

## 10. Energy: Enhancing Transparency [111]

### Commitment

“Encourage both consumer and producer countries to further enhance the transparency of gas markets through dialogues and development of gas data systems.”

*2012 Camp David Declaration*

### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		0.67	

### Background

Efforts to enhance the transparency of gas markets by member states have been featured in past G8 agenda as part of broader energy related commitments. In 2005, G8 Environment and Energy Ministers called for greater investment in renewable sources of energy, including natural gas. It highlighted that “creating stable and transparent market frameworks can stimulate private sector investment in gas infrastructure and help to reduce gas flaring and losses from pipelines.”<sup>999</sup>

Market transparency gained more direct attention by the G8 in the wake of the International Financial Crisis during the 2009 L’Aquila Summit.<sup>1000</sup> In a Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers and the European Energy Commissioner, member states welcomed the ongoing work of the International Energy Agency (IEA) on collection and sharing of data and commended its efforts to sustain the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI). They also called upon the IEA to extend “JODI-type activities to natural gas,” recognizing that “stable and predictable regulatory frameworks, transparent and well-functioning energy markets are essential prerequisites for reducing investment risks and uncertainties both in producing and consuming countries.”<sup>1001</sup>

Moreover, the G8’s pronouncements on the subject at the 2011 Deauville Summit reflect changing international policies on gas transparency. At the 2012 Second Conference on Natural Gas Transparency, countries —many G8 members— and organizations agreed to develop “a joint

<sup>999</sup>Summary of Proceedings:

Energy and Environment Ministerial Roundtable, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 16 March 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2012.

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/env\\_energy050316.htm](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/env_energy050316.htm).

<sup>1000</sup>The Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis on Global Energy Investment  
IEA Background paper for the G8 Energy Ministers’ Meeting, International Energy Agency, 25 May 2009. Date of Access: 27 December 2012.

<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/impact.pdf>.

<sup>1001</sup>Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 27 December 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html>

world natural gas database, similar to the JODI database.”<sup>1002</sup> The database will be first made available to participating countries and then to other countries through 2013.<sup>1003</sup>

### Commitment Features

This commitment is part of a broader G8 initiative to respond to a “changing fuel mix and infrastructure.”<sup>1004</sup> On one level it focuses on (1) improving dialogues with producer and consumer countries of gas; and on a second level (2) taking steps to develop gas data systems, especially calling the Energy Forum to establish “a full-fledged Joint Oil Data Initiative-Gas.”<sup>1005</sup> As such full compliance requires that the member state engage in bilateral and multilateral dialogue with consumer and producer countries to enhance transparency of gas markets and take concrete steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.

### Scoring

-1	G8 member does not engage in dialogue with consumer and producer countries to enhance transparency of gas markets AND does not take concrete steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.
0	G8 member only does one of the following: either (1) engages in bilateral and multilateral dialogue with consumer and producer countries to enhance transparency of gas markets OR (2) takes concrete steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.
+1	G8 member (1) engages in bilateral and multilateral dialogue with consumer and producer countries to enhance transparency of gas markets AND (2) takes concrete steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.

*Lead Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to engage in bilateral dialogue with producers and consumers to promote energy transparency and has taken steps to establish a gas database.

On June 2012, G20 Finance ministers met to increase gas and coal transparency in international markets. The G20 Cannes Summit Leaders’ Declaration in November 2011 had called for annual symposiums and communication on short, medium, and long-term outlooks and forecasts. The JODI-Gas database commits to work on the same basis of the JODI-Oil database.<sup>1006</sup>

Canada has also sustained dialogues with the United States to advance energy transparency issues. On 12 June 2012 in the Phase Two of the Clean Energy Dialogue (CED) declaration, the two countries agreed to focus on enhancing bilateral collaboration on increasing energy security,

<sup>1002</sup> Have you met JODI? An introduction to the Joint Organisations Data Initiative, International Energy Agency, 23 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 December 2012. <http://www.iea.org/newsroomandevents/ieajournal/iea-journal-issue-3/name,32562,en.html>.

<sup>1003</sup> Have you met JODI? An introduction to the Joint Organisations Data Initiative, International Energy Agency, 23 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 December 2012. <http://www.iea.org/newsroomandevents/ieajournal/iea-journal-issue-3/name,32562,en.html>.

<sup>1004</sup> Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on Energy and Climate Change, The White House (Washington) 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 27 December 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/fact-sheet-g-8-action-energy-and-climate-change>.

<sup>1005</sup> Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on Energy and Climate Change, The White House (Washington) 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 27 December 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/fact-sheet-g-8-action-energy-and-climate-change>.

<sup>1006</sup> Increasing Transparency in International Gas and Coal Markets, Report by IEA, IEF, OPEC to G20 Finance Ministers, G20 June 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2013. [www.g20.org/load/780979210](http://www.g20.org/load/780979210)

efficiency, and the development clean energy technologies for the reduction of GHG emissions.<sup>1007</sup>

At a domestic level, on July 2012, the Council of Chief Executives agreed to a common vision for Canadian energy. The Council's priorities which relate to the G8 commitment include strengthening "energy literacy," ensuring "efficient regulatory processes," facilitating a coherent national climate policy, and building an integrated labour force strategy.<sup>1008</sup>

Moreover, the "Canada as a Global Energy Leader: Towards Greater Pan-Canadian Collaboration" progress report identified a shared vision of Canada as "a recognized global leader in secure and sustainable energy supply, use, and innovation." (citation) Over the next years, federal, provincial, territorial governments will deepen collaborative efforts on the following priorities areas: regulatory reform, labour markets, energy efficiency and innovation, markets and international trade.<sup>1009</sup>

In addition, on the First Symposium on Gas and Coal Market, held on 4 October 2012 in Paris, global leaders including Canada and with the joint participation with the IEA, IEF, and OPEC gathered to discuss gas and coal market outlooks and examining related regulations. The symposium reaffirmed the importance of coal and gas in global energy, and the change unconventional markets such as shale have on energy markets. Participants noted that the negative boom-bust cycle due to prolonged low gas prices that negatively impact consumers in the long run. Symposium participants also expressed the need to improve JODI-gas database reliability and completeness.<sup>1010</sup>

On 9 May 2013 Joe Oliver, Minister of Natural Resources called for a greater energy partnership with the United Kingdom. He specifically reiterated Canada's commitment to "responsible energy development and the importance of fair and transparent rules for energy." He further expressed that Canada has an important role to play in the energy security and economic stability to the world, especially given its rising status as one of the largest global exporters of natural gas and oil.<sup>1011</sup> In Paris Oliver also affirmed that unlike other producers, "Canada is transparent in publicly reporting the GHG emissions of the oil sands."<sup>1012</sup>

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<sup>1007</sup> U.S. — Canada Clean Energy Dialogue Action Plan, Environment Canada June 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2013.

[http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/CED%20Action%20Plan%20II\\_June%2012%202012.pdf](http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/CED%20Action%20Plan%20II_June%2012%202012.pdf).

<sup>1008</sup> Framing an Energy Strategy for Canada, Canadian Council of Chief Executives July 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2013.

<http://www.ceocouncil.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Framing-An-Energy-Strategy-for-Canada-FINAL-July-20122.pdf>.

<sup>1009</sup> Toward Greater Pan-Canadian Collaboration; A Progress Report, Natural Resources Canada September 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2012.

[http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca.energy/files/files/pdf/EN\\_Energy\\_Progress\\_Report.pdf](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca.energy/files/files/pdf/EN_Energy_Progress_Report.pdf).

<sup>1010</sup> Joint IEA-IEF-OPEC Report on the First Symposium on Gas and Coal Market Outlooks, IEA, IEF, OPEC 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2013.

[http://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/static\\_files\\_project/media/downloads/publications/Joint\\_Report\\_on\\_Symposium\\_on\\_gas\\_and\\_coal\\_market\\_Outlooks\\_Paris.pdf](http://www.opec.org/opec_web/static_files_project/media/downloads/publications/Joint_Report_on_Symposium_on_gas_and_coal_market_Outlooks_Paris.pdf).

<sup>1011</sup> Canada and the United Kingdom: Growing Our Responsible Energy partnership, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa), 9 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/speeches/2013/7159>.

<sup>1012</sup> Minister Oliver Promotes Canada's Environmental Regime as Strong, Transparent and Responsible, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa), 6 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2013/7112>

On 25 May 2013, “Africa Day” which celebrates the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity Canada expressed its support “the African Union’s commitment to realise the transparent, equitable, and optimal use of Africa’s mineral resources.”Canada welcomed for the African Mining Vision and the new African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC), which will work in partnership with the Canadian International Institute of Extractive Industries and Development .”The AMDC will deliver guidance and policy advice to African countries on how to manage their extractive sectors responsibly and transparently.” The Institute on the other hand will aid governments in developing and implementing natural-resource related legislation and provide technical support.<sup>1013</sup>

Nevertheless, on 26 February 2013 in an open letter to Prime Minister Steven Harper signed by academics and business leaders including Joe Clark, former Prime Minister of Canada, John Browne, and Professor Jeffrey Sachs at Columbia University stated that “transparency is no longer an aspiration, it is an expectation”. The letter called the Canadian Government to implement the EITI system to publicly disclose all government revenues from all oil, gas and mining activities in the country. They reiterated that “good management of natural resources begins with strong systems of transparency and accountability, and it is the lack of these fundamental foundations that has left billions of citizens excluded from the benefits of their country’s abundant wealth.”<sup>1014</sup>

Canada is thus awarded a score of +1 for sustaining domestic and international energy transparency dialogues and participating in efforts to implement a gas data system.

*Analyst: Jessica Boutros*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to engage in in bilateral and multilateral dialogue to advance energy transparency and has taken steps to establish a gas database.

On 4 October 2012 France hosted and participated in the First iEA-iEF-OPEC Symposium on Gas and Coal Market Outlooks. The event was organized at the request of G20 leaders and brought together consumers and producers, the business sector, government and academics. The conference provided a platform to discuss “improving regulatory oversight and managing risk in energy derivatives markets.” Participants called for increased data transparency in gas markets to “help reduce speculation and encourage investment based on sound analysis.” The event also expressed the need to transform the JODI-Gas approach into “a permanent initiative, organising regional capacity-building sessions for statisticians, developing a JODI-Gas training manual and launching a beta version of the JODI-Gas database.”<sup>1015</sup>

The Third IEF- IGU Ministerial Gas Forum also took place in Paris on 16 November 2012. Participants recognized that “transparency and availability of data are increasingly important factors in determining the smooth functioning of gas markets.” They further remarked that the

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<sup>1013</sup>Africa Day, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 25 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NAD-524155223-RBA>

<sup>1014</sup>Open letter to PM Harper urges Canada to implement EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo), 26 February 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://eiti.org/news/open-letter-pm-harper-urges-canada-implement-eiti>

<sup>1015</sup>First iEA-iEF-OPEC Symposium On GAs And COAL Market Outlooks, International Energy Forum (Paris) 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 8 February 2013.

[http://www.ief.org/\\_resources/files/content/news/dialogue-insights/first-iea-ief-opec-gascoal-symposium\\_dec-12-web.pdf](http://www.ief.org/_resources/files/content/news/dialogue-insights/first-iea-ief-opec-gascoal-symposium_dec-12-web.pdf)

“availability, quality and timeliness of gas market data” will help reduce speculation and contribute toward “improving predictability and facilitating project planning.” They also commended the efforts of the IEF and partner organizations in applying the Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI) to gas markets.<sup>1016</sup>

Moreover, on 16 November 2012 France welcomed the election of Michel Thiollière, president of the French Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) to assume the presidency of the Mediterranean Energy Regulators (MEDREG) for the next two years. MEDREG seeks to establish a “harmonised, stable and coherent regulatory frameworks in the region, for the benefit of electricity and gas consumers.”<sup>1017</sup> At the transition forum held on 15 November 2012, in Lisbon, Portugal, MEDREG’s General Assembly called for the “creation of a transparency template on data collection for the MEDREG website.” They also raised the significance of dialogue and cooperation with “Governments, Parliaments, transmission system operators, market actors and energy regulators.”<sup>1018</sup>

Furthermore, the French Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Energy decided to dedicate a section on its website on June 2012 to make accessible to the public the plans and proposals of corporations seeking research permits for gas, oil and mixed energy sources.<sup>1019</sup> “The ministry has said that such transparency is necessary to enable local people to be aware if work is set to take place close to them, and that the information is in a clear and easy to understand format.”<sup>1020</sup>

On 22 May the Prime Minister and French President, François Hollande, announced that both countries adopted the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) . “By signing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the UK and France will play their part in ensuring that people around the world benefit fairly from the natural resources of the countries in which they live.”<sup>1021</sup>

France has thus obtained a score of +1 for engaging in gas transparency dialogues and for taking concrete efforts to establish a gas database.

*Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa*

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<sup>1016</sup>Third IEF- IGU Ministerial Gas Forum, Concluding Statement by the Secretariats of the IEF and IGU, International Gas Union (Paris) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 8 February 2013.

<http://www.igu.org/ministerial-gas-forums/3rd-ief-igu-ministerial-gas-forum/3rd%20IEF-IGU%20-%20Concluding%20Statement.pdf>

<sup>1017</sup>CRE takes over presidency of the Mediterranean Energy Regulators (MEDREG), Energy Regulatory Commission (Paris) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 8 February 2013.

<http://www.cre.fr/en/news/cre/cre-presidency-of-medreg>

<sup>1018</sup>Mediterranean Energy Regulators (MEDREG): New Governance for 2012-2014, Mediterranean Energy Regulators (Paris).

[http://www.medreg-regulators.org/portal/page/portal/MEDREG\\_HOME/PRESS\\_AREA/PRESS\\_RELEASES/14th%20MEDREG%20GENERAL%20ASSEMBLY.pdf](http://www.medreg-regulators.org/portal/page/portal/MEDREG_HOME/PRESS_AREA/PRESS_RELEASES/14th%20MEDREG%20GENERAL%20ASSEMBLY.pdf)

<sup>1019</sup>Research Permits: Card Applications and Permits Granted, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Energy (Paris). Date of Access: 8 February 2013.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Permis-de-recherche-carte-des-.html>

<sup>1020</sup> Transparency on Oil and Gas Drilling Plans Introduced, This French Life (Paris) 8 June 2012. Date of Access: 8 February 2013.

<http://www.thisfrenchlife.com/thisfrenchlife/2012/06/transparency-oil-gas-drilling.html>

<sup>1021</sup> <http://eiti.org/news/france-and-united-kingdom-commit-global-transparency-standard>

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to engage in bilateral and multilateral dialogue with consumers and producers to enhance transparency of gas markets and has taken concrete steps to contribute to the establishment of a gas data system.

The German parliament has taken action to increase transparency and competition in fuel and energy markets by passing the Bill on the Market Transparency Agency for Gas and Electricity Wholesale Market. The legislation creates a market transparency body at the Federal Cartel Office. The new agency will work with the Federal Network Agency to ensure transparency in price formation in the marketing and trade of electricity and gas.<sup>1022</sup> This initiative is part of European regulations on the wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT).<sup>1023</sup> REMIT is a regional initiative by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER). The goal is to integrate the region into a single energy market area by 2014.<sup>1024</sup>

Germany has also taken action to contribute to the establishment of a gas data system in a multilateral context through the International Energy Forum (IEF). IEF Secretary General Aldo Florez-Quiroga confirmed during the Third Annual IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum on November 16, 2012 that the International Energy Forum, of which Germany is a member and its partners in the Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI), have committed to the creation of a JODI-Gas database. As of today, the Joint Organisations Data Initiative-Gas (JODI-Gas) is not operational, but it will be available in mid-2013.<sup>1025</sup>

Therefore, Germany has received a score of +1 for engaging in gas transparency dialogues and for undertaking efforts to establish a gas database.

*Analyst: Kevin Parra Duque*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to engage in dialogues to enhance the transparency of natural gas markets and to take steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.

Italy has taken some steps to promote energy transparency at a national level with producers and consumers. According to the Annual Report on Regulatory Activities and Fulfillment of Duties of Italian Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas, released on 31 July 2012, the Authority adopted the Integrated Text on Retail Monitoring (ITMR), “which requires operators of the electricity retail market to provide the Authority with extensive data.” The surveys began on 2012 and the “publication of updates on the state of competition in the markets” through ITMR intend to “guarantee all operators full transparency and information.” The Authority also implemented

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<sup>1022</sup> Minister Rösler: Market transparency office strengthens competition on fuel and energy markets, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) 2 May 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2013. <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/press-releases,did=490210.html>.

<sup>1023</sup> ACER tasks under REMIT, Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (Slovenia). Date of Access: 5 February 2013. [http://acernet.acer.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/ACER\\_HOME/Activities/REMIT](http://acernet.acer.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/ACER_HOME/Activities/REMIT).

<sup>1024</sup> The Regional Initiatives process, Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (Slovenia). Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

[http://acernet.acer.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/ACER\\_HOME/Activities/Regional\\_Initiatives](http://acernet.acer.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/ACER_HOME/Activities/Regional_Initiatives)

<sup>1025</sup> Third IEF- IGU Ministerial Gas Forum, Natural Gas in the Global Spotlight (Paris) 15 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2013.

[http://www.ief.org/\\_resources/files/content/events/event-cards/3rd-ief-igu—press-release-16-november-2012.pdf](http://www.ief.org/_resources/files/content/events/event-cards/3rd-ief-igu—press-release-16-november-2012.pdf)

mechanisms to improve consumers' "knowledge and understanding of the market and its rules," through the publication of "the Atlas of the rights of energy consumers" and the introduction of a resolution that aims to ensure the transparency of billing documents.<sup>1026</sup>

Moreover, the Energy Authority also initiated a survey to track the data investment of gas distributors from 2009-2011, as part of Resolution 14/2013/E/gas. This survey aims to "deepen and verify the proper allocation of costs in relation to the types of asset for which there is recognition of a specific return on investment." The results are expected to be available by 31 October 2013.<sup>1027</sup> To create accountability Resolution 14/2013/E/gas also establishes the possibility to launch audits for infrastructural related investments and "if necessary, checks inspections at the premises of operators."<sup>1028</sup>

On 26 November 2012 Italian Minister Terzi delivered a speech at the Conference "Energy security of Italy and the new emerging actors," where he called to intensify the "dialogue with producing countries and transit and to seek new forms of cooperation in international organizations in the sector." He emphasized the importance of alternative sources of energy such as shale gas, and specifically pointed to the newly discovered fields in Mozambique and Angola. He concluded citing British Prime Minister Churchill to refer to gas, "safety and certainty in oil lie in variety and variety alone."<sup>1029</sup>

Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for taking steps to promote transparency of gas markets and engaging primarily in domestic dialogues that involve both producers and consumers. Yet, there is no substantive evidence Italy has taken significant steps to the implementation of an international gas data system.

*Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa*

## **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the transparency of gas markets. It has engaged in bilateral and multilateral dialogue with consumer and producer countries to enhance transparency of gas markets, but has failed to take concrete steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.

On 7 June 2012, Japan held the 4th EU-Japan Energy Dialogue in Tokyo.<sup>1030</sup> At the dialogue, both sides reaffirmed the need for "open, transparent, efficient and competitive energy markets

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<sup>1026</sup> Annual Report to the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators and to the European Commission on Regulatory Activities and the Fulfilment of Duties of the Italian Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas, European Energy Regulators (Ljubljana) 31 July 2012. Date of Access: 11 February 2013.

[http://www.energy-](http://www.energy-regulators.eu/portal/page/portal/EER_HOME/EER_PUBLICATIONS/NATIONAL_REPORTS/National%20Reporting%202012/NR_En/C12_NR_Italy-EN.pdf)

[regulators.eu/portal/page/portal/EER\\_HOME/EER\\_PUBLICATIONS/NATIONAL\\_REPORTS/National%20Reporting%202012/NR\\_En/C12\\_NR\\_Italy-EN.pdf](http://www.energy-regulators.eu/portal/page/portal/EER_HOME/EER_PUBLICATIONS/NATIONAL_REPORTS/National%20Reporting%202012/NR_En/C12_NR_Italy-EN.pdf)

<sup>1027</sup> Gas: Investment Survey Distributors in the Period 2009-2011, Italian Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas (Milan) 28 January 2013. Date of Access: 11 February 2013.

[http://www.autorita.energia.it/it/nota\\_stampa/13/130128ns.htm](http://www.autorita.energia.it/it/nota_stampa/13/130128ns.htm)

<sup>1028</sup> Start Learning Survey on Data Transmitted by Investment Companies Distributing Gas, Italian Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas (Milan) 24 January 2013. Date of Access: 11 February 2013.

<http://www.autorita.energia.it/allegati/docs/13/014-13.pdf>

<sup>1029</sup> Speech by Minister Terzi at the Conference "Energy security of Italy and the new emerging actors", Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2013.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2012/11/20121126\\_interventoMinistro.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2012/11/20121126_interventoMinistro.htm)

<sup>1030</sup> Summary of the 4th EU-Japan Energy Dialogue, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

and transparent and efficient legal and regulatory frameworks and confirmed the joint interest to promote these globally.”<sup>1031</sup> Both sides also noted the importance of free trade of natural gas, particularly the need for closer cooperation “between Japan and the EU to promote free trade toward the gas producing countries.”<sup>1032</sup>

On 22 August 2012, the Agency for the Natural Resources and Energy of Japan held the second meeting of the Japan-Russia Working Group for Cooperation in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Sectors in Tokyo.<sup>1033</sup> At the meeting, both sides confirmed the importance of promoting “mutually-beneficial” cooperation in the petroleum and natural gas sectors in the Far Eastern and Eastern Siberia regions.<sup>1034</sup>

Moreover, on 19 September 2012, Japan held the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Producer-Consumer Conference in Tokyo.<sup>1035</sup> The conference focused on promoting the understanding of a long-term vision regarding LNG demand and supply,” as well as developing transparency in LNG markets.<sup>1036</sup> At the conference, former Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yukio Edano, stated “We would like to promote understanding of the long-term outlook on LNG demand, enhance the transparency of the LNG trading market and enable understanding of the vision of the future of the LNG market.”<sup>1037</sup>

On 10 October 2012, Japan and India held the Sixth Japan-India Energy Dialogue in Tokyo.<sup>1038</sup> At the Dialogue, both countries confirmed their cooperation in the areas of energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, electricity, coal, nuclear energy, and petroleum and natural gas,

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7 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0607\\_02.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0607_02.html).

<sup>1031</sup> Meeting of the Regular Energy Dialogue between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the European Commission, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

7 June 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/press/2012/06/20120607004/20120607004-3.pdf>.

<sup>1032</sup> Meeting of the Regular Energy Dialogue between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the European Commission, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

7 June 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/press/2012/06/20120607004/20120607004-3.pdf>.

<sup>1033</sup> Second Japan-Russia Working Group for Cooperation in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Sectors Held in Tokyo, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

22 August 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0822\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0822_01.html).

<sup>1034</sup> Second Japan-Russia Working Group for Cooperation in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Sectors Held in Tokyo, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

22 August 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0822\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0822_01.html)

<sup>1035</sup> The LNG Producer-Consumer Conference was Held in Tokyo, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0920\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0920_01.html)

<sup>1036</sup> The LNG Producer-Consumer Conference was Held in Tokyo, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0920\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0920_01.html)

<sup>1037</sup> LNG Consumer-Producer Conference Summary Sheet, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

19 September 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/pdf/0920\\_01a.pdf](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/pdf/0920_01a.pdf).

<sup>1038</sup> Sixth Japan-India Energy Dialogue was Held in Tokyo, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

10 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/1010\\_04.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/1010_04.html).

and agreed to strengthen such cooperation in the future.<sup>1039</sup> They declared that the nature of their cooperation would focus on ensuring the “stable and low-cost supply of LNG.”<sup>1040</sup>

In an attempt to replace nuclear power Japan aims to invest billions directly in natural gas infrastructure in Western Canada. According to Tadashi Maeda, managing executive officer of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation “The Japanese government is [prepared to make] a strategic investment for the purpose of developing a commodity market for natural gas, a more transparent and flexible market.”<sup>1041</sup>

On September 10, 2013, the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre (APERC) will host the Second LNG Producer-Consumer Conference. “The conference is to share the latest trends of the LNG market and to carry out in-depth discussions with a view to ensure the stability and transparency of the market and to promote its further growth.”<sup>1042</sup>

Thus, Japan has thus been awarded a score of 0 for engaging in bilateral and multilateral dialogue with consumer and producer countries to enhance transparency of gas markets and taking concrete steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.

*Analyst: Khalid Mahdi*

### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to enhance the transparency of gas markets through dialogues and development of gas data systems.

Russia is engaged in a dialogue with its partners on the issues of energy cooperation including gas markets transparency.

On 19 October 2012, the fifth meeting of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council took place in Moscow. The parties discussed inter alia the issues of transparent legal environment in gas markets. It was also announced that the sixth meeting of the Advisory Council was to take place in Vienna on 29 January 2013 and its outcome be presented at the European Gas Conference the next day.<sup>1043</sup>

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<sup>1039</sup> Sixth Japan-India Energy Dialogue was Held in Tokyo, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo)

10 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/1010\\_04.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/1010_04.html).

<sup>1040</sup> Joint Statement on the occasion of the 6th Japan-India Energy Dialogue between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the Planning Commission of India (Tokyo)

10 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/press/2012/10/20121010005/20121010005-2.pdf>.

<sup>1041</sup> Japan eyeing billions in LNG investments in Western Canada, Financial Post (Vancouver), 4 April 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

[http://business.financialpost.com/2013/04/04/japan-eyeing-billions-in-lng-investments-in-western-canada/?\\_lsa=7d0a-212c](http://business.financialpost.com/2013/04/04/japan-eyeing-billions-in-lng-investments-in-western-canada/?_lsa=7d0a-212c)

<sup>1042</sup> The Second LNG Producer-Consumer Conference to Be Held, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo), 26 April 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/0426\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/0426_01.html)

<sup>1043</sup> Outcomes of the fifth meeting of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council, Russian Ministry of Energy 19 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://minenergo.gov.ru/upload/medialibrary/61c/61c2429edddb69b378a0966884e9c3de.doc>.

Russia is a member of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF). One of the stated goals of the Forum is to promote gas market transparency.<sup>1044</sup> On 27 November 2012, Russia took part in the 14th Ministerial Meeting of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.<sup>1045</sup>

Russia has also contributed to the establishment of a gas data system.

Since 2009 Russia has been participating in gas data collection exercise of the Joint Organizations Data Initiative (JODI), submitting data on a monthly basis.<sup>1046</sup> Russia hosted the First Gas Data Transparency Conference in Moscow on 26 October 2010.<sup>1047</sup> Therefore, Russia shows its support to establishing the international gas data system to ensure gas markets transparency.

Russia took actions to enhance gas markets transparency through both dialogues and promoting the development of a gas data system. Thus it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The UK has partially complied with its commitment to engage in discussions to enhance the transparency of natural gas markets and to take steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.

On 18 September 2012, the European parliament agreed that large gas companies should be required to disclose information on payments to foreign countries exceeding EUR80 thousand and indicate the specific project the payment relates to.<sup>1048</sup> The British members of the committee; however failed to back the compromise welshing on Prime Minister David Cameron's promise to Nigerian citizens to bring forth country and project reporting.<sup>1049</sup>

Nevertheless, on 11 October 2012, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg met with Business Minister Jo Swinson and the senior leadership of ONE to discuss the transparency of the extractive industries including natural gas.<sup>1050</sup> Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg declared that, "there need to be strict new rules about how payments to developing countries from the oil, gas

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<sup>1044</sup> Cooperation with GECF, Russian Ministry of Energy. Date of Access: 27 January 2013.

[http://minenergo.gov.ru/co-operation/fseg\\_contributio/](http://minenergo.gov.ru/co-operation/fseg_contributio/).

<sup>1045</sup> Equatorial Guinea Hosted 14Th Ministerial Meeting of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum. PR Newswire 27 November 2012. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/equatorial-guinea-hosted-14th-ministerial-meeting-of-the-gas-exporting-countries-forum-180991221.html>.

<sup>1046</sup> Extending JODI to Natural Gas (JODI Gas), Joint Organizations Data Initiative 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2013. <http://www.jodidata.org/resources/files/events/7th-regional-jodi-training-workshop/09.-extending-jodi-to-natural-gas-and-challenges-for-the-mena-regions.pdf>.

<sup>1047</sup> Gas Data Transparency Conference, Joint Organizations Data Initiative 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 25 January 2013. <http://www.jodidata.org/events/event-details.aspx?eid=1>.

<sup>1048</sup> Shine Light on oil and gas industries, say MEPs, Public Service Europe (London) 19 September 2012. Date of Access: 18 January 2013.

<http://www.publicserviceeurope.com/article/2474/shine-light-on-oil-and-gas-industries-say-meps>.

<sup>1049</sup> 'Key moment' in drive for transparency hailed by MEP, Public Service Europe (London) 24 September 2012. Date of Access: 18 January 2013.

<http://www.publicserviceeurope.com/article/2474/shine-light-on-oil-and-gas-industries-say-meps>.

<sup>1050</sup> Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg meets ONE campaign, Deputy Prime Minister Cabinet Office (London) 11 October 2012. Date of Access: 19 January 2013.

<http://www.dpm.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/news/deputy-prime-minister-nick-clegg-meets-one-campaign>

and mining industries are recorded. Shining a light on where this money is actually going will help people hold their governments to account over how this money is actually spent.”<sup>1051</sup>

Furthermore, on 2 November 2012, Prime Minister David Cameron affirmed his support for Europe to adopt gas transparency regulations that would model the United States’ disclosure regulations, primarily section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act — the Cardin-Lugar Amendment.<sup>1052</sup> In a Wall Street Journal op-ed David Cameron wrote, “the U.S. has introduced legally binding measures to require oil, gas and mining companies to publish key financial information for each country and project they work on. And I want Europe to do the same.”<sup>1053</sup>

On 22 May 2013 UK Prime Minister, David Cameron and French President, François Hollande, announced that both countries will adopt the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). The EITI system ensures companies disclose the costs of extracting natural resources and governments publish the money they receive to the public. Prime Minister Cameron called other G8 countries “to champion the same high standards of transparency.” At the upcoming 2013 G8 Summit the UK will make EITI and energy transparency throughout the developing world one of the key topic of the agenda.<sup>1054</sup> He added that “we cannot call on other countries to live up to these high standards if we are not prepared to do so ourselves.”<sup>1055</sup>

On 20 May 2013 at the Mining for Development Conference in Sydney, Mark Lowcock—Permanent Secretary, Department for International Development—welcomed the changes made to EITI. Yet he noted that to “lift millions out of poverty — the EITI’s primary aim — we need to find ways to make sure transparency and accountability are the norm everywhere.”<sup>1056</sup>

The United Kingdom has received a score of 0 for promoting the transparency in natural gas markets; however there is no clear evidence the United Kingdom has taken steps towards the development of gas data systems.

*Analyst: Jay Thakore*

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<sup>1051</sup> Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg meets ONE campaign, Deputy Prime Minister Cabinet Office (London) 11 October 2012. Date of Access: 19 January 2013.

<http://www.dpm.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/news/deputy-prime-minister-nick-clegg-meets-one-campaign>

<sup>1052</sup> UK Prime Minister calls on Europe to adopt US model on oil and mining sunshine law, Publish What You Pay (Washington) 2 November 2012. Date of Access: 19 January 2013.

<http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org/resources/uk-prime-minister-calls-europe-adopt-us-model-oil-and-mining-sunshine-law>

<sup>1053</sup> Combating Poverty at Its Roots, The Wall Street Journal (London) 1 November 2012. Date of Access: 19 January 2013.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970204712904578090571423009066.html>

<sup>1054</sup> G8 transparency: UK and France join the Extractive Industries Transparency, Department of International Development (London), 23 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-transparency-uk-and-france-join-the-extractive-industries-transparency-initiative>

<sup>1055</sup> France and United Kingdom Commit to Global Transparency Standard, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo), 22 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://eiti.org/news/france-and-united-kingdom-commit-global-transparency-standard>

<sup>1056</sup> Making Mining Work for Development and How Development Agencies Can Help, Department of International Development (London), 20 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/making-mining-work-for-development-and-how-development-agencies-can-help>

## United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to engage in discussions to enhance the transparency of natural gas markets and to take steps to contribute to the establishment of gas data systems.

On 21 June 2012, John Wellinghoff, Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, announced that a series of regional conferences would be held “to explore coordination between the natural gas and electric industries.” The conferences are expected to “cover the Midwest, the West, New England, New York, the mid-Atlantic and the Southeast,” and are intended to generate a discussion on “national issues affecting coordination between the gas and electricity markets, electric reliability, and those issues of special significance to that particular region.”<sup>1057</sup>

Furthermore, the U.S’ Energy Department’s Open Energy Information platform (Open EI) reaffirmed its “continued commitment to open and transparent energy data.” As part of a new initiative, the Department released on 16 July 2012, a “public database featuring cost and performance estimates for electric generation, advanced vehicle, and renewable fuel technologies.” The database is meant to “contribute reliable new data to continually expand and validate the cost information available to the public.”<sup>1058</sup>

“In an effort to curb corruption” and enhance transparency, on 22 August 2012, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) passed a “landmark” resolution that would implement section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.<sup>1059</sup> The Dodd Frank Act requires “resource extraction issuers to disclose certain payments made to the U.S. government or foreign governments.”<sup>1060</sup> The U.S Agency for International Development (USAID) “praised” the resolution, declaring that its approval “sets a new standard for transparency in the extractive industries,” since oil, natural gas and mining companies, currently “required to file annual reports with the SEC will have to disclose certain payments they make to governments for resource development on a project-by-project basis.”<sup>1061</sup>

Moreover, on 15 November 2012, the United States Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a notice of inquiry titled: “Enhanced Natural Gas Market Transparency,” calling for comments or suggestions to any of the regulations “under the natural gas market transparency provisions of section 23 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), as adopted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA 2005)” —designed to “facilitate price transparency.” The Commission is considering whether “quarterly reporting of every natural gas transaction within the Commission’s NGA jurisdiction that entails physical delivery for the next day (i.e., next day gas) or for the next month

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<sup>1057</sup>Regional Conferences on Gas-Electric Coordination, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Washington) 21 June 2012. Date of access: 25 January 2013.

<http://www.ferc.gov/media/statements-speeches/wellinghoff/2012/06-21-12-wellinghoff.asp>.

<sup>1058</sup> [http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/news/progress\\_alerts.cfm/pa\\_id=768](http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/news/progress_alerts.cfm/pa_id=768)

<sup>1059</sup> US Ruling on Oil, Gas and Mining Companies will Make them more Accountable, Transparency International(Berlin) 23 August 2012. Date of access: 25 January 2013.

[http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/us\\_ruling\\_on\\_oil\\_gas\\_and\\_mining\\_companies\\_will\\_make\\_them\\_more\\_accountable](http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/us_ruling_on_oil_gas_and_mining_companies_will_make_them_more_accountable).

<sup>1060</sup> SEC Adopts Rules Requiring Payment Disclosures by Resource Extraction Issuers, U.S Securities and Exchange Commission (Washington) 22 August 2012. Date of access: 25 January 2013.

<http://sec.gov/news/press/2012/2012-164.htm>

<sup>1061</sup>New U.S. Rules Promote Transparency in Extractive Industries, United States Embassy (Washington) 24 September 2012. Date of access: 25 January 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2012/09/20120923136454.html#axzz2IzyaWiL3>.

(i.e., next month gas) would provide useful information for improving natural gas market transparency.”<sup>1062</sup>

At an international level, on 5 December 2012, the EU-U.S. Energy Council met in Brussels reaffirming its commitment to promote “transparent and secure global energy markets,” foster “co-operation on regulatory frameworks that encourage the efficient and sustainable use of energy,” and identify “joint research priorities that promote clean energy technologies.” The Council called for “ongoing good co-operation on global oil and gas markets, including the role of unconventional gas and promoting competitive global energy markets as a means to enhance energy security and to create a climate conducive to economic growth.” Members also stressed the need for further dialogue on the “economic aspects of shale gas” at a future 2013 international conference, organized by the European Commission. The Council also welcomed continued “engagement on the coordination and harmonisation of regulatory and technical views in the areas of nuclear power plants, offshore oil and gas exploration and production.”<sup>1063</sup>

On 20 May 2013 His Excellency Htay of Myanmar and Special Envoy and Coordinator for International Energy Affairs Carlos Pascua delivered a joint statement “on good governance and transparency in the energy sector.” They emphasized the need to improve energy transparency worldwide given that they “can improve the operating environment for industry, and help reduce the risk of conflict associate with resource development.” They also reaffirmed the United States and Myanmar’s commitment to implement the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) as a key tool to advance “sector good governance and multi-stakeholder engagement in sector decision-making.” Both countries also agreed to continue this efforts at the upcoming 2013 G8 Summit.<sup>1064</sup>

On 24 May 2013, at the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Global Conference in Sydney, Australia Robert F. Cekuta, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Energy Resources declared that “there is a global momentum behind Transparency.” He welcomed the changes made to the EITI reporting system, which will increase accountability capabilities. The reports will now be expected to “include background and context information” such as “production volumes, applicable laws, and how the EITI process intersects with a country’s budget and spending processes.”<sup>1065</sup> According to Cekuta, “the reports we will produce under EITI will be all the more useful to U.S. citizens,” since amongst other things, it will require the names of companies licensed to explore and develop resources be released.<sup>1066</sup>

Therefore, the United States has received a score of +1 for engaging in gas transparency dialogues at home and abroad and for undertaking efforts to establish a gas database.

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<sup>1062</sup> Enhanced Natural Gas Market Transparency, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Washington) 15 November 2012. Date of access: 25 January 2013.

<http://www.ferc.gov/whats-new/comm-meet/2012/111512/G-3.pdf>

<sup>1063</sup> The EU-U.S. Energy Council Brussels Joint Press Statement, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 5 December 2012. Date of access 25 January 2013.

[http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/134058.pdf](http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/134058.pdf)

<sup>1064</sup> Joint Statement on Good Governance and Transparency in the Energy Sector, U.S Department of State (Washington), 20 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/05/209702.htm>

<sup>1065</sup> Remarks: Robert F. Cekuta Speaking at the Board Plenary Session, U.S Department of State (Washington), 24 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/e/enr/rls/rem/2013/209958.htm>

<sup>1066</sup> Remarks: Robert F. Cekuta at the EITI Stakeholders Forum, U.S Department of State (Washington), 24 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/e/enr/rls/rem/2013/209957.htm>

*Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to energy transparency. The EU has been rewarded a score of +1 for engaging in bilateral dialogue with consumer and producer countries to enhance transparency in energy markets. The EU also continues to participate in efforts to establish an international gas data system.

For two days beginning on 22 May 2012, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) joined a number of other JODI partner organizations in the Gas Data Transparency Conference in Doha, Qatar. Participants continued to echo their commitment to the global gas data transparency initiative and expressed the importance of sustained international partnership for the ongoing development of the JODI-Gas database.<sup>1067</sup>

On 14 June 2012, a joint statement released by EU Commissioners Günther Oettinger and Štefan Füle and Turkish Ministers Egemen Bağış and Taner Yıldız sought for closer ties between the EU and Turkey in opening up the gas markets to allow for bidirectional transport of natural gas.<sup>1068</sup> The bilateral talks between the EU and Turkey also encouraged the regular exchange of energy information and data regionally and globally.<sup>1069</sup>

On 5 December 2012, the EU-U.S. Energy Council convened for bilateral talks in Brussels. A joint press statement was released recognizing, among other issues, the importance of promoting “transparent and secure global energy markets” between the European Union and the United States (US).<sup>1070</sup>

Furthermore, on 12 December 2012, the EU-Russia Permanent Partnership Council reconvened for bilateral talks in Nicosia. A joint press statement was released welcoming the continued efforts of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council in monitoring the EU and Russian gas markets.<sup>1071</sup> Both sides acknowledged “the role of long-term contracts and investments for ensuring energy security, predictability and transparency of supply.”<sup>1072</sup>

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<sup>1067</sup> 2nd Gas Data Transparency Conference Concluding Statement, International Energy Forum (Riyadh) 23 May 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2013.

<http://www.ief.org/events/event-details.aspx?eid=48>.

<sup>1068</sup> Enhanced EU-Turkey Energy Cooperation, European Union (Brussels) 14 June 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2013.

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/bilateral\\_cooperation/doc/turkey/20120622\\_outline\\_of\\_enhanced\\_cooperation.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/bilateral_cooperation/doc/turkey/20120622_outline_of_enhanced_cooperation.pdf).

<sup>1069</sup> Enhanced EU-Turkey Energy Cooperation, European Union (Brussels) 14 June 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2013

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/bilateral\\_cooperation/doc/turkey/20120622\\_outline\\_of\\_enhanced\\_cooperation.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/bilateral_cooperation/doc/turkey/20120622_outline_of_enhanced_cooperation.pdf).

<sup>1070</sup> The EU-U.S. Energy Council Brussels, 5 December 2012 Joint Press Statement, European Union (Brussels) 5 December 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2013.

[http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/134058.pdf](http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/134058.pdf).

<sup>1071</sup> EU-Russia Permanent Partnership Council on 12 December 2012, European Union (Brussels) 10 December 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2013.

[http://ec.europa.eu/commission\\_2010-2014/oettinger/headlines/news/2012/12/doc/20121212-eu-russia-joint-press-statement.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/oettinger/headlines/news/2012/12/doc/20121212-eu-russia-joint-press-statement.pdf).

<sup>1072</sup> EU-Russia Permanent Partnership Council on 12 December 2012, European Union (Brussels) 10 December 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2013.

[http://ec.europa.eu/commission\\_2010-2014/oettinger/headlines/news/2012/12/doc/20121212-eu-russia-joint-press-statement.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/oettinger/headlines/news/2012/12/doc/20121212-eu-russia-joint-press-statement.pdf).

The EU has also adopted new legislation “transparency of of government payments from the oil and gas industry.” The new law stipulates that European companies need to disclose payments of more than EU100,000 to the countries they are operating in. . Ministers agreed to meet again in 2015 to decide on whether to expand the framework to include telecommunication and construction industries.<sup>1073</sup> This strategy goes beyond disclosures guidelines adopted by the United States in 2012 by incorporating the logging industry “to the list of companies that need to be more transparent about their global operations.”<sup>1074</sup> According to Michel Barnier, the European commissioner for the internal market, “the agreement on the disclosure requirements for the extractive and forestry industries shows how EU legislation can be a catalyst for change in developing countries. Local communities in resource-rich countries will finally be better informed about what their governments are being paid by multinationals for exploiting oil and gas fields, mineral deposits and forests.”<sup>1075</sup>

The EU has been rewarded a score of +1 for complying with the G8 commitment. The EU continues to dialogue with consumer and producer countries for greater gas transparency and work toward the establishment of a gas data system.

*Analyst: Kelvin Chen*

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<sup>1073</sup> EU Seals Deal to Boost Transparency of Oil, Gas and Logging Firms, The Guardian (London), 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2013/apr/10/eu-transparency-oil-gas-minerals-logging>

<sup>1074</sup> Deal Reached On EU Extractives Legislation, Transparency International (Berlin), 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

[http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/deal\\_reached\\_on\\_eu\\_extractives\\_legislation](http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/deal_reached_on_eu_extractives_legislation)

<sup>1075</sup> Statement by Commissioner Michel Barnier Welcoming the Agreement Reached on Disclosure Requirements for the Extractive Industry and Loggers of Primary Forests and on Simpler Accounting Requirements for Small Companies, European Commission (Brussels), 9 April 2013. Date of Access: 29 May 2013.

[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-13-323\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-323_en.htm)