Our members

As of July 2017, the Energy Community has ten members: the European Union and nine Contracting Parties - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo*, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. Armenia, Norway and Turkey participate as Observers.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
The Energy Community is an international organisation which brings together the European Union and its neighbours to create an integrated pan-European energy market. The organisation was founded by the Treaty establishing the Energy Community signed in October 2005 in Athens, Greece, in force since July 2006.

The key objective of the Energy Community is to extend the EU internal energy market rules and principles to countries in South East Europe, the Black Sea region and beyond on the basis of a legally binding framework.

The mission of the Energy Community Treaty is to:
- Establish a stable regulatory and market framework capable of attracting investment in power generation and networks;
- Create an integrated energy market allowing for cross-border energy trade and integration with the EU market;
- Enhance the security of supply to ensure stable and continuous energy supply that is essential for economic development and social stability;
- Improve the environmental situation in relation with energy supply and integrating energy and climate change policies;
- Develop competition at regional level and exploit economies of scale.

The Energy Community acquis communautaire comprises the following areas:

**Electricity**

- The Contracting Parties committed to implementing the EU Third Energy Package by 1 January 2015. In addition, they have to comply with security of electricity supply rules.

**Gas**

- As with the electricity acquis, the deadline to implement the Third Energy Package for gas was 1 January 2015. Security of gas supply rules are also in force.

**Renewable energy**

- Since 2012, the Contracting Parties are implementing the 2009 EU Renewable Energy Directive, including binding national targets for renewables by 2020.

**Energy efficiency**

- In the area of energy efficiency, the Contracting Parties implement the EU acquis on energy efficiency (framework directive), energy performance of buildings and labelling of the consumption of energy by energy-related products.

**Climate**

- The climate dimension is focused on supporting Contracting Parties in developing climate policy and legislation and integrating energy and climate planning.

**Environment**

- The implementation of EU rules on industrial emissions from large combustion plants, sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and environmental assessments constitute the core of the environment acquis.

**Competition**

- The acquis on competition rests on three pillars, namely the prohibition of cartels, abuses of a dominant position and of State aid.

**Statistics**

- In October 2012, the Ministerial Council decided to extend the acquis to include EU rules on energy statistics to ensure the production, evaluation and dissemination of comparable and accurate energy statistics.

**Infrastructure**

- To foster investment in energy generation and infrastructure, the Ministerial Council adopted the EU’s Regulation on the Guidelines for Trans-European Energy Infrastructure.

**Oil**

- In the area of oil, the Contracting Parties are bound to implement the 2009 EU Directive on the minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products by 1 January 2023.

A strong institutional setting supports the Energy Community process. As the highest decision-making body, the Ministerial Council meets once a year to establish key priorities and steer the implementation of the Treaty. The Treaty envisages different decision-making procedures depending on whether the adopted measure applies to the Contracting Parties alone, the Contracting Parties and several neighbouring EU Member States or the Contracting Parties and the European Union as a whole.

The work of the Ministerial Council is prepared by the Permanent High Level Group, which meets every three months. The Energy Community Parliamentary Plenum brings together elected members of parliaments to make the Energy Community better equipped to implement the acquis. The Energy Community Regulatory Board is the coordination body of the national energy regulators. Conceived as discussion platforms, four advisory Fora in the areas of electricity, gas, sustainability and oil complement the process. Specialised Committees, Working Groups and Task Forces also support the Energy Community’s work. In addition, the Energy Community regularly engages with its stakeholders, including civil society, investors and donors.

A dispute settlement procedure contributes to the enforcement of the Energy Community legal framework.