIAL MEETING ON ENERGY/PETROLEUM

Tehran, Iran : 6th March, 2013

Speech by

H.E. Mr. Khalid Aziz Babar

Ambassador of Pakistan in Iran

Honorable -----

**Distinguished Ministers of Energy of ECO Member States, Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates, ladies and Gentlemen,**

First of all I would like to convey to this august gathering the warm greetings and good wishes of the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources of Islamic Republic of Pakistan H.E. Dr. Asim Hussain. He wished to participate in this prestigious meeting but due to his pressing engagements, he could not make it.

2. I feel honored to represent my country at such a prestigious forum and am very grateful to the Government and people of Islamic Republic of Iran for warm welcome and generous hospitality. I take this opportunity to congratulate H.E. Mr. Rostam Ghasemi for his selection as the Chairman of 3rd ECO Ministerial Meeting for Energy/Petroleum. We all hope that developments at this Forum under your able guidance will yield fruitful results.

3. Occasions like these provide valuable opportunity for strengthening intra regional bonds and would enable each ECO Member States to contribute effectively to the global economic development. To reduce the gap between developed and developing economies and achieve economic stability, Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) can play an integral role keeping in view the vast reserves of oil, natural gas and power generation capacity of ECO countries in the region.

4. Energy and Petroleum are global issues at the present times. They are the life lines of every economy. In order to achieve stable economic and social development and to raise the standard of living of people live in ECO Member countries, the security of

Energy/Petroleum assumes maximum importance. To achieve such security, it is important to intensify energy development, deepen energy cooperation, improve energy efficiency and develop new energy resources through extension of cooperation, sharing technologies and exchange of experts among the ECO members.

5. Pakistan, as a founding member of ECO is glad to recommit itself to the spirit, goals, and objectives of the ECO. We wish to see ECO develop into a strong, vibrant and effective organization for the benefit of ECO region.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

6. Pakistan's energy mix is highly dependent on oil and gas. Eighty-One percent (81 %) of the total primary energy supplies of the country are oil and gas based. Out of total 63 million tones of oil equivalent energy used by the country, 49 % comes from gas and 32 % from oil. The remaining sources of energy supplies are 11 % hydro –electricity, 8 % coal, 1 % nuclear electricity. We are working to mainstream the renewable sources of energy through establishing wind turbines in southern coastal areas of Sindh. Hydro – electricity potential areas in northern areas, estimated at about 40,000 MW, is being exploited for generating clean energy. However, Pakistan demand for energy far exceeds the current supplies. We are importing 85 % of our oil requirements. The shortfall in gas supplies is nearly 33 % of the demand that translates into a deficit of 2 billion cubic feet per day. Electricity shortfall is in the range of 4000 MW. In order to meet our short and long term needs, we are making every effort to increase our indigenous supply capacities while at the same time we are exploring other options like import of energy from neighboring countries in the ECO region.

7. We are a strong supporter of energy cooperation among the ECO countries and it is quite evident from the steps we have taken in that direction. We are at a very advanced stage of importing natural gas from Iran and another project of importing gas from Turkmenistan (TAPI) is also underway.

8. The ground breaking ceremony of Iran Pakistan Gas Pipeline is in the coming week. There is a possibility of extending this pipeline to other neighboring countries like India. This not only signifies our resolve to bring the ECO countries together in the ECO region by sharing the energy sources but also ensures smooth relations among the member states which will have far reaching implications in the development of ECO countries.

9. We have initialed an Inter Governmental Framework Declaration with the Government of Turkmenistan and firmly committed to bring Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline Project into reality.

10. Pakistan has full potential to act as a transit country to transport gas via pipelines from hydrocarbon rich countries, like Iran and CARs.

11. As a follow up of ECO's project of "**Central Asia South Asia Regional Electricity Market**" (**CASAREM**), Pakistan is going ahead at developing "**CASA 1000 Project**" for import of 1000 MW of surplus hydro – electricity from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan via Afghanistan and the feasibility study has been completed.

12. Thus we are doing our best to translate into reality the dream of regional energy cooperation among ECO member countries.

13. I am much confident that the ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy and Petroleum will pave the way for evolving a strategy for implementation of the Plan of Action to enhance our regional cooperation in the energy sector with the aim of sustainable economic development of the Member states.

I once again thank you all Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.

**Уважаемый Председатель,
Уважаемые коллеги,
Дамы и господа.**

Нашей делегации из Республики Таджикистан доставляет огромное удовлетворение находиться на древней земле Ирана, колыбель мировой цивилизации и участвовать на третьем совещании Министров энергетики/нефти стран Экономического сотрудничества.

Мы прибыли на это совещание с целью изложить свое мнение относительно совместного сотрудничества в рамках итоговых документов предыдущих совещаний Министров энергетики/нефти стран членов ОЭС, а также быть в курсе успехов наших друзей из других стран членов ОЭС с целью их использования в нашей совместной деятельности.

Правительство Республики Таджикистан целиком и полностью одобряет пути взаимовыгодного сотрудничества между нашими странами, предложенный со стороны ОЭС. В этом контексте мы придаем важное значение стратегии развития экономики страны на базе нефтегазовой отрасли. Тем более, что согласно осуществленным исследованиям, Республика Таджикистан располагает достаточными запасами нефти и газа.

Другим важным направлением сотрудничества стран членов ОЭС является возможность использования гидроэнергетических потенциалов наших стран. Республика Таджикистан по своим гидроэнергетическим ресурсам занимает одно из ведущих мест в мире. Используя существующие в республике мощности можно производить 527 млрд/часов электроэнергии. Необходимо, чтобы эти потенциалы были полностью использованы, и сравнительно дешевая электроэнергия и экологически безопасный продукт был достоянием наших народов и использовался в наших промышленных предприятиях. Создания каскада гидроэлектростанций будет способствовать передаче возобновляемой электроэнергии другим странам, особенно соседним странам Афганистана, Пакистана и Ирана, способствуя развитию экономики указанных государств. Например, использование электроэнергии создающихся гидроэлектростанций Рогуна и Шуроба увеличат годовой

энергетический потенциал нашей республики до 36-38 млрд. кВт часов. И это при условии, что республике в год достаточно 24 млрд. кВт часов электроэнергии. То есть, увеличится возможность дополнительной передачи дешевой электроэнергии из Таджикистана в те страны, которые нуждаются в электроэнергии. Осуществления этих проектов станет первым шагом для совместного использования огромных мощностей гидроэнергетики нашей республики. Другим важным вопросом в этом направлении, является решения вопроса о путях передачи электроэнергии в странах ОЭС, ибо существующие технические возможности на сегодня не удовлетворяют наши потребности.

Для дальнейшего роста электроэнергетики между странами ОЭС, большое внимание уделяется вопросу построения линии передачи электроэнергии. Для осуществления вопроса передачи излишек электроэнергии из северных государств в более нуждающимся в электроэнергии южных государств большое значение имеет осуществление программы «КАСА-1000», которая осуществляется под патронажем Международного Банка и находится на стадии завершения. С этой целью между странами Исламской Республики Пакистан, Исламской Республики Афганистан, Республикой Таджикистан и Киргизии уже подписаны соответствующие меморандумы. Предполагается, что при участии Международного Банка будет осуществлен проект передачи электроэнергии из Таджикистана в Афганистан и Пакистан. Этот проект находится на завершающем этапе.

В ходе 22 совещания СРП, Иранская делегация сообщила об учреждении Учебного центра ОЭС по нефти и газу в Иране на базе «Международного учебного центра для нефти и газа». Таджикская делегация поддерживает это предложение и готов активно участвовать в предложенных курсах.

Мы также поддерживаем предложение об укреплении роли частного сектора в региональном сотрудничестве по энергетике. Предлагается странам членов ОЭС наметить конкретную программу с целью осуществления этого направления.

В целом, со всей уверенностью можно сказать, что указанные предложения и другие вопросы, включенные в повестку дня нашего совещания, дадут возможность для принятия творческих и полезных решений. Осуществление намеченных планов дадут новый импульс

полезных решений. Осуществление намеченных планов дадут новый импульс сотрудничеству стран членов ОЭС и будут крепким фундаментом для расширения горизонтов нашего взаимовыгодного сотрудничества.

Разрешите поблагодарить организаторов этого совещания в лице Министерство нефти Исламской Республики Иран за теплый прием и создания прекрасных рабочих условий.

Благодарю за внимание.

HASAN MURAT MERCAN

DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

“3RD ECO MINISTERIAL MEETING ON ENERGY/PETROLEUM”

6 MARCH 2013

Excellencies,

Estemmed Bureaucrats,

Distinguished Participants,

Today, you distinguished delegates came here for this 3rd Economic Cooperation Organization Ministerial Meeting on Energy and Petroleum hosted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

First of all, I would like to state my sincere gratitude to Minister of Oil of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Excellency Rostem Ghasemi for hosting this important meeting. Also I would to express thanks to the ECO Secretariat for their kind efforts.

ECO, of which Turkey is a founding member, is an important organization for us aiming to promote economic, technical and cultural cooperation among the member states.

I believe that ECO has a great potential for promoting the full use of available resources in the region and for realizing important projects on energy.

Distinguished Participants,

As widely accepted, the developments within the international political and economic system in the recent past had considerable implications on world energy markets and clarified the urgent need for establishing effective regional cooperation mechanism in the energy sector.

In this age of globalization, no country remains unaffected by the rapid changes entailed by the period of transition. The energy sector is one area, where the effects of globalization can be observed easily. In this context, the issue of energy supply security has come to the forefront of international agenda. As the energy consumption is rising rapidly, the interdependence among countries are increasing as well.

In a time of ever changing context it is important to confront the fundamental long-term challenges of the energy sector: energy security, climate protection and energy access for all.

Energy sustainability is based on three core dimensions — energy security, social equity, and environmental impact mitigation — creating a trilemma for countries and policy makers. A number of factors can affect a country's balance on the trilemma, including resource endowment, economic prosperity, standards of living, technological development, and government and institutional support.

Natural gas is projected to play an increasingly important role in the global energy economy. It has a higher share of the global energy mix in 2035 than it does today. It is the only fossil fuel for which demand rises.

In the period of uncertainty and different policy trends and changing consumption patterns, through cooperation we must attempt to reduce risks related to the international energy business and investment.

In all possible supply/demand scenarios, investments, massive investments, will be needed.

Today, no country is capable of dealing with the energy problems on its own. Likewise, no country can be said to have fully secured energy supplies or referred to as self-sufficient. In such an atmosphere, while energy consumers seek for security of their energy supplies, energy producers seek for security of energy demand to reduce the risks associated with their large long-term investments.

Distinguished Participants,

Very important findings are published in the World Energy Outlook 2012 of the International Energy Agency (IEA). It has been stated that the global energy map is changing, with potentially far-reaching consequences for energy markets and trade.

In the "World Energy Outlook" it has been stated that the world is still failing to put the global system onto a more sustainable path. Global energy demand grows by more than one-third over the period to 2035 in the central scenario, with China, India and the Middle East accounting for 60 % of the increase, thus, energy gravity centre would be shifted towards East.

Energy demand barely rises in OECD countries, although there is a pronounced shift away from oil and coal towards natural gas and renewables. Despite the growth in low carbon sources of energy, fossil fuels remain dominant in the global energy mix. Fossil fuels will continue to maintain their importance.

We will continue seeing an increase in the consumption of crude oil and coal, although the differences in natural gas prices among the regions, are influencing the governments and decision makers to a significant extent.

Increase in fossil fuel prices, concerns related to the climate change are requiring new legislation and implementation measures in energy sector both in the supply and the demand sides. Moreover, the works related to commercialization of new energy technologies have been accelerated.

Distinguished Delegates;

As I have stated, it is considered that global energy system has not yet reached the sustainable level.

Energy demand is continuing to increase. It is expected that the highest demand would still come from non-OECD countries.

Increase in demand would come from China, India and the Middle East, thus, energy gravity centre would be shifted towards East.

Although, when energy demand increases, it would be a challenge to provide compatibility of energy infrastructure with such a demand. We will all be observing these developments together in the future.

Distinguished Participants,

Turkey is located in close proximity to 72 % of the world's proven gas and oil reserves, in particular those in the Middle East, the Caspian Basin and the Central Asia. It is also noteworthy that Turkey enjoys considerable advantages in linking these producer countries to major consumers in the West.

Turkey has a good potential to serve as an energy corridor and hub both with trade and transit opportunities. Since the role of oil and gas in powering the world will not vanish anytime soon, a huge percentage of world energy consumption, anticipated to increase by 50% in the next 25 years, is bound to be largely supplied from the regions around Turkey.

In this regard, it is very obvious that cooperation among the regional countries is of due importance for the global energy security.

Distinguished Participants,

Turkey itself is a big and rapidly-growing energy market. Turkey's energy demand growth has been among the fastest in the world. Compared to her growth demand, however, Turkey's domestic energy sources are relatively limited. Specifically on gas, our policy is set to secure gas supplies to satisfy the domestic demand first and then provide enough pipeline capacity to transport Caspian and Middle Eastern gas across Turkey to consumer markets.

Turkey can be said to have diversified sources of gas supplies. Current gas exporters to Turkey include the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan and Iran in the form of pipe gas and Algeria and Nigeria in the form LNG.

For the last few decades Turkey has evolved as a hydrocarbon transit country due to its geographical position. Turkey has been promoting the east-west and north-south energy corridors across the country. I would like to make it clear that this multi dimensional energy policy aims at securing both its own and partners' energy supplies.

Turkey, being a transit country and a commercial hub, has played key roles in reputable international projects since 2000. Within this scope, in accordance with our gas expansion strategies devoted to Europe, significant projects such as Nabucco and Interconnector Turkey-Greece -Italy (ITGI) has been developed. However, at the final situation, these two projects aimed at carrying primarily the Azeri gas and were not considered as commercially feasible by the Shah Deniz Consortium, producer of the gas.

As a result of the studies conducted in the last two years, we came to an agreement with Azerbaijan regarding the purchase of 6 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas from Shah Deniz Phase 2 and the transit of 10 bcm via pipeline through our territory to Europe. An Intergovernmental Agreement signed on June 26, 2012 for the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline –TANAP which is planned to carry the gas to be produced at Shah Deniz Phase 2.

In addition to this agreement, the legal background required for the construction of the pipeline has been completed with the ratification of the Host Government Agreement, signed between Turkey and TANAP Project Company, at the Azerbaijani Parliament last year and on January 2nd, 2013 at our Parliament. The TANAP Project holds a great importance in the sense that it leads the projects aiming at the transfer of the Caspian Gas to Europe.

Distinguished Participants,

Turkey's energy sector has gained a lot of interest from foreign investors in recent years. Our country has made big leaps towards energy efficiency. Turkey is also boosting its green energy sources. We are currently planning several projects to boost renewable energy production. Although renewable energy sources cannot meet the huge energy demand in Turkey, our country has large potential in the hydropower, biomass, geothermal, solar and wind energy sectors.

I would like to reiterate that Turkey is dedicated to play a key and accelerating role in transportation of the Caspian, Middle Eastern and Middle Asian energy resources to Europe and world markets in a timely, reliable, cost-effective, environmentally sound and high-quality basis. We put forth our full efforts for development of new projects through multilateral cooperation to increase prosperity and enhance the peace in a broader region.

I would like to thank once for the organization of this fruitful meeting. Thank you.

**Report by Mr. Khanbutayev, Director of EME of the ECO Secretariat
on the status of implementation of the Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation**

**Distinguished participants,
Dear colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Good morning,**

Fist of all I would like to welcome all distinguished delegates of the Senior Officials Meeting and express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially Ministry of Petroleum for hosting this important meeting with excellent arrangements and hospitality. I am sure that the Senior Officials during these two days Meeting, with their professional backgrounds will deliver to the entire satisfaction of their Ministers who will be meeting the day after tomorrow for adoption of the SOM decisions.

Regarding this agenda item I would like to brief you following:

As envisaged in the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011-2015), adopted by the 2nd ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum held on 1 October, 2010 in Dushanbe, the ECO Secretariat together with the relevant authorities in the Member States and national focal points should play supportive and coordinative role in the implementation of all activities identified in the said Plan of Action as well as seek arrangements with international agencies which may be supportive to ECO in this regard.

ECO Secretariat has been striving to fulfill these activities to develop closer cooperation with the Member States as well as with the relevant international organization since the 2nd Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum. The respective activities which have been carried out are as follows:

ECO Power Grid

I do not want to take your time on the background of the Project on Interconnection and parallel functioning of ECO Power Systems. The detail information regarding this project and other relevant documents were circulated to the Member States earlier.

It is important to note in spite of that the Feasibility Study was closed on December 31, 2008, due to lack of satisfactory progress, this project still remains as a important project in this region. The head of the Member States, particularly, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Tajikistan in the Istanbul ECO Summit meeting have confirmed ones again and expressed their willingness to refurbish the Project on Interconnection of ECO countries Power Systems.

To renew the project, now the Secretariat is seeking a financial fund under this Project and in this regard, has approached to the IDB and WB with request their support to allocate a technical grant for the Feasibility Study on Interconnection of ECO Countries Power Systems.

The Secretariat will inform the Member States with the further outcomes of the communications in due course.

ECO Oil & Gas Pipeline(s)

Energy security is a term for an association between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption. Access to cheap energy has become essential to the functioning of modern economies. However, the uneven distribution of energy supplies among countries has led to significant vulnerabilities. Moreover, energy plays an important role in the national security of any given country as a fuel to power the economic engine. As cooperation in the field of natural gas and petroleum supply, the Workshop on Natural Gas and Petroleum Supply Security was held in Tehran on 19th November 2012. The aim of the Workshop was to share the knowledge and experiences in the field of energy safely transportation. The participants were thoroughly briefed about the Natural Gas and Petroleum Supply Security. They exchanged their countries policies, achievements, experiences, latest developments and trends in the field of Natural Gas and Petroleum supply security. They also emphasized to boost cooperation regional and international levels to meet the challenges faced by the ECO region in the field of Natural Gas and Petroleum Supply Security.

Coal

Upon including a new direction to the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation called as "Coal", the Republic of Turkey hosted the Workshop on "Clean Coal Technology" on 8-10 December 2011 in Antalya. The Workshop was attended by the representatives of the 8 Member States, including: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkey (host) and Turkmenistan. Well-known foreign also attended the Workshop and delivered their lectures to the participants.

The participants of the Workshop have shared their knowledge and experiences in the field of Clean Coal technologies, and also got familiar with other around the world achievements on "Gasification Technologies", "Production of Chemicals and Liquid Fuel", "Burning Technologies", "Utilization of Coal in different fields", "Coal Enrichment Technologies" and "Preparation and Development of Coal", which were very informative and useful to the participants.

In order to keep further sharing knowledge, experiences and achievements in this field the Workshop recommended organizing such events annually or at least every two years. In this regard, ECO Secretariat has communicated with the Member States to get offering to host a Workshop on the subject.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

In this connection, I would like to note a valuable contribution of Turkey, which is since 2002, has been conducting an annual Training Courses on "Energy Efficiency and Management in Industry" for the specialists from countries of Western and Central Asia, including the ECO Member States. It is also pertinent to mention here that through these training courses more than 100 engineers of the ECO Member States were imparted training in different fields of energy efficiency, like: Efficient Use of Electricity-Heat, Energy Efficiency and Environmental Aspects, Energy Efficiency in Lighting, Energy Efficiency on Steam Systems, Compressed Air Systems and Thermal Insulation, Energy Management, Measurement Equipments and Techniques, Energy Efficiency in Pumping Systems, Economic Analysis of Investments etc.

The next 13th Training Course on Energy Efficiency and Management in Industry is scheduled to be held in 2013 in Ankara.

Renewable Sources of Energy

As you are aware the issues on Renewable Sources of Energy (RSE) were also included in the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011-2015) as a new direction. In the global energy production, RSE have become important topics from both the economical and environmental points of view. No doubt that utilization of the RSE will accelerate the economic, social and sustainable energy development of ECO countries.

Islamic Republic of Iran hosted the 1st Meeting of ECO Experts Group on RSE and the 3rd Workshop on RSE (back-to-back) on 25-26 October 2011 in Tehran. Delegates of Member States had discussed latest developments, implementation of the related activities, as well as exchanged their views on the implementation of the ECO Plan of Action on RSE. The events also discussed future regional cooperation among ECO countries in this field, and decided to identify through the Questionnaire the Member State's resources, potentials, capabilities, financial regulations, experiences about the financing of the projects and their tariff, as well as banking and monetary regulation systems on RSE.

To enhance the cooperation in this important filed, the Meeting had also agreed that all Member States would nominate their focal points on RSE. So far, only Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey have submitted their focal points on RSE.

During the course of the Meeting, the Renewable Energy Organization of Iran (SUNA) was elected as a coordinating body, which will assist ECO Secretariat to exchange the information between the ECO and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

Azerbaijan offered to host the 2nd Meeting of ECO Expert Group on RSE and next Workshop on RSE in Baku in June, 2013.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Now, I would like to brief you regarding Cooperation of ECO with the other International Institutes and Organizations. ECO were always pursuing realization of its goals and implementation of its work programmes with seeking cooperation of the international organizations, particularly with World Bank and Islamic Development Bank, as well as OPEC and UNESCAP.

World Bank (WB)

As a result of the collaboration between World Bank (WB) and ECO Secretariat, the 1st and 2nd Workshops on Regional Energy Trade in the ECO Region were prepared and convened with the cooperation and financing of WB in June 2005 and November 2008, in Tehran and Almaty, accordingly. The focus of the Workshops was on electricity trade among the Member States.

In pursuance of recommendation of the 21st RPC Meeting to continue cooperation with the WB and decisions of the 2nd Workshop on Regional Energy Trade to conduct such event on yearly basis, the Secretariat has been communicating with the Member States for hosting the 3rd ECO-WB Workshop on Energy Trade in the ECO Region in cooperation with WB. However, no any Member State has offered its willingness to host the event so far.

As above mentioned, ECO Secretariat has approached to the World Bank to consider allocating a technical grant under the "Feasibility Study on Interconnection of ECO Countries Power Systems Project" and financing of Project Proposal for Feasibility Study on "Energy Trade Arrangement in ECO Region".

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

ECO Secretariat has also been communicating with the IDB.

IDB had allocated a Technical Assistance (Grant) of USD 406,000 for a feasibility study on Interconnection of ECO Countries Power Systems. However, due to lack of satisfactory progress, as I mentioned above, the ECO Secretariat and the IDB closed this project.

ECO Secretariat has also approached to the IDB to consider allocating a technical grant under the "Feasibility Study on Interconnection of ECO Countries Power Systems Project" and financing of Project Proposal for Feasibility Study on "Energy Trade Arrangement in ECO Region", which was recommended by the 20th RPC Meeting.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Joint ECO-OPEC Workshop on "International Petroleum Market" hosted by the Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran with collaboration of OPEC and ECO Secretariat was held in Esfahan, on 26-27 April, 2011. The representatives of 8 countries, namely: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran (host), Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan attended this Workshop.

The lecturers from the host country and OPEC have described statistical information, like: dependence of some countries on fossil fuels and their consumption, oil resources in the world as well as world share consumption of coal, hydroelectricity, nuclear energy, natural gas and petroleum. Global warming, environment, energy prices, security of supply, climate change, impact of petroleum market to the GDP growth and the global economy, oil prices and sharing between OPEC and Non-OPEC countries were also described the Workshop.

Delegates, considering current global energy market problems, to avoid impacts of utilization of Energy to the environment, as a solution and recommendation to the Workshop, agreed to enhance cooperation in the field of Energy Efficiency and increase of utilization of the Alternative Sources of Energy which are environment friendly.

Participants of the Workshop expressed satisfaction with huge experiences and investigations made by OPEC in the field of International Petroleum Market and hoped that the cooperation between the ECO and OPEC would continue and be enhanced further.

In this regard and to strength the mutual cooperation between the ECO and OPEC, ECO Secretariat will request the Member States to offer hosting a next Workshop on the subject.

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

To facilitate regional power trade and interconnection towards enhanced energy security and sustainable development, the Secretariat is in the process of establishing of the Interregional Working Group on Power Trade and Interconnection lead by ESCAP and ECO, with the participation of ASEAN, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and PIF. The 11th Consultative Meeting between the Executive Heads of these Sub-regional Organizations and ESCAP (Almaty, 23 May 2007) adopted the Terms of Reference (TOR) of that Working Group, and the representative of ECO Secretariat took part at the informal Inception meeting related to this issue held in Seoul on 2-3 August 2007.

The first meeting of the Working Group will consider its budget and the outline of its activity within the TOR, however, regrettably this issue is still pending.

The ECO Secretariat has offered to UN ESCAP for hosting the 1st Meeting of the "Working Group on Power Trade and Interconnection" in Tehran in November/December 2012

tentatively, and requested them to coordinate this proposal with the Secretariats of the member organizations of that Working-Group (SAARC, ASEAN, and PI F) and ascertain their interest in this regard.

Recently I had discussion with UNESCAP authorities during my visit to UNESCAP office in Bangkok. It was decided UNESCAP will have consultation with all members of thatr Working Group, after that will inform ECO Secretariat properly.

The ECO Secretariat will inform the Member States upon receipt of UNESCAP's response.

**Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

In conclusion, I would like to wish a productive deliberation and hope that work to be done in the course of this Meeting will result in further substantial progress on developing and implementing the ECO goals and aims in the field of energy.

Thank you for your attention and patience.

Third ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum

**TEHRAN DECLARATION
ON
ENERGY COOPERATION
AMONG ECO MEMBER STATES**

TEHRAN, 6 MARCH 2013

Tehran Declaration on Energy Cooperation among ECO Member States

We, the Ministers/Heads of Delegation of the ECO Member States, participating in the Third ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy/Petroleum in Tehran, Iran on 6 March 2013;

Recalling the importance accorded to the energy cooperation in the Region by our Heads of State and Government, including in their meetings in 2009 in Tehran and in October 2012 in Baku;

Reaffirming the decisions taken at the 1st and 2nd Ministerial Meetings on Energy/Petroleum held in November, 2000 and October, 2010 in Islamabad and Dushanbe, respectively;

Acknowledging the importance of the ECO energy sector and the implementation of the ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011 – 2015) for the economic development of the Region and for raising standard of living of its people;

Calling for enhanced cooperation among ECO Member States as well as among their public and private sectors in exploration and production, and trade of energy resources in the Region;

Mindful of the importance of the UN Secretary General's initiative "Sustainable Energy for All" and of the international efforts to eradicate energy poverty;

Expressing our willingness to cooperate towards greater stability and security of energy supply and demand in the Region;

Acknowledging the added value in the Gas-to-Power transformation for the optimal use of capacity of existing ECO power grids interconnection for electricity trade as well as for the objective of least cost energy supply and end-use efficiency in the Region;

Agree as follows:

1. **Proclaim** 2013-2022 as the “ECO Decade for enhanced Energy Cooperation”.
2. **Express** our desire to enhance cooperation in the field of production operations and distribution of crude oil, natural gas, petrochemical and petroleum products, expansion of energy transit by oil and gas pipelines, swap, etc. and to develop electricity networks.
3. **Emphasize** the need for public and private sectors cooperation in line with the Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum Cooperation (2011-2015).
4. **Recall** the need for regional Energy Market for ECO Member States, enhanced utilization of renewable and alternative sources of energy, increased energy productivity and efficiency, promoting joint investments and encouraging public and private companies to be involved in energy sector, training and development of human resources for energy sector, **consider** the establishment of appropriate financial mechanism in the region, and exchanging of the best practices of phasing out energy subsidies among Member States;
5. **Reiterate** our firm desire to strengthen cooperation in the field of renewable and alternative energy sources as an important step towards diversification of the sources of the energy supply chain in the Region.
6. In view of existing power grids interconnection within the ECO Region and beyond, **Express** the need to consider the possibilities in the Region to develop gas-to-power transformation initiatives, taking into account the importance of its environmental, safety and trade dimensions.
7. **Emphasize** the exchange the best practices on phasing out inefficient fossil fuel energy subsidies and complying with environmental requirements in the energy sector.
8. **Reaffirm** that the ECO Energy/Petroleum Ministerial meetings with participation of observers in conformity with the relevant ECO Modalities shall be held biennially to give guidance for developing policies, strategies and action programmes as envisaged under this Declaration.
9. **Call upon** the ECO Secretariat to maximize its efforts to establish and enhance cooperation with relevant international organizations/financial institutions, including ECO Trade and Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, etc.,

with a view to raising necessary financial resources for ensuring implementation of mutual projects/activities/studies within ECO Plan of Action for Energy/Petroleum (2011-2015) and other energy related activities among Member States, including those envisaged in this Declaration;

10. In order to enhance the energy cooperation **Recall** the need for study on a new ECO Energy Cooperation Framework under the ECO Secretariat supervision in cooperation with all interested research institutes.

11. **Call upon** Secretary General to exercise his supervisory role with a view to ensuring necessary human resources and expertise needed for Secretariat to accomplish its mandate in the area of energy cooperation.

12. **Commend** the work done by the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and **Thank** Secretary General and his staff for their support and hard work to make this Meeting a success;

13. **Express** our profound gratitude to the People and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to the Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting and generous hospitality extended to the participating delegations.

6 March 2013, Tehran, Iran