GLOBAL ENERGY SECURITY
THROUGH DIALOGUE
WHAT IS THE IEF?

The International Energy Forum (IEF) aims to foster greater mutual understanding and awareness of common energy interests among its members. The 88 Member Countries of the Forum are signatories to the IEF Charter, which outlines the framework of the global energy dialogue through this inter-governmental arrangement.

Covering all six continents and accounting for around 90% of global supply and demand for oil and gas, the IEF is unique in that it comprises not only consuming and producing countries of the IEA and OPEC, but also Transit States and major players outside of their memberships, including Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Oman, Russia and South Africa. Sitting alongside other important developed and developing economies on the 31 strong IEF Executive Board these key nations are active supporters of the global energy dialogue through the IEF.

The IEF is the neutral facilitator of informal, open, informed and continuing global energy dialogue. Recognising their interdependence in the field of energy, the member countries of the IEF co-operate under the neutral framework of the Forum to foster greater mutual understanding and awareness of common energy interests in order to ensure global energy security.

The Forum’s biennial Ministerial Meetings are the world’s largest gathering of Energy Ministers. The magnitude and diversity of this engagement is a testament to the position of the IEF as a neutral facilitator and honest broker of solutions in the common interest.

Through the Forum and its associated events, IEF Ministers, their officials, energy industry executives, and other experts engage in a dialogue of increasing importance to global energy security.

The IEF and the global energy dialogue are promoted by a permanent Secretariat of international staff based in the Diplomatic Quarter of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

MINISTERIAL FORUM

The IEF convenes a biennial gathering of Ministers from around the world to discuss energy issues of concern to the global community. Open and informal dialogue, at both the political and technical levels, helps overcome historical differences, improves policy and investment decisions, and through increased knowledge and experience sharing, reduces uncertainty on many levels. The 13th IEF Ministerial Meeting is hosted by Kuwait on 12-14 March 2012 with Algeria and the Netherlands as co-hosting countries.
IEF CHARTER

The IEF fosters a greater mutual understanding and a heightened awareness of the interests of all participating countries. The unprecedented spirit of cooperation demonstrated by the 88 signatories of the IEF Charter illustrates the long-term commitment of key governments to a dialogue process which builds trust among member countries as they recognise and embrace interdependency for its potential as a cohesive force.

The approval and signature of the Charter by 88 countries marks a new era of international energy cooperation built on greater mutual understanding and trust, with a significant reinforced political commitment to an informal, open, informed and continuing global energy dialogue in the framework of the IEF among energy producing and energy consuming countries including Transit States. There is now a solid foundation for a productive dialogue that fosters greater mutual understanding between producing and consuming countries on key energy policy issues and where possible, narrows the differences in views and helps build trust in policy intentions. With all the major energy producers and consumers united in this global dialogue framework a powerful positive signal is sent to the energy world and energy markets that difficult issues can and will be tackled in a global context wherever necessary.

The fundamental aims of the Forum are:

a. fostering greater mutual understanding and awareness of common energy interests among its Members;

b. promoting a better understanding of the benefits of stable and transparent energy markets for the health of the world economy, the security of energy supply and demand, and the expansion of global trade and investment in energy resources and technology;

c. identifying and promoting principles and guidelines that enhance energy market transparency, stability and sustainability;

d. narrowing the differences among energy producing, consuming and transit Member States on global energy issues and promoting a fuller understanding of their interdependency and the benefits to be gained from cooperation through dialogue among them, as well as between them and energy related industries;

e. promoting the study and exchange of views on the inter-relationships among energy, technology, environmental issues, economic growth and development;

f. building confidence and trust through improved information sharing among States; and

g. facilitating the collection, compilation and dissemination of data, information and analyses that contribute to greater market transparency, stability and sustainability.

BUSINESS FORUM

The IEF is unique, not only in its global perspective and scope, but also in its approach. Beyond its Ministerial sessions, the IEF provides an open venue for bilateral contacts between Energy Ministers, as well as with and among top level executives from industry, who participate in the International Energy Business Forum (IEBF) that precedes each IEF Ministerial Meeting.

The IEF and the IEBF meetings offer valuable insight into the collective key concerns of policymakers and industry leaders. Paying heed to the call of Ministers and exercising as much flexibility in its working practices as resources allow, the IEF Secretariat works with the Executive Board to prioritise its programme of work in order to ensure that the most relevant and pressing issues are adequately addressed in an efficient and timely manner. On an ongoing basis, the Secretariat endeavours to identify and promote practical means of bolstering global energy security by enhancing transparency, encouraging investment and promoting sustainability.

The 13th IEF Ministerial and the 5th International Energy Business Forum (IEBF) will take place on 12 - 14 March 2012 in Kuwait. Algeria and the Netherlands will support Kuwait following their selection as co-hosting countries. See pages 16 & 17 for more information...
**JODI**

As the dialogue process matures the role played by the regular symposia, workshops and training sessions organised by the IEF Secretariat and its partners play an important part in improving understanding and building trust also at operational and expert levels.

Through its coordination of the ambitious Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI), the IEF capitalises on the combined efforts of six diverse international organisations (APEC, EUROSTAT, IEA, OLADE, OPEC, and UNSD) to improve transparency in oil and gas markets. The primary aim of this pioneering activity is to moderate undue volatility in the oil and gas markets through transparency on monthly data on supply, demand and stocks. The extension of JODI to annual oil data on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans will start with oil and is currently under way, with first results expected at the earliest in 2012. This extension is considered an important element in efforts to improve the visibility of the medium-term demand / supply balance in the oil market.

**IEA–IEF–OPEC COOPERATION**

Another key activity of the IEF includes the IEA–IEF–OPEC tri-lateral co-operation programme established following Ministerial endorsement of the Cancun Declaration associated with IEF12 in Mexico in March 2010. Annual IEA–IEF–OPEC Symposia on Energy Outlooks take place in Riyadh. This initiative aims to provide shared analysis of energy market trends and energy outlooks. It offers a platform for experts to discuss energy outlooks and gain a better understanding of the interests and concerns of each Organisation. It also serves to identify and discuss the similarities and differences between the outlooks in order to improve clarity in terms of the data, assumptions, methodologies employed and analysis performed.

The second pillar of the IEA–IEF–OPEC cooperation programme focuses on the linkages between physical and financial energy markets. Paper oil market trading has reached unprecedented levels in recent years. With financial regulators (CFTC, FSA, EU and others) around the globe designing important new rules for paper oil markets the importance of further improving data transparency in both the physical and financial oil markets, international co-ordination of regulation and ongoing physical-financial market dialogue are of high priority and in the common interest. These issues are tackled in IEA–IEF–OPEC Joint Workshops and Regulators Fora, most recently in Vienna on 27-28 November 2011.

**NOC – IOC FORUM**

The 2nd IEF NOC-IOC Forum took place in Paris, 7-8 April 2011. Building on the outcome of the 1st IEF NOC-IOC Forum (Kuwait, March 2009) and related Symposium on Human Resources (Qatar) this latest meeting brought together senior decision-makers from NOCs, IOCs and Service Companies as well as IEF government officials to discuss key issues and common challenges facing the oil and gas industry. Working with the IAC the IEF Secretariat is developing the findings of the Paris event to formulate a set of general guidelines on how to achieve successful and long-lasting partnerships between IOC’s and NOC’s for submission to CEOs and Ministers for their consideration at IEF13 and IEBF5 in Kuwait.

**IEF – IGU MINISTERIAL GAS FORUM**

IEF co-operation with the International Gas Union (IGU) has evolved with the 2nd IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum in Qatar (November 2010) exploring the evolution of gas markets from regional to global and the increasingly important role of gas in the energy mix. Discussion on recent technological developments, burgeoning LNG markets and the significant potential for non-conventional gas indicate the strong need for ongoing exchange of views and dissemination of information on the evolution of this key energy sector.

In the recent past the IEF Secretariat has also co-organised topical symposia on Energy Poverty, Energy Efficiency and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) to generate policy recommendations on social and environmental sustainability of our energy future.

IEF EVENT CHRONOLOGY

2012

2010
IEF 12
IEBF 4

12TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
& 4TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY BUSINESS FORUM
HOST: MEXICO  CO-HOST: GERMANY & KUWAIT

2008
IEF 11
IEBF 3

11TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
& 3RD INTERNATIONAL ENERGY BUSINESS FORUM
HOST: ITALY  CO-HOST: INDIA & MEXICO

2006
IEF 10
IEBF 2

10TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
& 2ND INTERNATIONAL ENERGY BUSINESS FORUM
HOST: QATAR  CO-HOST: CHINA & ITALY

2004
IEF 9
IEBF 1

9TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
& 1ST INTERNATIONAL ENERGY BUSINESS FORUM
HOST: NETHERLANDS  CO-HOST: IRAN & NORWAY

2002
IEF 8

8TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
HOST: JAPAN  CO-HOST: ITALY & UAE

2000
IEF 7

7TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
HOST: SAUDI ARABIA  CO-HOST: JAPAN & NETHERLANDS

1998
IEF 6

6TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
HOST: SOUTH AFRICA  CO-HOST: QATAR & UK

1996
IEF 5

5TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
HOST: INDIA  CO-HOST: BRAZIL & NORWAY

1995
IEF 4

4TH INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
HOST: VENEZUELA  CO-HOST: EC & RUSSIA

1994
IEF 3

3RD INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
HOST: SPAIN  CO-HOST: ALGERIA & MEXICO

1992
IEF 2

MINISTERIAL WORKSHOP
HOST: NORWAY  CO-HOST: EGYPT & ITALY

1991
IEF 1

MINISTERIAL SEMINAR
HOST: FRANCE  CO-HOST: VENEZUELA

12 - 14 MARCH 2012
HOST: KUWAIT  CO-HOST: ALGERIA & NETHERLANDS

www.ief.org

IMAGE © SARAH AL SAYEGH

IEF EVENT CHRONOLOGY
THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is the administrative organ of the IEF. Governed by a Secretary General responsible to the Executive Board of the Forum, the Secretariat is a permanent body charged with structuring and managing the IEF programme of work and ensuring the continuity and development of the producer-consumer dialogue including through preparation for IEF Ministerial Meetings. Based in the Diplomatic Quarter of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the Secretariat has been headquartered there since its inception in December 2003.

The duties of the Secretariat also include:

a. the provision of a neutral platform for dialogue and an exchange of views on issues relating to the objectives of the Forum among Members of the Forum and between Members of the Forum and energy-related industries;

b. the exchange of energy data and information among energy producing, consuming and transit States, organisations and energy-related industries;

c. the organisation of seminars, symposia, conferences, workshops, training programmes, exhibitions and roundtable discussions on energy-relevant global or regional issues;

d. the establishment and conduct of dialogue and cooperation with other energy relevant entities in undertaking research and analyses;

e. outreach to energy entities in the public and private sectors, and to international organisations and non-governmental organisations, to promote the study and exchange of views on the interrelationship among energy, technology, environmental issues, and economic growth and development;

f. the preparation and dissemination of newsletters, factual and analytical reports, statements and press releases on activities of the Forum;

g. the provision of assistance to Members of the Forum to ensure that the dialogue among them is more fully focused and result-oriented;

h. the provision of advisory, operational and logistical services to the Host State of a Ministerial Meeting;

i. the preparation of a focused agenda, and collection and analyses of pertinent factual information relevant to the agenda of the Ministerial Meetings in order to facilitate discussions on concrete issues;

j. the provision of assistance to the Host State and Co-Host State(s) with the preparation and issuance of a Concluding Statement;

k. the preparation of agendas, necessary analyses, reports and provision of assistance to the Executive Board, the International Support Group and the Industry Advisory Committee;

l. the circulation to the Members of the Forum of the proposed biennial Programme of Work and draft annual budget and the transmission to the Executive Board of such comments as Members of the Forum may have made;

m. the circulation to the Members of the Forum of the biennial Programme of Work and annual budget approved by the Executive Board.
THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board serves as the governing body of the Forum. Chaired by the Host State of the forthcoming biennial Ministerial Meeting it is comprised of designated representatives of Ministers responsible for energy matters from 31 IEF member countries*.

From among the 31 members of the Board, 23 serve as permanent members of the Executive Board and 8 as rotating members. Permanent members of the Executive Board are the Host Country of the Secretariat, the 11 largest oil and gas producers and the 11 largest oil and gas consumers. Following each IEF Ministerial, the rotating members of the Executive Board are selected by the permanent members of the Board under the Chairmanship of the Host country of the next IEF Ministerial within one month following the establishment of the Executive Board with permanent members.

In the selection of the rotating members consideration is given to achieving a balanced representation among oil and gas, producing, consuming and transit states, developed and developing countries, geographical distribution is also taken into account.

The Executive Board meets at least twice a year to execute its duties, which include approval of membership to the Forum, appointment of the Secretary General, approval of holding Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings, approval of the theme and programme of the biennial IEF Ministerial and IEBF, as well as the Programme of Work, Budget and Statements of Account of the Secretariat.

The current Executive Board comprises:

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait (Chair), Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, IEA and OPEC Secretariats*.

* The representatives of the IEA and OPEC are non-voting members of the Executive Board.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP

The Chair of the Executive Board is also Chair of the International Support Group (ISG) which is constituted biennially following the close of the biennial Ministerial Meeting and the establishment of the new Executive Board. The ISG meets at least once a year.

The ISG predates the IEF Secretariat and has long been the cornerstone of the agenda-crafting process for the IEF Ministerial. It is comprised of representatives from members of the Executive Board, the IEA and OPEC Secretariats and from as many Members of the Forum as are willing to participate. Other international organisations may be invited by the Chair of the Executive Board and the Secretary-General to participate in the International Support Group.

With a strong foundation of institutional memory the ISG provides the Executive Board and the Secretariat with advice on the structure and themes of the forthcoming biennial Ministerial Meeting, energy policy issues, and possible ways of improving the dialogue among energy producing, and energy consuming member States; including transit Member States; and advises and assists the Executive Board and the Secretariat in the implementation of the biennial Programme of Work.

The global nature of the ISG’s membership provides a wealth of policy advisors and senior experts to IEF. Their collective wisdom and experience informs the agenda of the IEF, improves the content of the global energy dialogue, and ensures that the IEF remains at the forefront of that dialogue.

The International Support Group is open to all Member Countries. Currently the following countries are participating:

Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

The EC and Secretariats of the IEA and OPEC also participate in the ISG.
THE INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The IEBF is supported by the Industry Advisory Committee (IAC) which is currently drawn from the ranks of NOCs, IOCs and other energy related companies headquartered in those countries that are members of the International Support Group. The Committee was first convened in June 2005 at the invitation of then IEF Host Country, Qatar.

The IAC advises the Executive Board and the Secretary General on activities of the Forum. It includes representatives of business enterprises and industry entities which contribute to the Forum and are invited by the Secretary General, in consultations with the Executive Board, to join the committee. The representatives of the International Support Group may participate as observers.

The primary purpose of the IAC is to allow for industry input on the IEBF agenda. The IAC also reinforces the importance of industry to the dialogue and, through constant counsel with the IEF, deepens the IEF’s understanding of industry’s perspective on issues relevant to the IEF’s programme of work.

IAC member companies currently include:

- ADNOC
- BAPCO
- BP
- Chevron
- CNPC
- Cosmo Oil
- ENEL
- ENI
- ExxonMobil
- GasTerra
- GE Energy Middle East
- Gazprom
- Idemitsu Kosan
- IOC
- JGC Corporation
- KPC
- Lukoil
- Mitsubishi
- NIOC
- Nippon Oil Corporation
- NNPC
- PDVSA
- Pertamina
- Petrobras
- Repsol
- Rosneft
- Royal Dutch Shell
- SASOL
- Saudi Aramco
- Schlumberger
- Sinopac
- SOCAR
- SOMO
- Sonangol
- Sonatrach
- Statoil
- Total
- Vopak
- Zarubezhnefte

The IAC is currently chaired by Mr. Stuart Brooks (Chevron) with alternate Chair Mr. Adeeb Al-Aama (Saudi Aramco).
The 13th IEF Ministerial and the 5th International Energy Business Forum (IEBF) will take place on 12 - 14 March 2012 in Kuwait. Algeria and the Netherlands will support Kuwait following their selection as co-hosting countries of this biennial gathering of the world’s energy Ministers and energy industry leaders.

For further information on this or other IEF events please contact
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What Is Jodi?

The Joint Organisations Data Initiative is a concrete outcome of the producer-consumer energy dialogue. The importance of exchanging data as a means to enhance transparency of global energy commodity markets is recognised by IEF Energy Ministers as being beneficial to energy security and in the interest of producers and consumers alike. The initiative relies on the combined efforts of producing and consuming countries and the seven JODI partner organisations to build the timely, comprehensive, and sustainable energy data provision architecture which is a prerequisite for stable energy commodity markets. By helping to mitigate some of the uncertainties that may be detrimental to market functionality, JODI aims to moderate undue price volatility, thereby increasing investor confidence and contributing to greater stability in energy markets worldwide.

In response to a call for improved oil data transparency by Energy Ministers at the 7th IEF Ministerial in 2000 in Riyadh, six pioneering organisations (APEC, Eurostat, IEA, OLADE, OPEC and UNSD) collaborated in the development of the Joint Oil Data Exercise. As the process gathered momentum, the Joint Oil Data Initiative was established as a permanent mechanism. In January 2005, following enthusiastic endorsement by Energy Ministers, the IEF secretariat assumed responsibility for coordinating JODI. In November 2005, the JODI partner organisations unveiled the JODI World Database to the public (www.jodidata.org), marking a key milestone on the path to improved transparency.

The Initiative’s oil database (JODI-Oil) provides reliable, freely accessible and comprehensive statistics unlike any other in the world. Through the use of nationally sanctioned data, which can be difficult if not impossible to access through alternative avenues, JODI offers global coverage of oil consumption and production on a monthly basis. The JODI partners’ successful establishment of oil data provision architecture inspired IEF Ministers to call for an extension of the Initiative to cover natural gas (JODI-Gas) and annual data on upstream and downstream capacity and expansion plans.

To accommodate progress on these new challenges beyond oil data transparency, the seven JODI partner organisations have now re-branded JODI as the Joint Organisations Data Initiative. JODI partner organisations continue their work on the entire data chain to improve the completeness, timeliness and reliability of the data they submit. The JODI website has continuously improved its ease of use and accessibility. JODI-Gas and JODI-Investment are both works in progress and at very early stages of development. With the support of Ministers, participating countries and industry the partner organisations will endeavour to deliver the requirements of an extended JODI without compromising the quality of their current product.
Capacity Building

The success and utility of JODI are defined by the quality of data received and processed. To further improve the data submitted to JODI, and to build capacity among its participants, the IEF works with the JODI partner organisations to conduct regional training workshops which offer statisticians and experts from participating countries an opportunity to improve their knowledge of definitions, data quality assessment and oil data issues. The workshops also offer a platform for JODI users to share their experiences and communicate best practices for oil data management.

JODI’s educational efforts continue in Riyadh. The IEF hosts a JODI Internship programme at its Headquarters in Riyadh for officials from developing countries with direct responsibility for oil statistics. This classroom-based immersion course facilitates rapid assimilation of the historical knowledge base accumulated by the IEF and JODI partner organisations. As the Initiative grows beyond simple oil data collection, training materials has been continuously updated and upgraded. The JODI Oil Manual 2nd edition will soon be released. It will include further details on the complex oil supply chain so as to supplement capacity building efforts and to help in achieving complete submissions via the extended JODI Oil questionnaire.

JODI Conferences

The JODI partner organisations and the IEF regularly conduct international JODI Conferences, which provide a platform for participating countries and data users to assess and debate the progress of the Initiative. Some 80 participants from 33 countries/economies, 16 market analysts and experts from the industry and financial sector as well as consultants and technical experts from the specialist media took part in the Beijing Conference.

Key Findings & Recommendations

- Media is increasingly a driving force to improve the initiative’s visibility.
- Feedback from JODI data users is crucial for JODI improvement.
- Accurate stock level/change data is a key market indicator.
- Sustainable submission of a complete data set as well as all relevant qualitative information (metadata) contributes further to market transparency.
- Clear and comprehensive definitions to be released in the 2nd edition of the JODI Oil Manual will play a key role in the Initiative’s further development.
- Capacity building of statisticians responsible for completion of JODI Oil questionnaires will play a key role in improving the Initiative’s data quality.
JODI Extension

The 6th International JODI (Oil) conference in Riyadh identified the need for additional data collection in order to provide a more detailed and accurate view of the supply-demand picture. JODI partner organisations conducted an extended format data collection trial over two years and concluded that the extension was feasible. Following its endorsement at the 7th International JODI Conference in Quito, the seven JODI organisations implemented the extended JODI questionnaire as a permanent activity. At the 13th International Energy Forum (Kuwait Mar 2012), the additional data points covered by the extended format will be released to the public.

IEF Ministers have called for an extension of the Initiative to cover natural gas as well as annual data on capacity and expansion plans. The extension was initially advocated during the Ad-Hoc Energy Meeting in Jeddah in June 2008 and then later regularly supported by Heads of States at G20 Summits.

Despite challenges identified by a feasibility study conducted by the IEF, JODI partner organisations expressed their support for an extension of JODI to natural gas data. A gas questionnaire format has been adopted and trial data collection on natural gas commenced in December 2009. The first Gas Data Transparency Workshop was held in Moscow, Russian Federation on 26 October 2010. Participants discussed the globalisation of gas markets, their progressive liberalisation and the impact of such development on gas data availability, in particular on a monthly basis. They also reviewed experiences of gas data collection at local, regional and international level, and the conditions necessary for the establishment of a monthly gas data mechanism exercise at the global level.

The seven JODI organisations are also working on a possible roadmap for annual data collection on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans in oil and gas. The organisations recognised that annual data collection would be a challenging and resource intensive process, but agreed to examine feasible means to achieve this Minister-recommended goal.

Due to the extension of the Initiative, a new brand has been developed to support future expansion in both initiatives and global market awareness.

Call on Ministers

Ministers have consistently expressed their strong support for JODI and continue to call for improved energy market data transparency. Such political support is essential and JODI organisations have spared no effort to provide the market with more comprehensive data. JODI partner organisations are of course vital to the health of the initiative, but data collection begins with their member states. Accordingly, JODI data can only be as good as the support it is offered by National Administrations. The Statistical Divisions of participating countries must be afforded the resources necessary to achieve timely and complete data submission. It is incumbent upon Ministers to provide these resources within supportive regulatory frameworks that favour transparency and facilitate industry participation in JODI.
The International Energy Forum (IEF) is the world's largest gathering of Energy Ministers. The Forum is an intergovernmental arrangement that serves as a neutral facilitator of informal, open, informed and continuing global energy dialogue among its membership of energy producing and energy consuming states, including transit states. The 87 Member Countries of the IEF account for around 90% of global oil and gas supply and demand. In addition to IEA and OPEC countries, transit states and key energy players, including Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa, participate in the Forum. The magnitude and diversity of this engagement is a testament to the position of the IEF as a neutral facilitator. Through the Forum and its associated events, IEF Ministers, their officials, energy industry executives, and other experts engage in a dialogue of increasing importance to global energy security.

The IEF and the global energy dialogue are promoted by a permanent Secretariat of international staff based in the Diplomatic Quarter of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

IEF MEMBER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BRUNEI, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHAD, CHINA (PRC), COLOMBIA, COMOROS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GREECE, GUINEA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KOREA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, OMÁN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TANZANIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, VIETNAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA.