Thirteenth International Energy Forum Kuwait

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Session 4 "Charting the Future of Energy Cooperation"

Keynote Remarks by

HE Mohammed Bin Saleh Al-Sada Minister of Energy & Industry State of Qatar

IEF 13 - Kuwait

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Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon,

I would like first to thank the State of Kuwait for hosting this 13th IEF meeting together with the co-hosts Algeria and the Netherlands and convey my warmest appreciation for the excellent arrangements and the great hospitality.

Contacts and feelers for dialogue between producers and consumers, continued for more than a decade in a collapsing market environment, did not achieve more than a few bilateral meetings.

However, the scare of a major supply disruption made dialogue necessary and for the 1991 meeting in Paris, to be the first of a series.

Since then the dialogue has come a long way having a permanent secretariat and a one year old charter institutionalizing the forum.

While the achievements listed in the 20th anniversary celebrations were numerous, they intimated in the signing of the new charter by the majority of producing, importing and transit states. In spite of all that and while acknowledging that the joint date initiative JODI, the flagship of the IEF, has, so far, made excellent progress, but the road ahead remains long.

There is a long list of noble objectives the dialogue has to contribute towards realizing. They include amongst others: enhancing energy security, increasing energy use efficiency, protecting the environment, cooperation under crisis, stabilizing markets and reducing energy poverty.

In our opinion, transparency which remains elusive, is a major prerequisite for any progress on those noble objectives. When we talk of transparency, we mean it in every aspect of all energy related issues. That is not only as it relates to JODI, which can only be of value with increased and full transparency of the required data, but also to other aspects of the energy scene.

There must be transparency not only of historical and current data but also of plans and agendas.

To draw up a coordinated global road map for the energy industry, it will be necessary to have all national energy plans and agendas that include production, consumption, investments, subsidies and other relevant information.

We are aware that because of many residuals of the past, mainly the lack of full trust, it is not expected that we would have all items of our information wish list, which we need, within a short time frame.

We do not know whether established older organizations such as the IEA and OPEC have all such data and information for their member countries. They often use information and data attributed to secondary sources.

The IEF, for its global energy road map, will need a vast amount of information from a bigger number of countries that include besides IEA and OPEC member countries, other major players such as the emerging economies of China, India and others.

Therefore, and as we are discussing what to do over the next two years, it might be more appropriate and practical to concentrate on improving

coverage for JODI. This, as a start, is timely because with the signing of the new charter we have a stronger political commitment towards that end.

Additionally, by working more closely and extensively with OPEC and the IEA and through workshops involving others, prepare a list of essential information deemed required for the preparation of a global energy road map. The list agreed will then be put to the ministers in the 14th IEF for their consideration.

Approval or endorsement of the proposed list by the 14th Ministerial, will mean a political commitment to provide what is agreed on as essential input for the execution of the road map format.

In parallel we are to encourage bilateral and multilateral ministerial and high level meetings to support the idea of the global energy road map and its long term benefits.