International organisations

ENERGY

Organization of the
Petroleum Exporting Countries

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental Organization, created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five Founding Members.

Qatar (1961) – terminated its membership in January 2019;
Indonesia (1962) – suspended in 2009, reactivated it in 2016, suspended again in 2016;
Libya (1962);
United Arab Emirates (1967);
Algeria (1969);
Nigeria (1971);
Ecuador (1973) – suspended its membership in December 1992, but reactivated it in October 2007;
Angola (2007);
Gabon (1975) - terminated its membership in January 1995 but rejoined in July 2016;
Equatorial Guinea (2017); and
Congo (2018).

Mission:

- to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries and

- ensure the stabilization of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry.

OPEC's objective is

- to co-ordinate and unify petroleum policies among Member Countries, in order to secure fair and stable prices for petroleum producers;

- an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consuming nations; and a fair return on capital to those investing in the industry.

1960s

- transition in the international economic and political landscape, with extensive **decolonisation** and the birth of many new independent states in the developing world.

- domination by the “Seven Sisters” multinational companies

- OPEC developed its collective vision, set up its objectives and established its Secretariat, first in Geneva and then, in 1965, in Vienna.

- ‘Declaratory Statement of Petroleum Policy in Member Countries’ in 1968, which emphasised the inalienable right of all countries to **exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their national development**. Membership grew to ten by 1969.

1970s

- Member Countries took control of their domestic petroleum industries and acquired a major say in the pricing of crude oil on world markets

- oil prices rose steeply in a volatile market, triggered by the Arab oil embargo in 1973 and the outbreak of the Iranian Revolution in 1979

- establishment of the OPEC Fund for International Development in 1976 addressed the **plight of the poorer nations and called for a new era of cooperation in international relations, in the interests of world economic development and stability**

1980s

- prices began to weaken, before crashing below USD10 in **1986**, responding to a big oil glut and consumer shift away from this hydrocarbon
- severe economic hardship for many Member Countries
- group production ceiling divided among Member Countries and a Reference Basket for pricing
- OPEC/non-OPEC dialogue and cooperation essential for market stability and reasonable prices

1990s

- 1998–99 saw prices back at 1986 levels
- more integrated oil market, which was adjusting to the post-Soviet world, greater regionalism, globalisation, the communications revolution and other high-tech trends
- after the Earth Summit of 1992, OPEC sought fairness, balance and realism in the treatment of oil supply

2000s

- innovative OPEC oil price band mechanism helped strengthen and stabilise crude prices in the early years of the decade

- after 2004 oil was used increasingly as an asset class. Prices soared to record levels in mid-2008, before collapsing in the emerging global financial turmoil and economic recession

- 2000-2007: more stable energy markets, sustainable development and the environment as three guiding themes

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2010-now

- heighted risks surrounding the international financial system weighed on economies
- innovative OPEC oil price band mechanism helped strengthen and stabilise crude prices in the early years of the decade
- a social unrest in many parts of the world affected both supply and demand throughout the first half of the decade
- combination of speculation and oversupply caused them to fall in 2014
- world's focus on multilateral environmental matters began to sharpen, with expectations for a new UN-led climate change agreement

Organs

- The Organization shall have three organs:
- I. The Conference - supreme body;
- II. The Board of Governors; and
- III. The Secretariat.

The OPEC Secretariat is the executive organ of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Located in Vienna, it also functions as the Headquarters of the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the [OPEC Statute]

Secretary General

minimum personal requirements for the position of the Secretary General shall be as follows:

a) 35 years of age;

b) a degree from a recognised university in Law, Economics, Science, Engineering or Business Administration;

c) 15 years experience, of which at least 10 years should have been spent in positions directly related to the oil industry, and five years in highly responsible executive or managerial positions. Experience in Government-Company relations and in the international aspects of the oil industry is desirable. Should, in any case, a unanimous decision not be obtained, the Secretary General, in that case, shall be appointed on a rotational basis for a term of two years without prejudice to the required qualifications.

B. The Secretary General shall be a national of one of the Member Countries of the Organization.

C. The Secretary General shall reside at the Headquarters of the Organization.

D. responsible to the Board of Governors for all activities of the Secretariat.

OPEC Statement to the UN Climate Change Conference in December 2019.

HE Mohammad Sanusi Barkindo

- At **OPEC**, we listen extensively to the scientists. We wholeheartedly support the **Paris Agreement** and the ethos of multilateralism that underpins it. The **core elements of the Convention**, particularly **historical responsibility** and **national circumstances** must be adhered to.We recognize the **complexity** and **magnitude** of climate change we are living in our countries. There is no **panacea** for **global warming**. All viable **mitigation** and **adaptation** measures are necessary.

- **Technological innovation**, including **Carbon Capture and Sequestration technologies (CCUS)**, **enhanced investment** for energy access, and **improved energy efficiency** must be part of the solution. The oil industry is committed to all of these.

- The oil industry must be part of the solution to the impacts of climate change. We reject the misleading narrative of an energy transition from one source to another.

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OECD

Member countries

Australia	France	Korea	Portugal
Austria	Germany	Latvia	Slovak Republic
Belgium	Greece	Lithuania	Slovenia
Canada	Hungary	Luxembourg	Spain
Chile	Iceland	Mexico	Sweden
Czech Republic	Ireland	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	Israel	New Zealand	Turkey
Estonia	Italy	Norway	United Kingdom
Finland	Japan	Poland	United States

History

- Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to run the US-financed Marshall Plan for reconstruction of a continent ravaged by war. Change the face of Europe.
- Canada and the US joined OEEC members in signing the new OECD Convention on 14 December 1960.
- (OECD) was officially born on 30 September 1961, when the Convention entered into force.
- Other countries joined in, starting with Japan in 1964. Today, 36 OECD member countries worldwide regularly turn to one another to identify problems, discuss and analyse them, and promote policies to solve them.
- The **US has seen its national wealth almost triple in the five decades since the OECD was created**, calculated in terms of gross domestic product per head of population. Other OECD countries have seen similar, and in some cases even more spectacular, progress.
- Brazil, India and the People's Republic of China have emerged as new economic giants. The three of them, with Indonesia and South Africa, are Key Partners of the Organisation and contribute to its work in a sustained and comprehensive manner.
- OECD brings around its table 39 countries that account for 80% of world trade and investment

— Organisational structure

COUNCIL
Oversight and strategic direction

Representatives of member countries and the European Commission provide strategic orientations for the OECD. Chaired by the Secretary-General, decisions are taken by consensus.

COMMITTEES
Discussion and review

Committees, expert and working groups bring together countries and partners to share policy experiences, innovate and review policy implementation and impact.

SECRETARIAT
Evidence and analysis

OECD directorates collect data, provide analysis and formulate recommendations to inform committee discussions, based on the Council's mandate.

POLICY MAKERS AND POLICY SHAPERS

Representatives from government, business, labour, civil society and academia participate in our work and provide their views through consultations and regular exchanges with the Secretariat.

Council

The OECD Council is the organisation's overarching decision-making body. It is composed of **ambassadors** from member countries and the European Commission, and is chaired by the **Secretary-General**. It meets regularly to discuss key work of the Organisation, share concerns and take decisions by consensus. Once a year, the OECD Council meets for the **Ministerial Council Meeting**, which brings together heads of government, economy, trade and foreign ministers from member countries to monitor and set priorities for our work, discuss the global economic and trade context, and delve further issues such as the budget, accession and other priorities.

Committees

The OECD works through more than **300 committees, expert and working groups** which cover almost all areas of policy making. Our committees propose solutions, assess data and policy successes, and review policy actions among member countries. They cover the same issue areas as government ministries, such as education, finance, trade, environment, development, and liaise with country-level experts. Committee participants come from member and partner countries, and represent state bodies, academia, business and civil society. Around 40 000 people take part in these meetings every year. Some discussions can evolve into negotiations in which all OECD countries define and follow common global rules.

Secretariat

The OECD Secretariat carries out the work of the OECD. It is led by the Secretary-General and composed of directorates and divisions that work with policy makers and shapers in each country, providing insights and expertise to help guide policy making based on evidence in close coordination with committees. Directorates report to the Secretary-General. The 3 300 employees of the Secretariat include economists, lawyers, scientists, political analysts, sociologists, digital experts, statisticians and communication professionals, among others. The OECD also has centres in Berlin, Mexico, Tokyo and Washington D.C., which are part of the OECD's public affairs and communications team.

- ‘Raising the bar’ means the OECD is consistently aiming to support countries in improving policy solutions to achieve better lives for people by:

- Helping countries develop and implement common evidence-based standards

- Collecting, analysing and sharing data and insights to inform policies

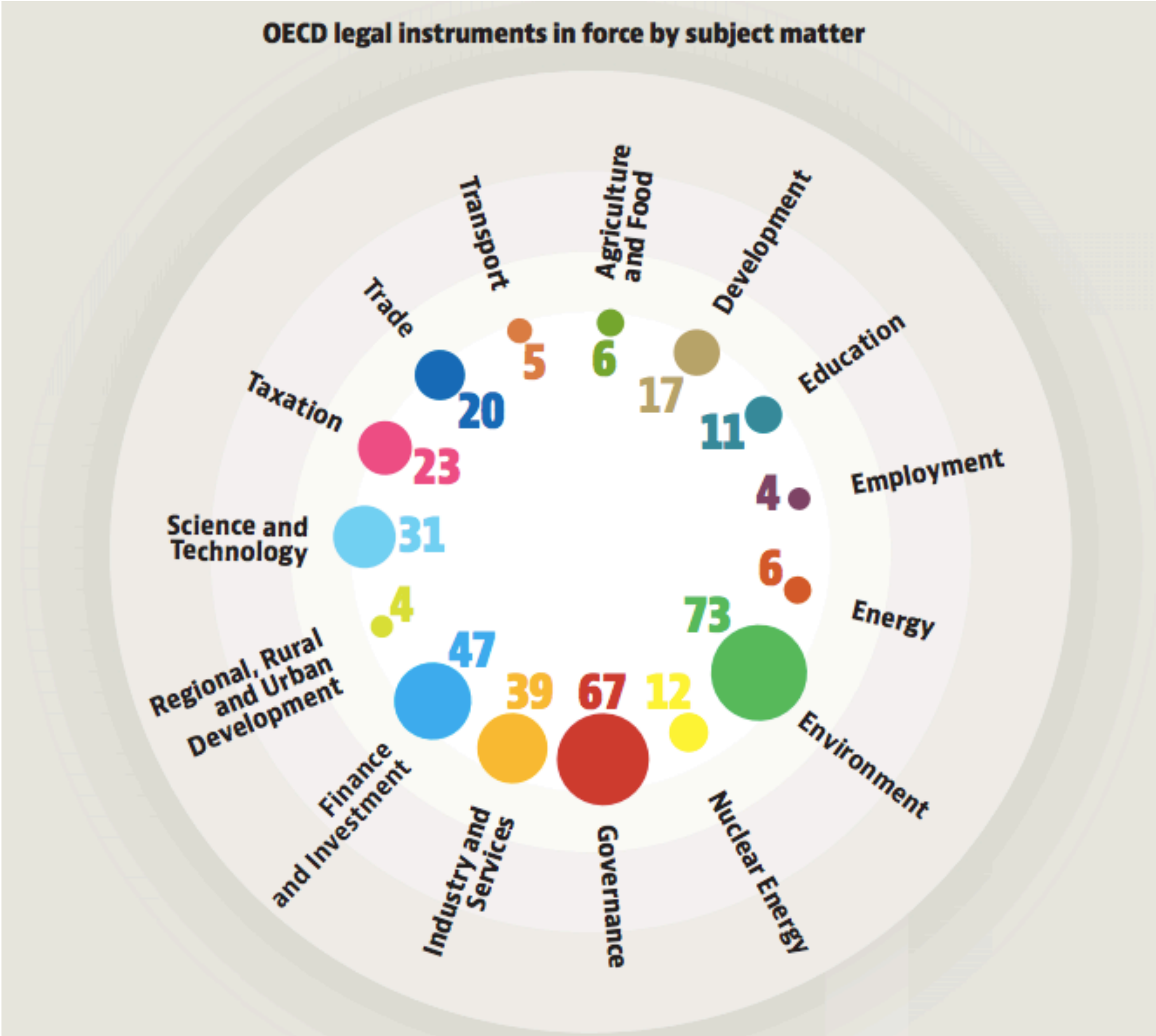
- Engaging globally and influencing decision-makers

- Some of today’s key standards, practices and references in the social, economic and environment areas are the result of the OECD’s work, such as the Anti-Bribery Convention, the Polluter-Pays Principle, and the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) annual education test and ranking.

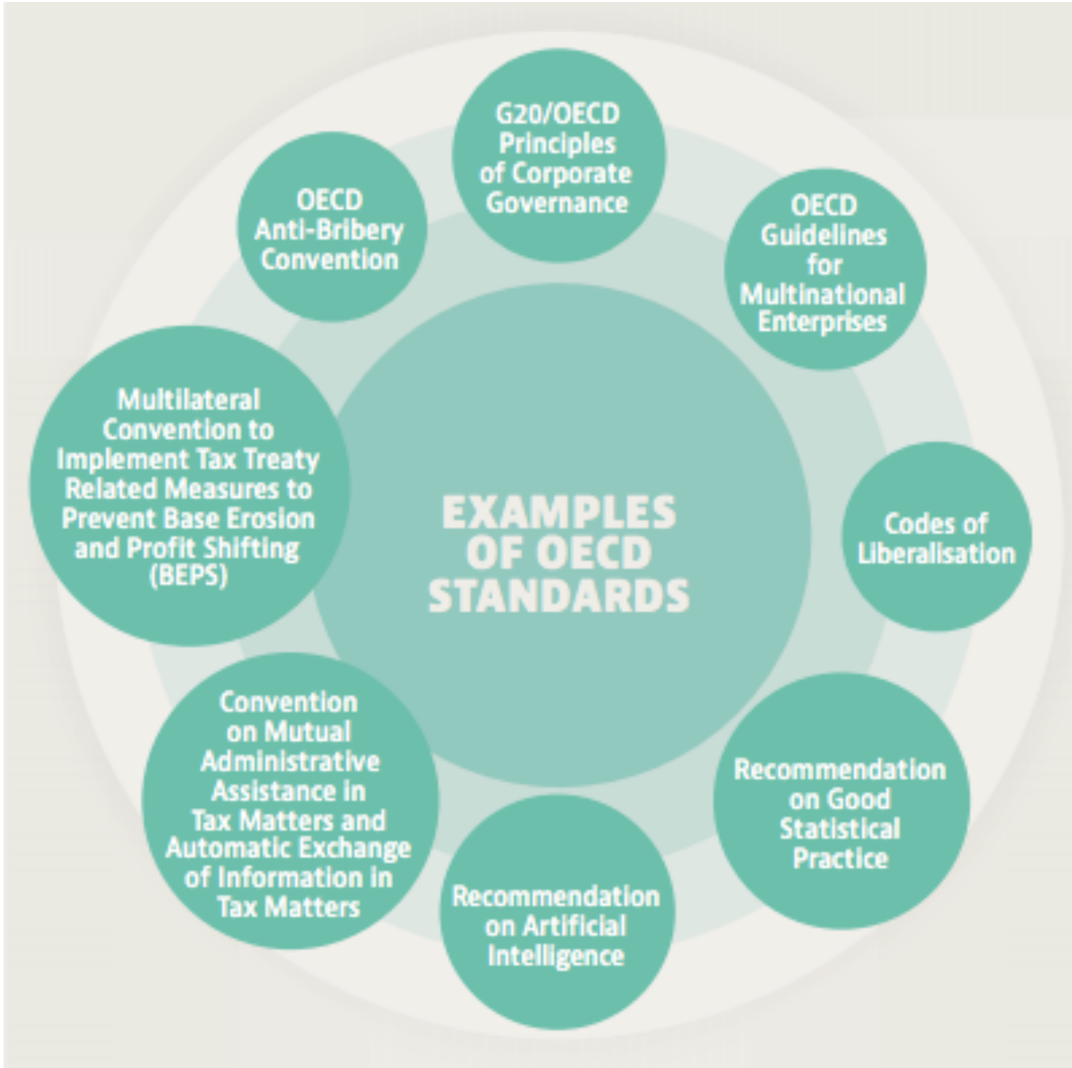
What is a standard?

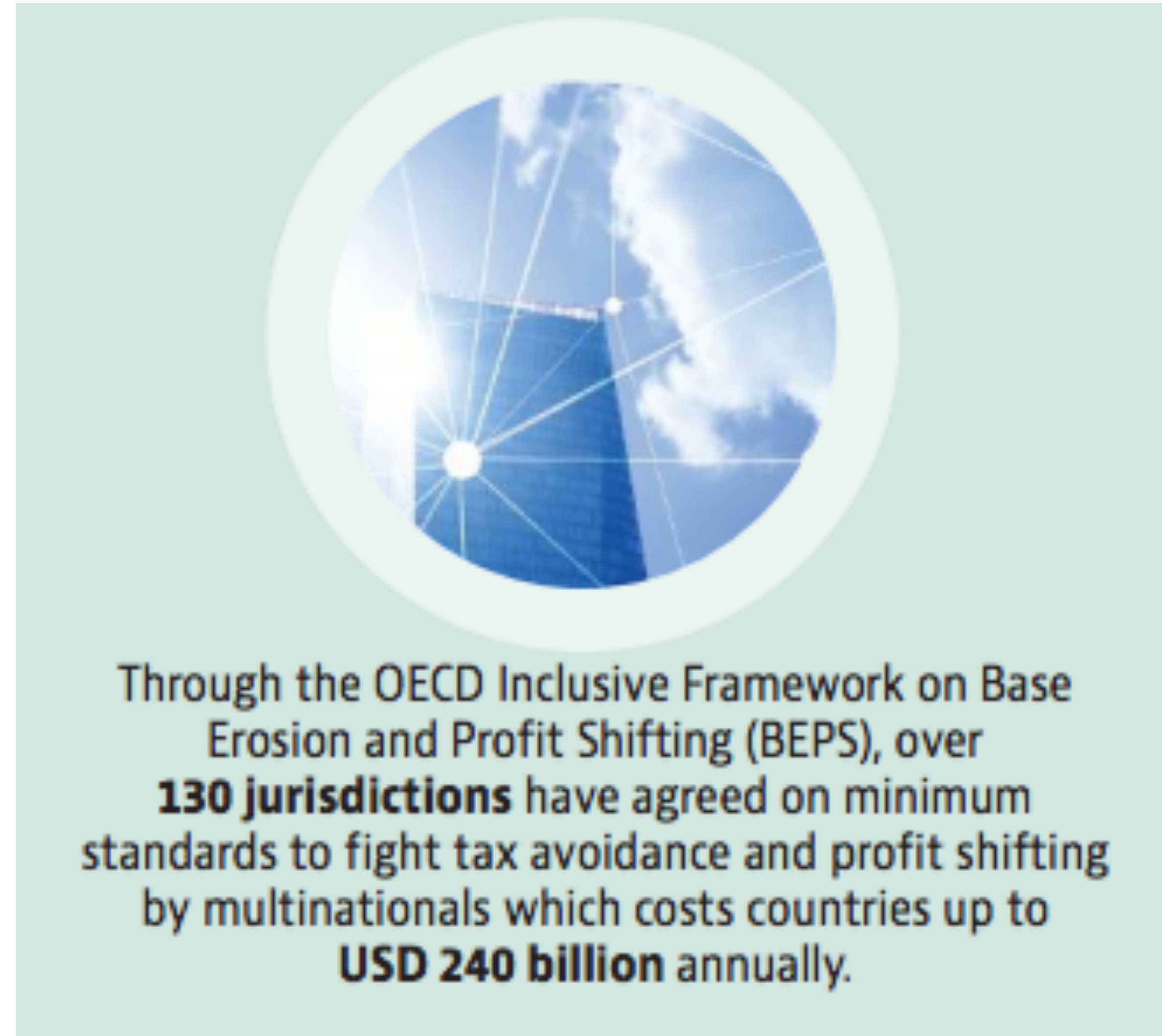
- Standards reflect agreement between governments on the best policies or practices in a specific field. Some OECD standards are legally binding, e.g. Decisions or international treaties, while others are not, e.g. Recommendations. In the OECD, standards are developed at the request of Member countries, agreed on by consensus, and developed through a rigorous evidence-based process of negotiation led by expert committees, and involving a variety of stakeholders.

OVER 450 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, INCLUDING CONVENTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, DECISIONS AND DECLARATIONS OVER THE PAST 55 YEARS. CURRENTLY, MORE THAN **250 LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ARE IN FORCE**, SOME RELATING TO MULTIPLE SECTORAL AREAS.



OECD/LEGAL/0217	Recommendation of the Council on the Control of Air Pollution from Fossil Fuel Combustion	20/06/1985	In force
OECD/LEGAL/0221	Recommendation of the Council on Environmentally Favourable Energy Options and their Implementation	20/06/1985	In force
OECD/LEGAL/0191	Recommendation of the Council concerning Certain Financial Aspects of Actions by Public Authorities to Prevent and Control Oil Spills	28/04/1981	In force
OECD/LEGAL/0173	Recommendation of the Council on Coal and the Environment	08/05/1979	In force
OECD/LEGAL/0157	Recommendation of the Council on the Reduction of Environmental Impacts from Energy Use in the Household and Commercial Sectors	21/09/1977	In force
OECD/LEGAL/0149	Recommendation of the Council concerning the Reduction of Environmental Impacts from Energy Production and Use	12/10/1976	In force





- OECD analysis of the use of carbon pricing on energy in 42 OECD and G20 economies sheds light on ways of strengthening carbon pricing in light of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate.
- Taxing Energy Use 2019. Using Taxes for Climate Action
- OECD Green Growth Studies: Energy - the challenges facing energy producers and users, and how they can be addressed using green growth policies
- Renewable Energies in the Middle East and North Africa.

OECD Kazakhstan 2019

- Sustainable Infrastructure for Low-Carbon Development in Central Asia and the Caucasus
- Public Procurement in Kazakhstan. Reforming for Efficiency
- Addressing Industrial Air Pollution in Kazakhstan
- Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Economies 2019 — Kazakhstan

International Energy Agency

- born with the 1973-1974 oil crisis, when **industrialised countries** found they were not adequately equipped to deal with the oil embargo imposed by *major producers* that pushed prices to historically high levels

- collective action mechanism to respond effectively to potential disruptions in oil supply

- IEA treaty called the "Agreement on an International Energy Program," with newly created autonomous Agency hosted at the OECD in Paris

- main international forum for energy co-operation on a variety of issues such as security of supply, long-term policy, information transparency, energy efficiency, sustainability, research and development, technology collaboration, and international energy relations

- The IEA's founding members were Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway (under a special Agreement), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States. They were followed by Greece (1976), New Zealand (1977), Australia (1979), Portugal (1981), Finland (1992), France (1992), Hungary (1997), Czech Republic (2001), Republic of Korea (2002), Slovak Republic (2007), Poland (2008), Estonia (2014), and Mexico (2018).

- energy security remains a core mission

- transformation of the global energy system

- In 2015, the IEA’s Ministerial Meeting approved a new modernization strategy

- modernization of the IEA was structured under three pillars: strengthening and broadening the IEA’s commitment to energy security beyond oil, to natural gas and electricity; deepening the IEA’s engagement with major emerging economies; and providing a greater focus on clean energy technology, including energy efficiency.

IEA - Kazakhstan

- Clean Energy Technology Assessment Methodology Pilot Study: Kazakhstan 2016
- significant renewable energy potential that remains largely untouched, particularly solar and wind power.
- ambitious goals of diversifying most of its electricity generation away from coal use while cutting harmful greenhouse gas emissions.
- Improving the country's ageing Soviet-era infrastructure also holds significant promise for advancing energy efficiency.
- IEA selected Kazakhstan as a key player in regional efforts to deploy low carbon technologies in Central Asia for a pilot study developed with the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development.
- Clean Energy Technology Assessment Methodology programme aims to provide clear and transparent information about renewable energy and energy efficiency technology markets, with the goal of identifying the most promising technologies for policy support and investment and establishing metrics for tracking their deployment over time.
- range of technological options in Kazakhstan on both the demand and supply side to determine which show the most potential for further development, in line with the country's policy goals and resource endowment.
- Appropriate policies and measures that support effective renewables deployment and grid integration would help Kazakhstan reach its diversification targets sooner.
- Phasing-out of energy subsidies and developing in-depth monitoring indicators would allow the country to better track the implementation of planned energy efficiency measures and optimise its energy savings potential.