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Committee on Sustainable Energy

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Item 8(b) of the provisional agenda

Matters related to future work of the Committee

Cooperation and coordination with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Note by the secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In the Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) as adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe at its sixty-fifth session (9–11 April 2013), “Member States emphasized the importance of a more structured and systematic cooperation with other relevant United Nations programmes and agencies, as well as other relevant organizations, to achieve synergies and complementarity of efforts, and to avoid possible overlap and duplication”. More specifically on energy “all activities should have a clear demonstrable value added, be coordinated with and complementary to the work of other relevant international actors without duplicating their work or mandates”.

2. At the suggestion of the representative of the European Union and its Member States, the Committee requested the Secretariat during its twenty-second session to produce a background note that maps, for each of the topics in the work-programme (energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production, renewable energy, coal mine methane, resource classification, gas), the main international actors and their mandates, as well as a short indication of their main activities, so as to allow ECE subsidiary bodies to make better informed decisions on what complementary concrete and results oriented activities they could undertake with a view to adding value to the global energy architecture.

3. This document has been prepared in response and covers the main collaborative activities from 2014 to 2015. The document is structured in five sections. Section II outlines cooperation within the United Nations, Section III outlines cooperation with other actors, Sections IV refers to the Gas Centre, and Section V describes briefly cooperation within the context of the regional advisory services.

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A complete list of organizations involved in the work of the Committee on Sustainable Energy are listed in Annex I. A table visualizing the interactions is provided in Annex II.

II. Cooperation within the United Nations

4. **United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in particular within the context of the United Nations-Energy support to global processes such the Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. A statement was made in the plenary session of the First Annual SE4ALL Forum in New York, 4–6 June 2014, about the Committee on Sustainable Energy and its mandate, stressing support to the initiative at every level, in particular through practical efforts on energy efficiency, renewables, coal, gas, electricity, resource classification, and energy security. A further contribution was made to the United Nations Summary report on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy. Cooperation has also been established with DESA in relation to the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009) and, in particular, its application to renewable energy resources.

5. **United Nations Development Programme.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in organizing the Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. UNDP was invited to participate in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and will be involved increasingly through the activities of the regional adviser.

6. **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.** ECE is cooperating with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on promotion and implementation of UNFC-2009 in the ECA region, and in particular, in relation to the ECE and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Workshop on Application of UNFC-2009 for Uranium Projects", Johannesburg, South Africa, 10-14 November 2014.

7. **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.** ECE also cooperated with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on improved access to energy services through the development of Public-Private Renewable Energy Partnerships. ECE jointly with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) organized the Inter-regional Workshop on Energy Efficiency Investment Projects Pipeline, as also mentioned under Regional Commissions.

8. **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA) in developing and beginning the implementation of the United Nations Development Account project Promoting Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development.

9. **UN-Energy.** ECE continues to participate in UN-Energy work and meetings, in particular contributing to the activities on energy efficiency and SE4ALL.

10. **United Nations Environment Programme.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development as also mentioned under Regional Commissions. UNEP was invited to participate in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and will be involved increasingly through the activities of the regional advisor. UNEP participated in the preparatory activities for the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and has shown interest in future involvement, in particular in energy efficiency activities through the newly created SE4All hub: Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (see paragraph X).

11. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.** The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat is involved in ECE's activities on the recommendations of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties on the use of carbon capture and storage and enhanced oil recovery in the context of climate change mitigation. ECE also provided input on matters related to ACM0008 (Consolidated methodology for coal bed methane, coal mine methane and ventilation air methane capture and use for power (electrical or motive) and heat and/or destruction through flaring or flameless oxidation) as included in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Booklet.

12. **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.** ECE is cooperating with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the design and implementation of a renewable energy award for low-cost off-grid applications specifically targeting affordable, simple and accessible applications in remote areas and refugee camps.

13. **Regional Commissions.** ECE cooperated with the other United Nations Regional Commissions (RCs), in particular in implementation of the United Nations Development Account project "Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development". ECE jointly with ESCAP organized the Inter-regional Workshop on Energy Efficiency Investment Projects Pipeline. ECE shared its experience at the ESCWA Regional Seminar on Enabling Policies for Financing Energy Efficiency Investments and at the ESCWA Regional Workshop on Developing Regional Energy Efficiency Investment Pipeline. Jointly with the other RCs, ECE organized the Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Tunisia and, in its framework, global workshops on promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development and increasing the uptake on renewable energy. ECE also cooperates with the RCs on promotion and implementation of UNFC-2009 in line with ECOSOC Decision 2004/233.

III. Cooperation with other actors

A. International and intergovernmental organizations

14. **Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia.** The Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP) works to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of applied geoscience programmes in East and Southeast Asia in order to contribute to economic development and the improvement of the quality of life in the region. CCOP's focus is on both petroleum and solid minerals. Cooperation with CCOP continued in the area of resource classification and storage of carbon dioxide. CCOP is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification and its Task Force on UNFC-2009 and Recipient Reservoirs.

15. **The Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency.** The Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2) was established in September 2013 as a joint activity of the Danish Government, UNEP and the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). It is dedicated to accelerating the uptake of energy efficiency policies and programmes at a global scale. C2E2 is institutionally part of a tripartite agreement and offers over 20 years' experience in international research and advisory work on climate, energy and sustainable development. C2E2 tailors its activities under three strategic functions in support of the SE4ALL initiative, in its role as the SE4ALL Energy Efficiency Hub: i) Global Champion on Energy Efficiency; ii) Analytical Support on Energy Efficiency; and iii) Energy Efficiency Knowledge Platform and Network. Joint work might include collaboration on the energy efficiency accelerators current being implemented by the organisation. C2E2 played a crucial role during the first informal preparatory meeting of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and was invited to participate in the Bureau of the Expert Group.

16. **Electric Power Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States.** ECE signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Electric Power Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States (EPC CIS) on 25 April 2014 in Baku. ECE is participating in respective meetings and further activities will be developed according to the MOU.

17. **Energy Charter.** The fundamental aim of the Energy Charter Treaty is to strengthen the rule of law on energy issues, by creating a level playing field of rules to be observed by all participating governments, thereby mitigating risks associated with energy-related investment and trade. It is a legally-binding multilateral instrument. The roots of the Energy Charter date back to a political initiative launched in Europe in the early 1990s, when there was a recognised need to ensure that a commonly accepted foundation was established for developing energy cooperation among the states of Eurasia. The Energy Charter Treaty plays an important role as part of an international effort to build a legal foundation for energy security, based on the principles of open, competitive markets and sustainable development. To date, the Treaty has been signed or acceded to by fifty-two states, the European Community and Euratom (the total number of its members is therefore fifty-four). There are various interactions between ECE and the Energy Charter Secretariat, one of the more recent ones being the planned participation of the Executive Secretary to ECE in the 25th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference in Astana, Kazakhstan, on 27 November 2014.

18. **European Commission.** Cooperation with the European Commission (notably with the Directorate-General (D.G.) for Enterprise and Industry on raw materials, as well as with D.G. Eurostat and D.G. Joint Research Centre) has continued in ECE's activities to standardize and harmonize the reporting of reserves and resources through promotion and further development of UNFC-2009. D.G. Enterprise and Industry is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification.

19. **Global Methane Initiative.** The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) is a voluntary, multilateral partnership that aims to reduce global methane emissions and to advance the abatement, recovery and use of methane as a valuable clean energy source. GMI has been a partner in publishing and disseminating the "Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines", which is an ECE flagship publication recommended by the Economic and Social Council to be applied in countries worldwide. GMI is represented in the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane.

20. **International Energy Agency.** A representative of the International Energy Agency (IEA) is an active member of the Expert Group on Resource Classification and its Bureau providing key guidance and expertise regarding the development of UNFC-2009, in particular in ensuring the system responds to the needs of those developing international energy and mineral studies. Recognizing IEA's work and expertise in the area of carbon capture and storage, IEA is also represented on the Task Force on UNFC-2009 and Recipient Reservoirs of the Expert Group on Resource Classification. The Task Force is developing documentation that will allow the application of UNFC-2009 to classify injection projects, in particular the storage of carbon dioxide. This is a novel area of work worldwide. IEA's Carbon Capture and Storage Unit participates in the consultations on the recommendations to UNFCCC on the use of Carbon Capture Storage (CCS) in climate change mitigation. Given IEA's thought leadership on renewable energy and energy efficiency, the IEA is also a participant in these activities, in particular in the first informal meeting of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy. Collaboration is sought in the context of the forthcoming Renewable Energy Status Report for the ECE region and related activities of data gathering and validation. IEA has accepted to become a member of the Bureau of the Expert Group on Renewable Energy. IEA has also been invited to participate in the work of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and further activities are being explored.

21. **IEA Clean Coal Centre.** The IEA Clean Coal Centre (CCC) is an implementing agreement belonging to the IEA's energy technology network. This international collaborative activity is involved in ECE's carbon capture and storage work, in particular related to the recommendations to UNFCCC on the use of CCS in climate change mitigation.

22. **IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme.** The IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG) is an international collaborative research programme established in 1991 as an Implementing Agreement under the International Energy Agency (IEA). IEAGHG studies and evaluates technologies that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions derived from the use of fossil fuels. The Programme aims to provide its members with definitive information on the role that technology can take in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. IEAGHG is involved in the work of the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels.

23. **International Organization for Standardization.** The Technical Committees (TCs) of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) develop standards that are relevant in all ECE's sustainable energy activities. In the field of coal mine methane, for example, ECE corresponds with ISO and discusses possible synergies between ISO/TC 263 Coalbed Methane and the ECE's Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane. ECE initiated the establishment of liaisons in other fields of work, for example with ISO/TC 27 (Solid mineral fuels), ISO/TC 82 (Mining), ISO/TC 193 (Natural gas), ISO/TC 242 (Energy Management), ISO/TC 263 (Coalbed methane), and ISO/TC 265 (Carbon dioxide capture, transportation, and geological storage). A joint proposal is in preparation to explore collaboration for energy efficiency standards in the area of buildings together with ECE's Division on Housing and Land Management.

24. **International Renewable Energy Agency.** The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)'s mandate on renewable energy makes it a natural partner for all activities in this space. It seeks to bring together all actors in renewable energy in order to advance the use of renewable energy. There are many overlapping member countries between ECE and IRENA. IRENA has played an instrumental role in the informal preparatory discussions for the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and cooperation is being sought through the development of a MOU, planned to be signed in the fall 2014, and in particular targeting work on the Renewable Energy Status Report in the Region, including with IEA and Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) (see below). IRENA accepted to participate in the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy. Cooperation continued on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources. IRENA participated in the ECE Workshop on UNFC-2009 and Renewables, Washington, United States, 24–25 March 2014.

25. **International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation.** The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) is an autonomous international forum that provides global leadership on energy efficiency by facilitating government implementation of policies and programs to yield energy efficient gains. IPEEC is dedicated to facilitating rapid deployment of clean energy technologies worldwide and promoting information exchange on best practices to facilitate initiatives that improve energy efficiency. IPEEC took a lead role in the informal preparatory meeting for the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and has been invited to participate in its Bureau as an observer.

26. **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA).** ECE continues to cooperate closely with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) on the application of UNFC-2009 to nuclear fuel resources (see paragraph 19). Work with the IEA is described above.

27. **World Bank Group.** In 2014, ECE started to cooperate with the World Bank on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable resources. This cooperation included the World Bank hosting the ECE Workshop on UNFC-2009 and Renewables, Washington, United States, 24–25 March 2014. Cooperation is also ongoing in relation to the application of UNFC-2009 to solid minerals in India. In relation to the Global Tracking Framework Report of the SE4ALL and the Renewable Energy Status Report for the Region, ECE is cooperating with the World Bank Group, including the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC, see below). The World Bank was invited to participate in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and to the Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development.

B. International financial institutions

28. **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.** The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. Direct investments generally range from €5 million to €230 million in form of loan and equity finance, guarantees, leasing facilities and trade finance. EBRD has a particular interest in the ECE region and also targets energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. EBRD was invited to the informal preparatory meetings of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and on Energy Efficiency and discussions are ongoing for greater collaboration, notably on renewable energy financing. EBRD participated in the Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development.

29. **European Investment Bank.** Cooperation was also established in 2014 with the European Investment Bank (EIB) in the area of resource classification. EIB is the European Union's bank. It works closely with other European Union institutions to implement European Union policy. It is the largest multilateral borrower and lender by volume, providing finance and expertise for sound and sustainable investment projects which contribute to furthering European Union policy objectives. More than 90% of the activities are focused on Europe, but the European Union's external and development policies are also supported. EIB has joined the Expert Group on Resource Classification. Efforts are ongoing to involve EIB in renewable energy and energy efficiency activities. EIB was invited to the informal preparatory meetings of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency.

30. **International Finance Corporation.** As a member of the World Bank Group, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has two overarching goals: End extreme poverty by 2030 and boost shared prosperity in every developing country. As the world's largest global development institution focused on the private sector, IFC plays a significant role in influencing the course of private sector development. In this context and given a large focus on renewable energy investments, IFC was invited to the informal preparatory meeting of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and discussions are ongoing for greater collaboration in the area of infrastructure and renewable energy finance. IFC was invited to participate in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and to the Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development.

C. Non-governmental organizations, societies and associations

31. **Chatham House.** Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, is an independent policy institute based in London with the mission to help build a sustainably secure, prosperous and just world. Founded in 1920, Chatham House engages governments, the private sector, civil society and its members in open debate and confidential discussion on the most significant developments in international affairs. Each year, the institute runs

more than 300 private and public events – conferences, workshops and roundtables – in London and internationally with partners. Chatham House has offered collaboration for selected roundtables and workshops related to sustainable energy, in particular renewable energy finance. The Low Carbon Finance Group represented by the Chair participated in the informal preparatory meeting of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy.

32. **Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee.** Close cooperation continued with the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee (CRIRSCO) and the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), which are responsible for the solid minerals-and petroleum-specific specifications for UNFC-2009 respectively. Both CRIRSCO and SPE, as well as the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), are represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification.

33. **Energy Community.** The Energy Community is an international organization dealing with energy policy. The organisation was established by an international law treaty in October 2005 in Athens, Greece. The Parties to Treaty are the European Union (EU) and 8 Contracting Parties from the South East Europe and Black Sea region. The Energy Community Secretariat has its seat in Vienna, Austria. Pursuant to the Treaty, the Energy Community extends the EU internal energy policy to South East Europe and Black Sea region on the ground of legally binding framework. The overall objective of the Energy Community Treaty is to create a stable regulatory and market framework in order to: (i) Attract investment in power generation and networks in order to ensure stable and continuous energy supply that is essential for economic development and social stability; (ii) Create an integrated energy market allowing for cross-border energy trade and integration with the EU market; (iii) Enhance the security of supply; (iv) Improve the environmental situation in relation with energy supply in the region; and (v) Enhance competition at regional level and exploit economies of scale. The Energy Community Secretariat was invited to participate in the two informal preparatory meetings of the Groups of Experts on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and collaboration will be sought in the future on selected projects.

34. **Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership.** The Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership (GSEP), a non-profit organization of the world's leading electricity companies, promotes sustainable energy development through electricity projects and capacity building activities. Collaboration extends to both cleaner electricity production and renewable energy, e.g. a joint regional workshop was held on renewable energy (biomass) in Belgrade, Serbia, in January 2014. More activities are being planned.

35. **International Gas Union.** The International Gas Union (IGU) has been involved in natural gas activities for several years. Continuous involvement can be expected in some of the Task Forces on best practices. IGU is represented in the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Gas.

36. **International Geothermal Association.** Cooperation was established in 2013 with the International Geothermal Association (IGA) on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources. In particular, IGA will develop the commodity-specific specifications that will allow UNFC-2009 to be applied to geothermal resources and an MOU between ECE and IGA is being developed in this regard. IGA is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification and the Task Force on the Application of UNFC-2009 to Renewable Energy Resources.

37. **International Hydropower Association.** Cooperation was established in 2014 with the International Hydropower Association (IHA) on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources.

38. **Natural and Biogas Vehicles Association.** The Natural and Biogas Vehicles Association (NGVA) has the mission to foster good relations with European and

international Institutions, and to define and advocate the positions of the European NGV industry. The organisation advocates the use of a fuel which in many different ways will help to secure sustainable mobility – an immediately available alternative to oil. In addition to natural gas, the industry offers the use of renewable biomethane - without any mixing restrictions or other complications. NGVA provides information on global market development. They will lead the task force on removing barriers to the use of natural gas in transportation.

39. **Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century.** The Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) is a global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network that provides international leadership for the rapid transition to renewable energy. REN21 convenes a wide range of actors including government, international organizations, industry associations, science and academia and civil society. It facilitates knowledge exchange, policy development and supports joint action towards a rapid, global transition to renewable energy. Their flagship publication is an annual Renewable Energy Status Report, complemented by regional chapters. The so-called Global Status Report provides a comprehensive overview of renewable energy market, industry, investment and policy development worldwide. REN21 played an instrumental role in shaping the agenda for the first informal brainstorming meeting of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and hosted a follow-up meeting in Paris. Collaboration is being sought for the preparation of a Renewable Energy Status Report for the ECE Region with IEA and IRENA, thus strengthening both parallel processes and avoiding duplication. REN21 has accepted to participate in the Bureau to the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy.

40. **The United States Energy Association.** The United States Energy Association (USEA) is an association of public and private energy-related organizations, corporations, and government agencies. USEA, represented in the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production, is leading ECE work on the recommendations to UNFCCC on the use of CCS in climate change mitigation.

D. Private sector

41. ECE has made efforts to involve private sector players in all aspects of activities, from invitation to meetings to providing advisory services. Major Companies are listed in alphabetical order in Annex I.

E. Academia

42. ECE has made efforts to involve academia in all aspects of activities, from invitation to meetings to providing advisory services. Active players are listed in alphabetical order in Annex I.

IV. The Gas Centre

43. The ECE Gas Centre was launched in 1994 as a technical cooperation programme “Promotion and Development of a Market-Based Gas Industry in Economies Transition-the Gas Centre”. It was established to assist governments and gas companies in Central and Eastern Europe in their efforts to create more decentralized and market-based gas industries. Today, in addition to contributing to institutional capacity development and training for the benefit of economies in transition, the Gas Centre activities are focussed on:

(a) Exchange of information and data between the member companies on the gas markets and gas industry and especially between member companies with experience in free-market conditions and companies in countries with an economy in transition;

(b) Exchange of information and views between the gas industry, ECE and government on policy issues;

(c) Serving as a platform for discussions on topics of interest and policy development. The programme is extra-budgetary and financed by some 20 major gas companies, state-owned and private, namely: AFRIQUIA GAS (Morocco), BOTAS Petroleum Pipeline Corporation (Turkey), EDF (France), EDISON (Italy), Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) (EGYPT), Eni Gas and Power (Italy), GAIL (India), GasNatural Fenosa (Spain), GAZNAT (Switzerland), GAZPROM (Russia), GDFSUEZ (France), KazMunaiGaz (Kazakhstan), MOL/FGSZ Ltd (Hungary), NJSC NAFTOGAZ/UKRTRANSGAS AC (Ukraine), OMV Gas & Power GmbH (Austria), PLINACRO (Croatia), ROMGAZ (Romania), PLINOVODI (Slovenia), SOCAR (Azerbaijan), SRBIJAGAS (Serbia), STEG (Tunisia), and SWISSGAS (Switzerland).

V. Cooperation within the context of the regional advisory services

44. The Regional Adviser on Energy provides strategic assistance to all member States on sustainable energy.

45. The Regional Adviser cooperates with other agencies within the United Nations, the World Bank Group, and a wide range of other entities, such as NGOs, charitable organizations, academic institutions, developmental organizations of both member and non-member states, and private companies.

46. Document ECE/ENERGY/2014/2 – Update on regional advisory services provides information about current services and approach.

Annexes

Annex I

Listing of entities in collaboration with ECE

United Nations Family

- (a) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
- (b) United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- (c) United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- (d) United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA)
- (e) United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- (f) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (g) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- (h) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- (i) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- (j) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International and Intergovernmental Organizations

- (a) Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE)
- (b) Central European Initiative - CEI
- (c) Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP)
- (d) The Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2)
- (e) Electric Power Council of the Commonwealth of the Independent States (EPC CIS)
- (f) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
- (g) Energy Charter Secretariat (ECS)
- (h) Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)
- (i) European Commission (EC)
- (j) Global Methane Initiative (GMI)
- (k) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- (l) International Energy Agency (IEA)

- (m) IEA Clean Coal Centre (IEA CCC)
- (n) IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG)
- (o) International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP)
- (p) International Labour Office (ILO)
- (q) International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)
- (r) International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- (s) International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- (t) International Seabed Authority (ISA)
- (u) International Sustainable Energy Organisation (ISEO)
- (v) The Institute of Agroecology and Environmental Economics
- (w) Moscow International Petroleum Club
- (x) United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- (y) World Bank Group
- (z) World Energy Council (WEC); WEC – Lebanon
- (aa) World Trade Organization (WTO)

International financial institutions

- (a) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- (b) European Investment Bank (EIB)
- (c) International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Non-governmental organizations, societies and associations

- (a) Alliance to Save Energy
- (b) American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG)
- (c) Association of Mining Towns of Donbass
- (d) Chatham House
- (e) Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee (CRIRSCO)
- (f) Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- (g) Ecoglobe
- (h) EcoLomics International
- (i) Energy Community
- (j) Eurelectric
- (k) Eurogas
- (l) EuroGeoSurveys
- (m) European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE)

- (n) European Climate Foundation (ECF)
- (o) European Federation of Geologists (EFG)
- (p) Forum for Nature Protection
- (q) Foundation to Save Energy
- (r) Global Strategy Centre
- (s) Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership (GSEP)
- (t) Green and Rural Development (GARDEN)
- (u) Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
- (v) Ibero-American Programme for Science, Technology and Development (CYTED)
- (w) The International Ecoenergy Academy
- (x) International Gas Union (IGU)
- (y) International Geothermal Association (IGA)
- (z) International Hydropower Association (IHA)
- (aa) Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS)
- (bb) Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI)
- (cc) Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium
- (dd) Natural and Biogas Vehicles Association (NGVA)
- (ee) Pan-European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee (PERC)
- (ff) Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21)
- (gg) Scenario Analysis & Forecasting Center (SAFC)
- (hh) Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG)
- (ii) Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE)
- (jj) Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE)
- (kk) United States Energy Association (USEA)
- (ll) World Petroleum Council (WPC)

Private Sector

AB Sugar, Abengoa Bioenergy, ADDAX Petroleum, Advanced Resources International, Inc, AFRIQUIA GAS, Aleff Group, Alstom Switzerland, Alterra Power Corporation, AREVA, A-TEC Anlagentechnik GmbH, BG Group, Bio Metallurgy Company, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, BMC (Bio Metallurgy Company) Kazakhstan, BOTAS Petroleum Pipeline Corporation, BP Group (BP plc, BP Biofuels, BP Exploration Operating Co. Ltd, BP Technology Centre, Whitchurch Hill), British Solar Renewables Ltd, Caucasus Mining Group Ltd, Carbon Cycle Energy, LLC, Cargill, CITIGROUP, Central Mining Institute of Katowice, CJSC "Mezhregionsoyuzenergo", CMN Holdings (PVT) Ltd, Colombiana de Minerales Ltda, Conning Asset Management Limited, CPV conseil, DeGolyer and MacNaughton Canada Limited, Deloitte, DMT GmbH & Co, KG, Dominion Generation, Don Ray George & Associates, DONG E&P (UK) Ltd, Dong Energy, Duke Energy Renewables, DuPont Industrial Biosciences, East Meets West Solutions, LLC, ECOFYS, E4Tech, Ecoglobe, EDF, EDISON, Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company

(EGAS), ENAGAS, S.A., Enel Green Power North America, INC, Energy Engineering & Consulting Company ENECA , ENI S.p.A., E.ON AG, Ernst & Young LLP, DuPont Engineering and Research Technologies (DuET), Gaffney, Cline & Associates, GAIL, GAZNAT, Gazprom, GDF Suez, Global Strategy Centre, Geosgil Consulting Ltd, Green Gas International, Green Way 2020 Ukraine, Guizhou International Cooperation Centre for Environmental Protection, Haldor Topsøe A/S, Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, HgCapital, IHS CERA, IHS Global SA, IMI International, KAC Forschungs- und Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, INA – Oil Industry PLC, IPC Petroleum Consultants, Inc., IPRES Norway AS, IRUS Consulting, Katowice Coal Holding/ZPGWK/EU.Centre of Employers, Kazakhmys PLC, KazAtomProm, KazMunaiGaz, Larix Energy Sarl, Lundin Petroleum, Makiyivka Science Research Institute, Marketing Research Foundation, MEL-East Ltd, MOL Plc, Mongolian Nature and Environmental Consortium, NJSC NAFTOGAZ/UKRTRANSGAS AC, National Agency for Mineral Resources, Novezymes North America Inc, Occidental Petroleum, Offshore Renewable Energy Catapult, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited of India, OMV Austria E&P GmbH, Ontario Power Generation, Oryx Petroleum, Pervomayskvugillya, Petrobras, POET, PLINACRO, PLINOVODI, Polish Oil and Gas Company, PRA International Ltd, Prize Reserves Management Ltd, Raizen, Raven Ridge Resources, Inc., REPSOL, Rio Tinto, RM Business Consulting, Romgaz, Ross Petroleum (Scotland) Limited, RPS Energy, Ruby Canyon Engineering, Inc., RUSDEM-Energoeffect, RWE Dea AG, Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited, Schlumberger Information Solutions, Shell International Exploration & Production B.V., Shell Upstream International, Sibelco, Sindicatum Carbon Capital, SRK Consulting, Statoil ASA, State Oil Company of Azerbaijan (SOCAR), SRBIJAGAS, STEG, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, Swiss Association of Energy Geoscientists, SWISSGAS, Syngenta AG, Teck Resources Limited, Total Exploration & Production, UPM- Kymmene Corporation, Weyerhaeuser Solutions, Zesco Ltd.

Academia

- (a) Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- (b) Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan
- (c) Arizona State University, United States
- (d) Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
- (e) Clausthal University of Technology, Germany
- (f) Curtin University, Australia
- (g) Florida Polytechnic, United States
- (h) Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Russian Federation
- (i) Ilia State University, Georgia
- (j) Indian School of Mines, India
- (k) Imperial College London, United Kingdom
- (l) Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia
- (m) National Technical University of Ukraine
- (n) Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway
- (o) Universidad Nacional de San Martin, Argentina
- (p) University of Alberta, Canada
- (q) University of Belgrade, Serbia
- (r) University Complutense of Madrid, Spain
- (s) University of Geneva, Switzerland

- (t) University of Mining and Geology of Bulgaria
 (u) University of Southampton, United Kingdom
 (v) Webster University, Switzerland.

Annex II

Table of entities in collaboration with ECE and related bodies

	<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
UN Family	DESA			•		•	•		
	ECA			•			•		
	ESCAP	•		•		•	•		
	ESCWA			•		•	•		
	ECLAC			•			•		
	UNDP			•				•	
	UNEP			•		•		•	
	UNFCCC	•	•	•					
	UNHCR					•			
	UNIDO								•
IO & IGO	BASE			•					
	CEI								•
	CCOP						•		
	C2E2			•					•
	EPC CIS			•					
	NEA/IAEA						•		
	Energy Charter			•					•
	Eurasian Economic Commission			•					
	European Commission			•			•	•	•
	GMI		•						
	IAEA						•		•
	IEA			•		•	•		•
	IEA CCC	•							
IEAGHG	•								

	<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
	ICCP		•						•
	ILO		•						
	IPEEC			•					
	IRENA					•	•		•
	ISEO								•
	ISA								
	ISO		•	•					•
	Institute of Agroecology and Environmental Economics								•
	Moscow International Petroleum Club								•
	OECD				•	•	•		•
	REN21					•			•
	USAID							•	
	World Bank Group					•	•		•
	WEC				•				•
	WTO				•				•
IFI	EBRD			•		•			•
	EIB			•		•	•		
	IFC					•			•
NGO, Societies & Associations	Alliance to Save Energy							•	
	AAPG						•		
	Association of Mining Towns of Donbass		•						•
	Chatham House					•			
	CRIRSCO						•		
	GIZ GmbH					•			
	Ecoglobe								•
	EcoLomics International								•
	Energy			•		•		•	•

<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
Community								
Eurelectric	•							
Eurogas			•	•				
EuroGeoSurveys						•		•
EAGE						•		
ECF					•			
EFG						•		
Forum for Nature Protection								•
Foundation to Save Energy							•	
Global Strategy Centre								•
GSEP	•							
GARDEN								•
GEO								•
CYTED						•		
The International Ecoenergy Academy			•					
IGU				•				•
IGA						•		
IHA						•		
IOS			•					
Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium						•		•
NGVA				•				
PERC						•		
SAFC								•
SEG						•		
SPE						•		
SPEE						•		
USEA	•							•
WPC						•		

<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
Private sector	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Academia			•		•	•	•	•

Acronyms

CEP: Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels

CMM: Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane

CSE: Committee on Sustainable Energy

ECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

EGRC: Expert Group on Resource Classification

GEEE: Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency

GERE: Group of Experts on Renewable Energy

IFI: International Financial Institution

IGO: Intergovernmental Organization

IO: International Organization

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

RA: Regional Advisory Services

SED: Sustainable Energy Division of ECE