

# U.S. Energy Policy Will Drive Jobs, Clean Energy



RICK PERRY

Rather than preaching about clean energy, this administration will act on it.

The President and I agree on a fundamental tenet: rather than preaching about clean energy, this administration will act on it.

We are confident we can unleash our domestic energy sector, drive economic and job growth, and protect the environment at the same time. We know this not because of theory, but because of cold, hard facts. The data is evident in what I witnessed while serving as the governor of Texas.

During my 14 years as governor, Texas grew by 6.8 million people ... more than the population of all but 13 states. We also added 2 million new jobs during that time. In fact, from December 2007 to December 2014, Texas added 1.4 million jobs while the rest of the country lost 400,000.

Texas leads the United States' energy revolution, producing more than 3 million barrels of oil and more than 20 billion cubic feet of natural gas daily.

But Texas is also the country's largest (and currently No. 6 in the world) producer of wind energy. Texas has two of the largest wind farms in the Western Hemisphere, and during my time as governor we invested \$7 billion in transmission facilities to distribute that new, clean energy.

At the same time, Texas power plants reduced their output of carbon by 17 percent, sulfur dioxide by 56 percent, and

nitrous oxide by 66 percent.

That's a lot of people, a lot of new jobs and wealth, and a lot of new energy. And we accomplished this at the same time we addressed challenges to our environment.

Pennsylvania is also determining its own future, taking a leadership role in America's energy revolution. The development of Marcellus and Utica Shale has created thousands of jobs, billions of dollars in new investment, and is having a global impact.

This happened in Texas and Pennsylvania because of smart strategies and bipartisan leadership. It can happen across America if we roll up our sleeves and focus on American jobs and American families, as the President indicated Thursday.

Texas and Pennsylvania didn't become leaders in domestic energy production because they waited for any other state, or any other country, to lead the way.

The same holds true for the United States of America. This country has been and must continue to be a leader in energy technology, development, and delivery. This leadership will not occur if we disqualify sources of energy as we did through the Paris agreement, but only if we unleash America's know how and ingenuity to unlock our natural resources.

We don't need to rely on other countries to show us the way to energy jobs or to a cleaner environment.

Under the President's leadership, the United States will serve as an example to the rest of the world on how to achieve economic, energy, and environmental goals simultaneously.

And in the process, he will allow us to determine our own future, and that future will indeed be brighter.

RICK PERRY

As United States Secretary of Energy, Rick Perry leads an agency tasked with maintaining a safe, secure and effective nuclear deterrent and reducing the threat of nuclear proliferation, overseeing the United States' energy supply, carrying out the environmental clean-up from the Cold War nuclear mission, and the 17 National Laboratories.

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## **Euromed: energy, sustainable development in Barcelon**

(by Paola Del Vecchio) (ANSAméd) – MADRID, NOVEMBER 11 – Hundreds of entrepreneurs and managers of public and private organizations will take part on November 26-28 in Barcelona in the VIII Mediterranean Week of economic leaders to discuss key factors for the social and economic development of the region.

The appointment is organized by the Association of the chambers of commerce and industry of the Mediterranean (Ascame), which announced the event, in cooperation with the Chamber of commerce of Barcelona, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the European Investment Bank (EIB), and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed).

The three-day event will include forums and working sessions on issues ranging from the green economy to renewable energy and sustainable development.

The Week includes the 4th summit of the green economy of the Mediterranean, which includes the Foro Solar, economic intelligence, Medacity, the global Eco Forum and Meditour, dedicated to ecological tourism.

Sectorial appointments will include the second summit dedicated to Islamic finance; the first Mediterranean forum of entrepreneurs and the forum for the economic development of North Africa (NABDF), which has reached its 11th edition.

As usual, Ascame will celebrate its general assembly within economic week, which will be attended by 300 chambers of commerce of the Mediterranean and representatives of 23 countries of the region.

The great challenges of the energy sector, the need to create an energy community in the Mediterranean will be at the center of the I forum on energy regulation scheduled on November 26.

Organized by Medgrer, the only organization of independent public authorities in the region, the forum vies to create a joint authority for electricity and gas to benefit consumers in 21 countries to be represented in it.

The appointment in Barcelona will be an occasion to address key issues for energy policies in the area, like the role of authorities regulating the region's interconnected market.

Another issue to be addressed is which investments and mechanisms should be funded to create infrastructures to respond to the growing demand for gas, electricity and renewable energy in the area. The objective is a road map for the creation of an energy community in the Mediterranean.

Centred on the essential aspects of sustainable development in the region, like the use of renewable energy and eco-efficiency, with particular attention to the green economy, the Week will also include the Mediterranean solar forum. The forum will "focus on the social and political impact, training and challenges of the solar sector", said sources from the organization. It will also compare for the first time "six strategic projects of the European Union's Neighbourhood Policy and their financial tools (ENPI) involving EU members and countries from the two shores of the Mediterranean".

These are projects of the ENPI CBC Med Solar Cluster set up in Amman, Jordan, in October 2013: Foster in Med, Shaams, Med Solaire, Didsolitpb, Sts-Med and Med-Desire.

The overall investment for the development of solar energy in the region is worth 25 million euros.(ANSAméd)

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# **Energy Strategy and Energy Union: Secure, competitive, and sustainable energy**



Building the Energy Union (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/building-energyunion>)

The Energy Union will help to provide secure, affordable and clean energy for EU citizens and businesses.

Clean Energy for All Europeans (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/cleanenergy-all-europeans>)

A package of proposed new rules aimed at providing the necessary legal framework to facilitate the clean energy

transition.

Governance of the Energy Union (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energyunion/governance-energy-union>)

Proposed new rules on the Governance of the Energy Union will help to ensure its objectives are met. 2020 Energy Strategy (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/2020-energystategy>)

The EU has set 20% targets for renewable energy, greenhouse gas reduction, and energy efficiency for 2020.

2030 Energy Strategy (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/2030-energystategy>)

The 2030 Energy Strategy proposes targets for renewables, energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas reductions for the period between 2020 and 2030.

2050 Energy strategy (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/2050-energystategy>) EU strategy for the transition to a competitive, secure and sustainable energy system by 2050 and for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80%.

Energy Security Strategy (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/energy-securitystrategy>)

The EU Energy Security Strategy aims to ensure a reliable supply of energy for EU countries.

Clean Energy for EU Islands (</energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/clean-energyeu-islands>)

The Clean Energy for EU Islands initiative provides a long term framework to help islands generate their own sustainable, low-cost energy.

# Overview

The European Union's energy policies are driven by three main objectives:

- We want secure energy supplies to ensure the reliable provision of energy whenever and wherever it is needed
- We want to ensure that energy providers operate in a competitive environment that ensures affordable prices for homes, businesses, and industries
- We want our energy consumption to be sustainable, through the lowering of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, and fossil fuel dependence.

These goals will help the EU to tackle its most significant energy challenges. Among these, our dependence on energy imports is a particularly pressing issue, with the EU currently importing over half its energy at a cost of €350 billion per year. Other important challenges include rising global demand and the scarcity of fuels like crude oil, which contribute to higher prices. In addition, the continued use of fossil fuels in Europe is a cause of global warming and pollution.

Key policy areas that will help us achieve our goals include:

- A European Energy Union that will ensure secure, affordable and clean energy for EU citizens and businesses by allowing a free flow of energy across national borders within the EU, and bringing new technologies and renewed infrastructure to cut household bills, create jobs and boost growth
- A European Energy Security Strategy which presents short and long-term measures to shore up the EU's security of supply
- A resilient and integrated energy market across the EU – the internal energy market. To this end, new pipelines

and power lines are being built to develop EU-wide networks for gas and electricity, and common rules are being designed to increase competition between suppliers and to promote consumer choice

- Boosting the EU's domestic production of energy, including the development of renewable energy sources
- Promoting energy efficiency
- Safety across the EU's energy sectors with strict rules on issues such as the disposal of nuclear waste and the operation of offshore oil and gas platforms.

To pursue these goals within a coherent long-term strategy, the EU has formulated targets for 2020, 2030, and 2050.

The 2020 Energy Strategy defines the EU's energy priorities between 2010 and 2020. It aims to:

- reduce greenhouse gases by at least 20%
- increase the share of renewable energy in the EU's energy mix to at least 20% of consumption
- improve energy efficiency by at least 20%

EU countries have agreed that the following objectives should be met by 2030:

- a binding EU target of at least a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990
- a binding target of at least 27% of renewable energy in the EU
- an energy efficiency increase of at least 27%, to be reviewed by 2020 with the potential to raise the target to 30% by 2030
- the completion of the internal energy market by reaching an electricity interconnection target of 15% between EU countries by 2030, and pushing forward important infrastructure projects.

Together, these goals provide the EU with a stable policy framework on greenhouse gas emissions, renewables and energy



efficiency, which gives investors more certainty and confirms the EU's lead in these fields on a global scale.

On 30 November 2016, the Commission released a package of draft legislative proposals designed to help achieve these targets. The measures include draft proposals on electricity market design, renewables, and energy efficiency.

The EU aims to achieve an 80% to 95% reduction in greenhouse gases compared to 1990 levels by 2050. Its Energy Roadmap 2050 analyses a series of scenarios on how to meet this target.

## Progress

The EU has already made important progress towards meeting its targets:

- The 'State of the Energy Union' reports show the progress that has been made since the adoption of the Energy Union strategy in February 2015
- Between 1990 and 2015, the EU cut greenhouse gas emissions by 22% and is well on track to meet its 2020 target
- In 2015, the estimated share of renewable energy in the EU's gross final energy consumption was 16.4%, up from 8.5% in 2005
- The latest renewable energy progress report from 2017 states that 25 EU countries are expected to meet their 2015/2016 interim renewable energy targets
- Energy efficiency is also improving: in 2014 the EU's primary energy consumption was only 1.6% above its 2020 primary energy consumption target. Although there was a slight increase in primary energy consumption in 2015, if countries implement all the necessary EU legislation, the 2020 target should be reached.

## Energy projections

The EU produces market projection reports for 2030 and 2050 based on current trends and policies. They include information on possible energy demand, energy prices, greenhouse gas emissions and other potential developments.

Energy trends up to 2050

## Related documents

- Energy 2020: A strategy for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy [COM(2010)639]
  - A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030 [COM(2014) 15]
  - Energy Roadmap 2050 [COM/2011/885]
  - European Energy Security Strategy [COM(2014)330]
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## Declarations recognizing the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory





Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements

Listes chronologiques de ratifications, adhésions et successions à la Convention aux Accords y relatifs État

Last updated: 06 November 2017

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982	La Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer du 10 décembre 1982
168. Azerbaijan (16 June 2016)	168. Azerbaïdjan (16 juin 2016)
167. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)	167. État de Palestine (2 janvier 2015)
166. Niger (7 August 2013)	166. Niger (7 août 2013)
165. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)	165. Timor-Leste (8 janvier 2013)
164. Swaziland (24 September 2012)	164. Swaziland (24 septembre 2012)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)	163. Équateur (24 septembre 2012)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)	162. Thaïlande (15 mai 2011)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)	161. Malawi (28 septembre 2010)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)	160. Tchad (14 août 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)	159. République dominicaine (10 juillet 2009)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)	158. Suisse (1 mai 2009)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)	157. Libéria (25 septembre 2008)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)	156. Congo (9 juillet 2008)
155. Lesotho (31 May 2007)	155. Lesotho (31 mai 2007)
154. Morocco (31 May 2007)	154. Maroc (31 mai 2007)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)	153. République de Moldova (6 février 2007)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)	152. Monténégro (23 octobre 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)	151. Nioué (11 octobre 2006)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)	150. Bélarus (30 août 2006)
149. Estonia (28 August 2005)	149. Estonie (28 août 2005)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)	148. Burkina Faso (25 janvier 2005)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)	147. Lettonie (23 décembre 2004)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)	146. Danemark (16 novembre 2004)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)	145. Lituanie (12 novembre 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)	144. Canada (7 novembre 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)	143. Albanie (23 juin 2003)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)	142. Kiribati (24 février 2003)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)	141. Tuvalu (9 décembre 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)	140. Qatar (9 décembre 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)	139. Arménie (9 décembre 2002)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)	138. Hongrie (5 février 2002)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)	137. Madagascar (22 août 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)	136. Bangladesh (27 juillet 2001)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)	135. Serbie (12 mars 2001)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)	134. Luxembourg (5 octobre 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)	133. Maldives (7 septembre 2000)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)	132. Nicaragua (3 mai 2000)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)	131. Vanuatu (10 août 1999)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)	130. Ukraine (26 juillet 1999)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)	129. Pologne (13 novembre 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)	128. Belgique (13 novembre 1998)

[http://www.un.org/depts/los/reference\\_files/chronological\\_lists\\_of\\_ratifications.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/reference_files/chronological_lists_of_ratifications.htm)

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## Cyprus

### 3 September 2002

1. I have the honour on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to declare, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that the Republic of Cyprus accepts as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the Jurisdiction of the Court, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, over all legal disputes concerning:

(a) the interpretation of any treaty

I. to which the Republic of Cyprus became a party on or after 16 August 1960 or

II. which the Republic of Cyprus recognizes as binding on it by succession;

(b) any question of international law;

(c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation.

(d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

Provided that this declaration shall not apply :

i. To disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute ; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court;

ii. To disputes relating to questions which fall within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus.

2. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw this Declaration or any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added.

Nicosia, 3 September 2002.

(Signed) Ioannis KASOULIDES,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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# **Roudi Baroudi, CEO, Energy & Environment Holding Qatar Distinguished Confirmed Speaker 9th Mediterranean Oil & Gas Forum 2018**



## **9th Mediterranean Oil and Gas Forum 2018 Overview**

The Mediterranean Oil and Gas Forum has been established as the prime industry event of Eastern Mediterranean. It is an annual commercial platform that was inaugurated 9 years ago by the leading Energy Ministers of the region.

U.S. Energy Stream will organize the **9th Mediterranean Oil and**

**Gas Forum 2018 on 27 & 28 March, 2018 at the Hilton Park in Nicosia, Cyprus.**

The recent upstream gas discoveries in Cyprus, Israel, and Egypt reflect the future growth of hydrocarbons in the region. The Forum is a unique opportunity for energy leaders to engage in a productive dialogue with government decision makers and international investors.

The 9th Mediterranean Oil & Gas Forum 2018 will bring together government and energy leaders to promote American and European energy investments in Cyprus and Eastern Mediterranean.

This year's topic is "The development of East Mediterranean gas and its impact on the European gas market." The focus will be on commercial agreements from American and European oil majors and independents in the Cypriot, Israeli, Egyptian, and Greek gas markets.

The Forum is a private, closed door, off-the record, non-attribution, and non-dissemination meeting enabling private discussions and networking.

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**مقترحات للدبلوماسية الأميركية  
"أخرى غير خط" هوف**



خلافًا لما تردد بأن وزير الخارجية الأميركي ريكس تيلرسون أعاد التذكير بخط الدبلوماسية الأميركية فريدريك هوف بما يتصل بالنزاع مع إسرائيل على البلوك 9 ضمن المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة، تبين من خلال الجولة التي أجراها الجمعة مساعده لشؤون الشرق الأدنى ديفيد ساترفيلد، على المسؤولين اللبنانيين لمتابعة محادثات تيلرسون في بيروت، ان للدبلوماسية الأميركية مقترحات أخرى غير خط هوف الذي يرفضه المسؤولون اللبنانيون، الا ان هؤلاء رفضوا الكشف عن طبيعة هذه المقترحات، أو التأكيد عمّا إذا كانت تتصل بإجراء مفاوضات رباعية مباشرة يُشارك فيها لبنان وإسرائيل والولايات المتحدة والأمم المتحدة على مستوى دبلوماسي لا عسكري، أو الذهاب إلى خيار التحكيم الدولي لبت النزاع مع إسرائيل حول الأراضي لصالحه.

غير ان مصدراً مطلعاً مقرباً من الرئيس نبيه بري في عين التينة التي زارها ساترفيلد بصحبة السفارة الأميركية اليزابيث ريتشارد، بعد لقائهما وزير الخارجية جبران باسيل في قصر بسترس، وقبل لقاء رئيس مجلس الوزراء سعد الحريري في "بيت الوسط"، أوضح لـ"اللواء" ان ساترفيلد طرح تعديلات على "خط هوف" الا ان الرئيس بري أبلغه بأن هذا الطرح مرفوض وغير قابل للدرس.

ورفض المصدر الكشف عن طبيعة الطرح الأميركي الجديد، واكتفى بالتأكيد ان ساترفيلد تبلغ الموقف نفسه من الرئيس الحريري والوزير باسيل.

اما مصادر الخارجية فقد اشارت لـ"اللواء" إلى ان ساترفيلد الذي يتوقع ان يتوجه إلى إسرائيل في الساعات المقبلة لاستكمال وساطته بين الطرفين، نقل أجواء إيجابية عن زيارة تيلرسون إلى بيروت. بمحطاتها الثلاث، وتحديدًا مع الرئيس ميشال عون.

وأضافت ان اللقاء جاء تكملة لاجتماع باسيل مع تيلرسون والذي تركز حول المبادرة الأميركية لحل مشكلة الحدود وترسيمها والنقاط

الخلافية مع اسرائيل، وان ساترفيلد قدم مقترحات سوف يدرسها باسيل على ان لا تتناقض مع ثوابت المواقف اللبنانية التي اتخذت سابقاً ، وان باسيل أصرّ على ان يكون القرار اللبناني متخذاً تحت مظلة الوحدة الوطنية والإجماع الوطني بعيداً من التفرد.

وكانت مصادر اطلعت على محادثات تيلرسون مع المسؤولين اللبنانيين أوضحت ان المسؤول الأميركي ابلاغهم بأن الاقتراح الذي أشار إليه مساعده ساترفيلد يعطي مكاسب للبنان قد لا تكون مضمونة في حالات "أخرى، الا انه لم يسم "خط هوف

وقالت ان تيلرسون أكدّ على ضرورة معالجة الخط الأزرق مع الخط الأبيض لكي يكون ذلك مدخلاً لحلحلة الوضع في الجنوب، مشيراً إلى ان ما قدم من مقترحات في هذا المجال مناسب لحلحلة الوضع، لافتاً إلى ان مصلحة لبنان يمكن ان تتأمن بمثل هذا الحل، مع انفتاح على الاقتراحات يمكن ان تكون مشجعة على تسوية يتم التوصل إليها

خلفاً لما تردّد بأن وزير الخارجية الأميركي ريكس تيلرسون أعاد التذكير بخط الدبلوماسية الأميركية فريدريك هوف بما يتصل بالنزاع مع إسرائيل على البلوك 9 ضمن المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة، تبين من خلال الجولة التي اجراها الجمعة مساعده لشؤون الشرق الأدنى ديفيد ساترفيلد، على المسؤولين اللبنانيين لمتابعة محادثات تيلرسون في بيروت، ان للدبلوماسية الأميركية مقترحات أخرى غير خط هوف الذي يرفضه المسؤولون اللبنانيون، الا ان هؤلاء رفضوا الكشف عن طبيعة هذه المقترحات، أو التأكيد عمّا إذا كانت تتصل باجراء مفاوضات رباعية مباشرة يُشارك فيها لبنان وإسرائيل والولايات المتحدة والأمم المتحدة على مستوى دبلوماسية لا عسكري، أو الذهاب إلى خيار التحكيم الدولي لبث النزاع مع إسرائيل حول الأراضي لصالحه.

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**ROUDI BAROUDI – Athens Energy  
Forum February 15-16,2018**



ROUDI BAROUDI

Athens Energy Forum February 15-16,2018 Presentation

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# New Energy era for Europe “there for the taking”





ATHENS: Offshore gas from the Eastern Mediterranean could usher in a new era of energy independence and economic renaissance for Europe, a regional energy expert told a high-profile industry conference in Athens on Friday.

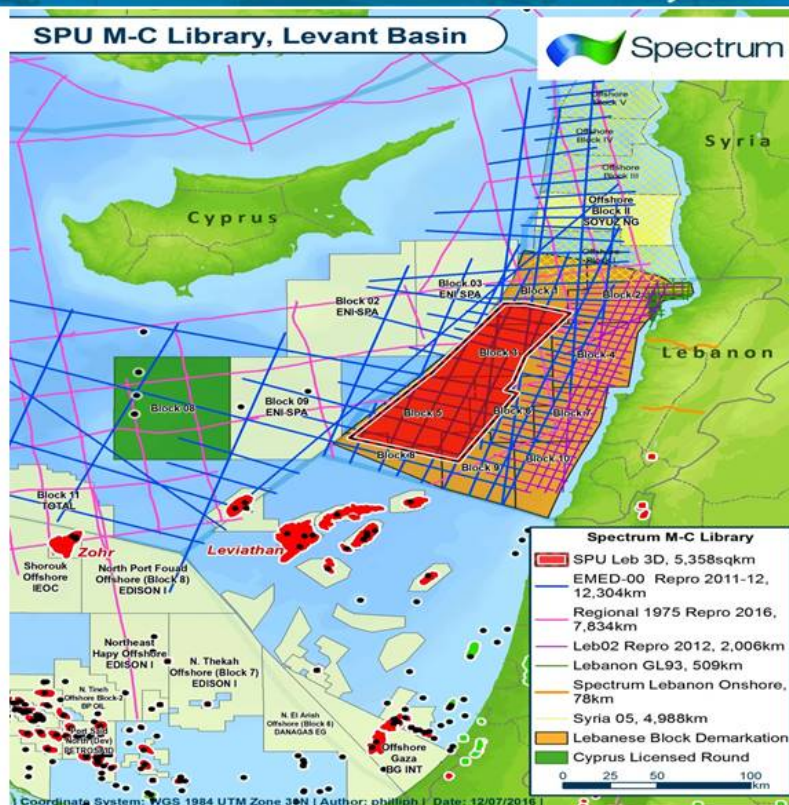
“Almost instantly, the flow of East Med gas into Europe would mean additional diversification and flexibility of supply, closely followed by enhanced competitiveness for European industry, accelerated economic growth, and dramatic long-term improvements for public finances,” Roudi Baroudi, a veteran of more than 36 years in the oil and gas business, told the Athens Energy Conference.

While “East Med gas would be more of a complement than a competitor to supplies already flowing ... from Russia” and other countries, he explained, other factors were also likely to help Europe diversify its energy supply, putting downward pressure on prices and “reducing the potential impact of possible interruptions elsewhere”.

Baroudi, who currently serves as CEO of Energy and Environment

Holding, a Doha-based independent consultancy, has advised governments, companies, and multilateral institutions on energy matters, even helping to craft policy for agencies of the European Union and the United Nations. Speaking on the sidelines of the conference, which drew a broad audience including senior figures from both the public and private sectors, he said the timing “could not be better” for Europe.

“Shale gas has made America another energy superpower alongside Russia and OPEC, and liquefied natural gas is now a fully fledged global commodity,” he said. “Plus, the East Med producers will be sitting on Europe’s doorstep, and several countries are already gearing up to start taking massive LNG shipments. Decades of benefits for hundreds of millions of people, all there for the taking.”





# Athens Energy Forum 2018

## Energy Security and Strategic Investments: The Way Forward



Game-changer: "Shale O&G puts America on global energy stage"

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And expected producer countries like Cyprus, Greece, and Lebanon, Baroudi added, stand to gain even more. "For a variety of historical reasons, most of these countries have not yet achieved the levels of development enjoyed in most of the European Union," he told the conference. "Given the potential rewards for their peoples, the governments involved have nothing less than a moral responsibility to take advantage of propitious circumstances by tapping the oil and gas wealth within their respective social, economic, and geopolitical reaches." Baroudi also has emphasized some of East Med countries are not party to UNCLOS but all countries are signatories to the UN Charter. Therefore, Baroudi reminded that all these countries are under an obligation to "settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered."

He also sounded notes of caution, however. For one thing, he

stressed the need for producer countries to ensure proper management of the proceeds from gas sales to pay social justice. For another, he reinstated on the same countries to avoid international tensions that might impede development of the sector.

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# **ATHENS ENERGY FORUM 2018 – Energy Security and Strategic Investments: The Way Forward**

## **AGENDA**

**THURSDAY | February 15**

**11.30** Participants Arrival – Registration

**12.00 WELCOME REMARKS:** Achilles Tsaltas, Vice President, International Conferences, The New York Times

**12.10 OPENING SPEECH:** George Stathakis, Minister of Energy and Environment, Hellenic Republic

**12.30 REMARKS:** Konstantinos Skrekas, MP – New Democracy Party, Head of Energy and Environment Sector,

1. Minister of Development and Competitiveness, Hellenic Republic

**12.40 REMARKS:** Prof. Yannis Maniatis, MP, Democratic Coalition, f. Minister of Environment, Energy & Climate Change

Introduction & Chair: Symeon Tsomokos, Founder & Chairman, Delphi Economic Forum

## **12.50 Panel 1: The Global Geopolitical Parameters**

- *Diversification of energy sources to bring about energy independence for the region*
- *The impact of Brexit on EU Security & Energy Policy*

**Kate Smith**, British Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic

**Steven Bitner**, Economic Counselor, U.S. Embassy, Athens

*Energy sector as a leveraging tool despite geopolitical challenges*

**Nabil Fahmy**, Dean, School of Global Affairs & Public Policy, American University of Cairo, f. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

**Defne Sadiklar-Arslan**, Executive Director, Atlantic Council Turkey

Introduction & Chair: **Athanasios Ellis**, Editor in Chief, Kathimerini English Edition

## **13.45 Networking Break – Light Lunch**

## **14.30 Panel 2: Strategic Privatization Opportunities in the Energy Sector**

**Laurent-Charles Thery**, Director for International Development, GRTgaz

**George Longos**, Managing Partner, Alantra

Introduction & Chair: **Achilleas Topas**, Journalist, SKAI Media Group Co-hosted by

## **14.50 Panel 3: Completing the Midstream Puzzle: Exporting Gas from the Eastern Med and the Caspian Sea**

- Progress report on IGB and the dynamics of a second LNG

- imports facility in Alexandroupolis
- TAP: Progress Report and Phase 2
- The feasibility of the East Med Gas Pipeline
- The LNG export option

#### *The View from Greece*

**Dimitrios-Evangelos Tzortzis**, CEO, Public Gas Corporation – DEPA, Greece

**Sotiris Nikas**, President & CEO, Hellenic Gas Transmission System Operator – DESFA, Greece

**Panayotis Kanellopoulos**, Managing Director, M&M Gas S.A., Greece

#### *The View from the Region*

**Ron Adam**, Ambassador, Special Envoy on Energy, OECD coordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Israel

**Katerina Papalexandri**, Country Manager Greece, TAP

**Albert Nahas**, Vice President, International Affairs, Tellurian Inc., U.S.A.

**Dr. Theodore Tsakiris**, Assistant Professor, Geopolitics & Hydrocarbons, University of Nicosia, Cyprus & Scientific Adviser Athens Energy Forum

Introduction & Chair: **Alex Lagakos**, Founding Chairman, Greek Energy Forum| Member, Sustainable Energy Committee

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

#### **16.00 Networking Break**

#### **16.30 Panel 4: The Domestic and Regional Electricity Market Dynamics**

*ADMIE: The day after the ownership unbundling*



**Manousos Manousakis**, Chairman and CEO, Transmission System Planning Department, IPTO S.A., Greece

- *The continuous need for complete market liberalization*
- *Progress report on the Inter-connectivity between the Islands and Mainland Greece*

**Prof. Nikos Chatziargyriou**, Chairman & CEO, Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator S.A.- HEDNO, Greece

**Stavros Goutsos**, Deputy CEO, Public Power Corporation, Greece

**Dinos Benroubi**, General Manager Electric Power Business Unit, MYTILINEOS, Greece

Introduction & Chair: **Dr. Athanassios S. Dagoumas**, Assistant Professor in Energy and Resource Economics, University of Piraeus

**17.15 End of the 1st Day of the Forum** Co-hosted by

**FRIDAY | February 16**

**09.30** Arrival of Delegates – Coffee/Tea

**10.00 KEYNOTE SPEECH: Dr. Stelios Himonas**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Cyprus

**10.15 Panel 5: Regional Upstream Developments: Political, Regulatory and Economic Challenges**

- The results of Cyprus' Third Licensing Round and the Onisiphoros Discovery
- Future exploration prospects in Egypt and Israel and Lebanon's untapped potential
- The entry of Exxon and Total in the Greek Upstream market
- Lebanon – The award of 2 offshore Blocks to TOTAL / ENI / Novatek

### *The national perspective*

**Yannis Bassias**, President & CEO, Hellenic Hydrocarbons Resources Management S.A., Greece

**Yannis Grigoriou**, General Manager Exploration & Production of Hydrocarbons, Hellenic Petroleum SA

### *The regional perspective*

**Dr. Constantinos Hadjistassou**, Ass. Professor, School of Sciences & Engineering, University of Nicosia

**Bernard Clement**, Vice President for Caspian and Southern Europe, Total E&P, France

**Roudi Baroudi**, CEO, Energy & Environment Holding, Qatar

Introduction & Chair: **Dr. Theodore Tsakiris**, Assistant Professor, Geopolitics & Hydrocarbons, University of Nicosia, Cyprus &

Scientific Adviser Athens Energy Forum

### **11.15 Networking Break**

### **11.45 Panel 6: Sustainable development – climate change and energy**

- Making energy technologies cleaner
- Responsible steps to cut carbon pollution
- Winning the global race for clean energy innovation

### *The evolving policy framework*

**Dr. Dionysia Avgerinopoulou**, f. Chairman of the Standing Committee for the Environment of the Hellenic Parliament

**Konstantinos Xifaras**, Secretary General, World Energy Council, Hellenic National Committee

### *A focus on cleaner and alternative fuels*

**Dr. Spyros Kiartzis**, Manager New Technologies & Alternative Energy Sources, Hellenic Petroleum S.A.

**Dionissis Christodouloupoulos**, Managing Director, MAN Diesel & Turbo Hellas Ltd, Greece

Introduction & Chair: **Zoi Vrontisi**, Chairwoman, National Center for the Environment & Sustainable Development Co-hosted by

### **12.30 Panel 7: RES, Energy Efficiency and Technological Innovation**

- RES as a means of energy security
- Energy efficiency technologies as a new area for growth
- Overcoming regulatory hurdles for RES development

**Harris Damaskos**, Associate, EBRD

**Professor Xenophon E. Verykios**, Managing Director, Helbio Hydrogen & Energy Systems, Greece

**Zisimos Daniil Mantas**, Chief Business Development Officer, Eunice Energy Group, Greece

Introduction & Chair: **Miltos Aslanoglou**, Energy Regulation Expert, Greece

**13.00 End of Forum**

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# **Cyprus new gas discovery holds 6 to 8 tcf, ENI says**



A natural gas field offshore Cyprus is believed to hold between six and eight trillion cubic feet, Italian energy firm ENI has said.

Speaking at an industry event in Cairo on Monday, CEO Claudio Descalzi said an appraisal well would have to be drilled to understand the real volumes of a recent discovery at Calypso 1, which was announced last week.

Asked whether it is believed to hold around 6 to 8 trillion cubic feet, Descalzi said: "It could be more or in that range... for sure it cannot be less but we have to understand it ... It's a good find that has merit to go ahead with additional investment."

An analysis of data following a collection of fluids and rock samples revealed that Calypso "is a promising gas discovery and confirms the extension of the 'Zohr-like' play" into the Cypriot EEZ, ENI said in a company statement.

Zohr, a supergiant gas field discovered by ENI in 2015 in adjacent Egyptian waters, holds an estimated 30 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of resources in place.

Eni has been present in Cyprus since 2013 and has interests in six licenses located in the EEZ of Cyprus (in Blocks 2, 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11), five of which are operated.

The gas in the new discovery will presumably be exported, since Cyprus's potential for consumption of natural gas is estimated at just 1 BCM annually. Cyprus still uses polluting fuel oil to produce electricity. To abide by the European program for reducing polluting emissions and to switch to using natural gas immediately, Cyprus is gearing up for imports of liquefied natural gas.

Up to now, only one gas reservoir, Aphrodite, has been discovered in Cypriot waters. Aphrodite is owned by Noble Energy and Shell. The reservoir, which contains 4.5 TCF of natural gas, was discovered in 2010, and has yet to be developed.