QP strives to bolster global energy lead of Qatar: Al-Kaabi

QNA/Doha

HE the Minister of State for Energy Affairs as well as president and CEO of Qatar Petroleum, Saad bin Sherida al-Kaabi, has said Qatar National Day unites Qataris and all those who love Qatar in expressing loyalty to the beloved homeland, and in renewing allegiance to the wise leadership of His Highness the Amir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani, who is leading the country to greater pride and development built on the foundations laid by the late founder Sheikh Jassim bin Mohammed bin Thani.

In remarks to Qatar News Agency, al-Kaabi said that National Day is an occasion of glory and pride for the State of Qatar, which reinforces the belonging to the country.

He added such feelings are reflected every day in the manifestations of solidarity, unity and cohesion that unites all spectrums of the Qatari society, whether during the unjust blockade, or in the face of the global pandemic.

Al-Kaabi noted that just as the founder united the people of

the country and strengthened their cohesion and harmony, the wise leadership has deepened the connection to the great land and created a generation with strong sense of belonging to the nation.

On QP's achievements this year, al-Kaabi said QP has strengthened its strategy and institutional values on the road to achieving its vision to become one of the best national oil and gas companies in the world by strengthening the position of Qatar on the global energy map and expanding its international presence in the field of exploration.

He said QP received the "New Venturer of the Year Award" as part of the Wood Mackenzie Exploration Awards 2020, in recognition of its outstanding and growing exploration presence across the globe.

QP is the first national oil company to win such award after it was won by Total in 2019 and ExxonMobil in 2018, he said, noting that the company signed a number of long-term agreements to buy and sell LNG with brotherly and friendly countries.

Al-Kaabi pointed out that QP signed agreements with three Korean companies to reserve LNG ship construction capacity in South Korea to support the ongoing expansion projects in the LNG production.

By signing these agreements, QP secured approximately 60% of the global LNG shipbuilding capacity through 2027 to cater to its future LNG fleet requirements.

QP has announced the start of operations of QP Trading as its dedicated LNG trading arm.

Wholly owned by QP and based in Doha, QP Trading is mandated to build a globally diversified portfolio of third party and equity LNG.

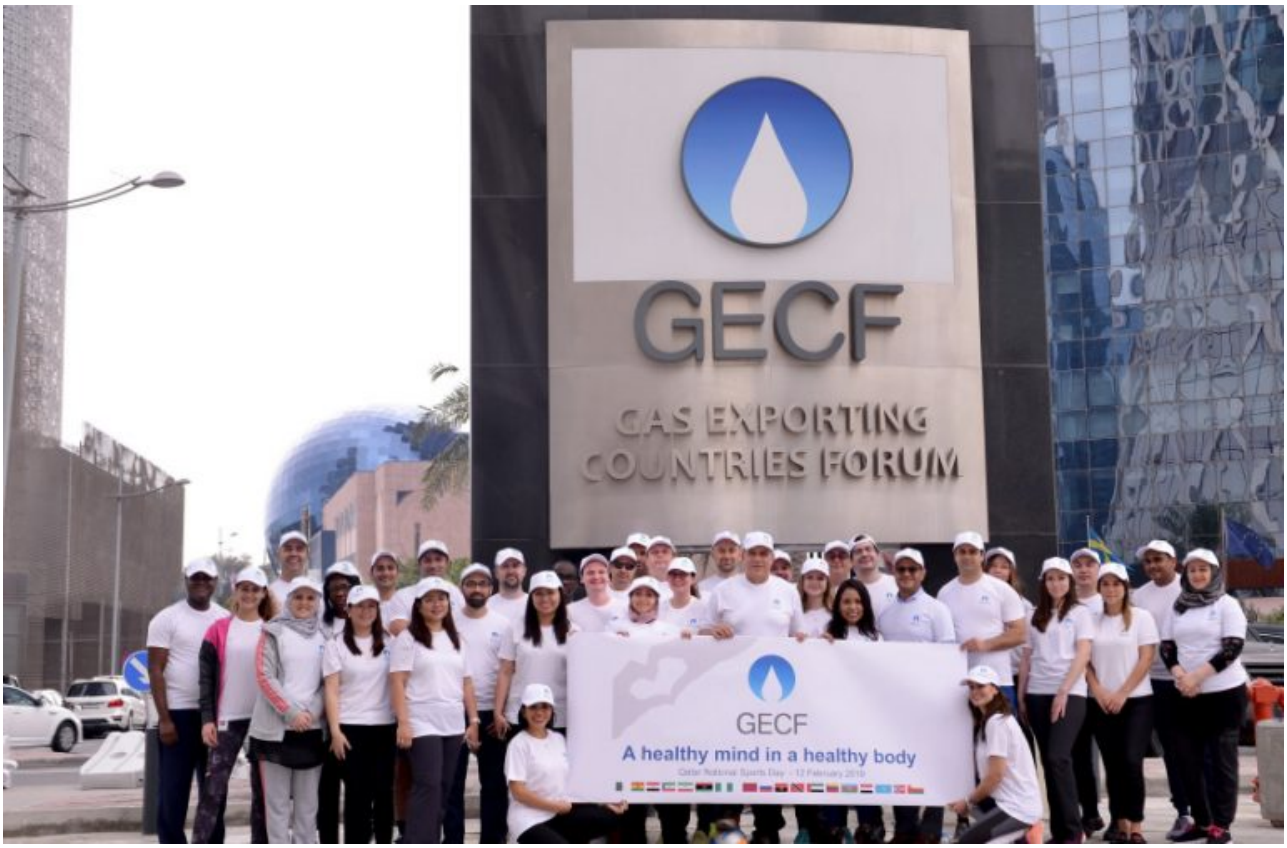
To enhance its national human resources, al-Kaabi said QP has spared no effort in providing education, training and development opportunities for the widest possible segment of the promising young men and women of the country.

Al-Kaabi affirmed that QP has worked on the immediate response to manage the outbreak of Covid-19 and limit its effects on QP and the rest of the energy sector.

A crisis management team and a number of work groups and project teams were formed to lead response efforts and implement key measures to protect employees while minimising

risks to the continuity of QP’s operations.

Blue hydrogen, carbon capture technologies to play key role in transition to sustainable energy future, says GECF



The Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF) has joined a growing global consensus that blue hydrogen production from natural gas, coupled with carbon capture or CCUS technologies will play a “significant” role in the world’s transition to a sustainable energy future.

This was highlighted by GECF secretary-general Yury Sentyurin at a special virtual event ‘Blue Hydrogen Strategy’, organised by it. The event made special note of the potential for

enriched natural gas, which is a blend of natural gas with hydrogen.

The hydrogen economy is the use of hydrogen as a fuel, but is subject to intensive comparison, particularly between “various colours” of hydrogen. The most popular green hydrogen is obtained from renewables but is sub-scale, while the blue is produced from natural gas after pairing with carbon capture.

“Looking at the alternative of blue hydrogen, it builds on natural gas and we already have this technology in place and the network to carry this volume is in place, for example through pipelines for natural gas,” Steinar Eikaas, Equinor’s vice president for Low Carbon Solutions.

Currently, the cost of producing blue hydrogen is 50-100% above natural gas production; however the resultant fuel is completely carbon dioxide free. The cost of green hydrogen, meanwhile, is 2-5 times above blue hydrogen.

Energy experts believe that hydrogen is the next frontier as it can fill the same purpose as, for example, natural gas, and decarbonise many of the same sectors fuelled traditionally by hydrocarbons.

“When it comes to the type of hydrogen, blue hydrogen has advantages simply because the infrastructure already exists and the oil and gas industry has the investment muscle,” he said.

Giving a European example, he said the European Union’s new hydrogen strategy, announced this July, has set very aggressive target of 40 gigawatts of green hydrogen by 2030 but left another 40 gigawatts for imports, thereby leaving the opportunity for blue hydrogen to fill in the gap. According to the latest available figures from the GECF Global Gas Outlook 2050 (2020 edition), natural gas is projected to remain the fastest growing fossil fuel with a share of 28% in the global energy mix by 2050 against the current 23%. Along the way, it will play a vital role in decarbonisation options, such as the blue hydrogen.

Referring to the Global Gas Outlook 2050, the GECF Head of Energy Economics and Forecasting Department Sokolov, said the

forum developed a dedicated scenario called the “Hydrogen Scenario”, the results of which suggest blue and green hydrogen to dominate the future of hydrogen production.
“According to the results of the scenario, almost half of the produced hydrogen will be sourced from natural gas by 2050, in the form of blue hydrogen. It is also forecasted that more than 10% of the total natural gas production in 2050 will be consumed by hydrogen,” he added.

Oil Rises From the Ashes as the Big Coronavirus Recovery Trade

Brent crude topped $50 a barrel last week for the first time since March, a milestone for an oil market that’s been

grinding its way back out of a deep slump for months.

Things aren’t back to normal yet, but the positive signals are proliferating. The enormous glut of fuel that accumulated this year on everything from tiny barges to giant supertankers is being steadily depleted.

While the coronavirus pandemic is worse than ever in the U.S., demand in Europe is bouncing back as a second wave of lockdowns eases and Asia continues to pull in huge volumes of crude.
But there’s more to this than a realignment of supply and demand — huge financial flows are also driving the price rally. In a world that’s expecting to see travel recover sharply next year, crude has become a hot Covid-vaccine trade.

“Oil is the cheapest of all reflation assets,” said Amrita Sen, co-founder of London-based consultant Energy Aspects Ltd. “With vaccines slowly rolling out, we expect investors to start returning to the oil sector and for prices to continue firming.”

In some corners of the world, the recovery in demand is almost complete. India’s largest refiner said last week its plants are processing at full capacity and it’s expecting a v-shaped rebound in fuel use. Consumption of gasoline is also at or near pre-Covid levels in China and Japan, the world’s second and fourth biggest oil consumers.

European motorists are hitting the roads again as governments relax national lockdowns in countries including the U.K., Spain, and France, according to an index of road usage and traffic compiled by Bloomberg News. Road freight is sharply higher as companies rebuild inventories and the Christmas shopping season gets in full swing.

As demand is recovering, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies are keeping tight limits on production. The group canceled January’s 1.9-million-barrel-a-

day supply hike and will instead add no more than 500,000 barrels a day to the market each month in the new year. Estimates for U.S. shale oil output are still falling.

Cargoes of crude are changing hands at higher prices from the North Sea to the U.S. shale heartland of Midland, Texas as consumers trawl the globe for extra supplies. Saudi Arabia raised the cost of its oil for Asia — a benchmark for the world's refiners — by the most since August last week.

Hot Money

A more subtle shift in the market has also got traders excited. For most of December, nearby crude futures have been trading at a premium to later-dated ones, a price structure known as backwardation.

That buying of contracts at the front of the so-called price curve is evidence that managed money is flowing into the market, Eagle Commodities said in a note. The steeper the backwardation, the greater the return from holding futures from one month into the next, which encourages further buying in a "self-reinforcing cycle," the brokerage said.

In recent weeks, cash has poured back into energy markets. Holdings of energy contracts rose by $3.6 billion through early December, according to JPMorgan Chase & Co., driven by inflows into Brent and West Texas Intermediate. Investors pumped money into U.S. exchange-traded energy funds last week, with a swing of almost $400 million from the prior period's outflows.

Price Risks

"Right now, oil has priced in that promising future," said Victor Shum, vice president of energy consulting at IHS Markit Ltd. in Singapore. "While we have to deal with the immediate dark Covid winter."

There are reasons to think $50 could be oil's ceiling for now. The price could tempt producers from Baghdad to Oklahoma to increase production. There are already tensions within OPEC+, with some members chafing at the cartel's self-imposed supply limits.

"A persistent rally could turn OPEC+ much less conservative, in turn driving a price pullback," said Citigroup Inc. analysts including Ed Morse.
The backwardation that's attracting speculators could also draw real barrels into the market, because the price structure isn't profitable for any traders still storing physical crude.

On the west coast of South Africa, a supertanker loaded oil from the tanks at the Saldanha Bay storage terminal earlier this month before sailing to Asia. It's a reminder that there are still plenty of barrels left over from the spring surplus.

Relentless Asian buying may pause at some point, especially with Lunar New Year celebrations starting in early February. Higher-cost crude will start to dampen the profitability of refiners in the region. A standard refining process in Singapore is now loss-making when using five of the eight oil grades tracked by Oil Analytics Ltd.

For now, positive trends in fuel consumption are buoying traders' desire for both real and paper barrels. And there could be more hot money coming down the pipe.

At the start of 2021, billions of dollars of commodities investments will be affected by a broader rebalancing of portfolios. The move could attract $8 billion of inflows into Brent and WTI futures, according to Citigroup.

"There's been a distinct shift in the financial oil market," said Michael Tran, an analyst at RBC Capital Markets. Speculators are buying futures and holding onto them, scared that they'll miss out on a further rally, he said.

– With assistance by Sarah Chen, and Sharon Cho

IGU stresses key role of natural gas in world's sustainable energy future

The International Gas Union (IGU) has welcomed analysis in the International Energy Agency's latest World Energy Outlook (WEO), demonstrating the vital economic and environmental role natural gas will play in a sustainable energy future.

In this year's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), the share of natural gas in global primary energy demand expands to about 25% by 2040. Gas will also retain a critical role in the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), retaining the 23% share in energy in two decades' time that it held last year.

The WEO also states that "There is a robust long-term case for gases in the energy system. In the SDS, there are services that gases provide that it would be difficult to provide cost effectively using other sources. These include high temperature heat for industry, winter heat for buildings and seasonal flexibility for power systems."

Furthermore, "gas infrastructure is a valuable asset that can be repurposed over time to deliver large volumes of bio-methane or, with modifications, low-carbon hydrogen."

IGU President, Professor Dr Joe M Kang, said the report again

confirms the critical role gas will play in the global energy transition.

“Natural gas is a clean and versatile energy source that unlocks an opportunity for the planet to reliably meet the globally growing energy demand, reducing GHG emissions and urban pollution and allowing economies to grow,” Kang said.

“Gas demand has fared better than oil and coal amid the continuing fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic. The WEO recognises that without structural changes in the way energy is produced and consumed and prudent policy choices, the emissions reductions seen this year will be short-lived. The gas industry has a critical role to play.

“Switching to gas from dirtier fuels, like coal, oil, or conventional biomass is possible now and can be achieved quickly, with immediate benefits of cleaner air, safer environment, cut emissions, and solid path to the integration of clean technologies for continued reductions in emissions.”

Further findings and projections relating to the natural gas market in the WEO include:

n Natural gas demand will decline by only 3% in 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, proving more resilient than oil and coal, which will see annual falls in consumption of 8% and 7% respectively. Less gas use in commercial and public buildings has been offset by increased residential consumption, while the decline in industrial demand was mitigated by fuel switching.

n In STEPS, global gas demand will expand by 15% by 2030 from the 2019 level, and by 30% by 2040. This growth will be driven by gains in south and east Asia, supported by competitive prices, a push to improve air quality and manufacturing growth.

n Even in a ‘delayed recovery scenario’, gas demand recovers to the pre-pandemic level in 2024, and climbs 24% by 2040.

n Significant investment in new gas infrastructure will also be key, with the IEA predicting that $70bn will be needed annually.

n While China and India will account for around 45% of the

demand increase over the next decade, growth will also be robust in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.
n In carbon-intensive economies, gas use can reduce emissions by replacing coal. In countries planning a pathway to net-zero emissions, the gas industry will need to demonstrate progress in methane abatement, via alternative gases such as bio-methane and low-carbon hydrogen, and technologies like carbon capture, utilisation and storage.

Gas is natural partner of the world in recovery: GECF

The Peninsula

Doha: Natural gas embodies all the attributes required to achieve the multidimensional challenges of environmental protection, energy access, and affordability in a world stepping onto the road of recovery, the Secretary-General of the Doha-based Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF) Yury Sentyurin has said at the 7th IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum,

which was hosted virtually by the Malaysian government recently.

“As the world reaches the end of the pandemic tunnel, it will need an energy partner that can help prevent environmental degradation, ensure a stable and uninterrupted supply of energy, and bring affordable and reliable energy for all. Natural gas is that partner,” said Sentyurin.

He added: “The GECF member countries are amongst the lowest cost producers globally and are able to weather the current storm, or any other. We understand our duty to the world and are committed to strengthen global energy security as reliable suppliers of this important energy source. Natural gas will become the leading source in the global energy mix by mid-century, increasing its share from currently 23 percent to 28 percent”.

During the event, the Minister of State for Energy Affairs and President and CEO of Qatar Petroleum, H E Saad Sherida Al Kaabi also struck a positive chord by maintaining that the gas industry, particularly LNG, has several milestones yet to achieve.

“I believe the economic and environmental realities of the post-COVID-19 era will help to increase the competitiveness of LNG and I have no doubt that the best for the LNG industry is yet to come,” said Al Kaabi.

The high-level gathering embraced the exponential growth of natural gas since the first edition in 2008 and highlighted the role of natural gas as it pertains to strengthening energy security and facilitating an orderly energy transition in an increasingly carbon constrained world.

Most of the energy ministers who spoke during the day-long conference – from India to Qatar to Malaysia – pinpointed Asia as the main demand node for natural gas on the back of rising populations, environmental pledges, and phasing out of coal.

Currently coal meets 47 percent of Asia's energy consumption, while natural gas provides just 12 percent of primary energy consumption in the world's largest region.

According to the GECF Global Gas Model, ASEAN and East Asia countries' energy needs will account for around 60 percent of global energy demand increase between today and 2050. This growth will account for 42 percent of the global gas increments within the outlook period, driven by China, India, emerging markets such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, and a few others in South East Asian countries.

"Increasing Asia's share of gas energy consumption to 20 percent would add the equivalent of more than 400 million tonnes of liquified natural gas (LNG) to annual gas demand, almost doubling the size of the LNG market," said H E Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin, Prime Minister of Malaysia, in his inaugural address. Malaysia – a member of the GECF coalition – is the fifth largest exporter of LNG in the world, delivering over 11,000 cargoes since 1983. But now the country is reimaging the role of natural gas.

According to India's Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Steel, H E Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, the demand for natural gas and other energies in the world's second populous nation has already returned to pre-COVID-19 levels.

"I'm happy to mention that the energy demand in India, particularly of the petroleum products and natural gas, has returned to pre-Covid-19 level. As the third largest global energy consumer, I am confident that India will continue to remain a key global energy demand centre, particularly for natural gas," added Pradhan.

Meanwhile, ministers from Nigeria, Egypt, Azerbaijan and Iraq further discussed the opportunities that exist in growing gas markets and various policy pathways to achieve net-zero emissions in two sessions of the meeting.

Announcing that major oil exporter Iraq will increasingly switch to natural gas to generate power for its citizens, Minister of Oil H E Ihsaan Abdul Jabbar, said: “Our target is to utilise more and more gas, from associated gas fields and from free fields, to use it as a fuel for power generation for all of Iraq. This is our priority.”

Other ministers at the Ministerial Gas Forum joined from Bangladesh and Bahrain, including the Secretary of Energy from the United States of America, and ministers’ representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Morocco, Turkey and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Amongst the private sector were Total, Tellurian, Royal Dutch Shell, Dana Gas, Eni, to name a few.

OPEC+ panel discusses weaker oil demand outlook, Libya supply rise, sources say

LONDON (Reuters) – An OPEC+ technical committee discussed on Thursday higher oil supply as production resumes in Libya amid a weaker demand outlook due to a second wave of coronavirus infections, two OPEC+ sources said.

The Joint Technical Committee (JTC), which includes representatives from key OPEC+ producers such as Saudi Arabia and Russia, was meeting to review compliance with global oil output cuts and to review the oil market.

The group had 102% compliance with its production cuts in September, two OPEC+ sources told Reuters.

On Thursday, OPEC Secretary General Mohammad Barkindo told a conference that demand was recovering at a slower pace than expected.

“We have to be realistic that this recovery is not picking up pace at the rate that we expected earlier in the year,” he said. “Demand itself is still looking anaemic.”

OPEC+ delegates discussed the slow demand recovery in the fourth quarter of this year, when seasonally it was expected

to rise, one of the sources said.

The resumption of oil production from Libya and the lack of a vaccine for COVID-19, as several countries face a rise in cases and renewed restrictions to try to contain the pandemic, could mean a downward revision for oil demand, creating a bearish outlook for the market in the coming months, he added. The panel also discussed OPEC data showing a stocks overhang throughout 2021, with OECD inventories at 301 million barrels above the latest five-year average in the last quarter, compared with 245, 181 and 173 in the first three, the source said.

OPEC+ – producers from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and others including Russia – have been reducing output since January 2017 in a bid to balance the market, support prices and reduce inventories.

They are currently curbing production by 7.7 million barrels per day (bpd), down from 9.7 million bpd, and are due to taper their production cuts by 2 million bpd in January.

But Thursday’s bearish demand outlook and rising supply from Libya mean OPEC+ could roll over existing cuts into next year and delay easing the reductions, OPEC+ sources say.

UNESCO and GECF sign landmark cooperation agreement

Marking a victory for science and education, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF) today signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to bring the benefits of collaboration to the world at large.

The agreement, taking stock of two years of cooperation, was signed by HE Shamila Nair-Bedouelle, the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences at UNESCO and HE Yury Sentyurin, the Secretary General of the 20-member coalition of the leading gas exporting countries of the world. The MoU will serve as a gateway of opportunities between the two entities in the areas of struggle against climate change, natural resources management, and positive developments across the globe, particularly in the Africa region. The partnership will further allow the sides to focus on capacity building, technical support, and shared expertise.

Both signatories commended the UNESCO Cluster Office for the GCC and Yemen (accredited to Doha) for facilitating the agreement.

“The mobilisation of science for the benefit of society and the planet is now more urgent than ever. We need science and

technology, we need access to science and technology, we need to be able to reduce the knowledge gap between different countries across the world, and therefore this partnership with the GECF is really a beacon of hope and light," said HE Nair-Bedouelle following the virtual signing ceremony.

"The GECF serves as a platform for the science policy interface, underpinning the importance of the exchange of scientific knowledge, experience, and dissemination of information through research and production of global outlooks and statistical bulletins. We at UNESCO are therefore confident that this partnership will further harness the potential of science and technological cooperation to address global challenges, through advocacy and awareness raising at all levels of society and economic sectors towards achieving the sustainable goals of the 2030 Agenda and beyond," she added.

Scientifically-grounded data and insights are championed at the GECF, whose Secretary General emphasised that technology is key to the envisaged energy transition and climate action such as greenhouse gasses (GHGs) emissions mitigation. The Forum's speaker added, that "education and science-oriented exercises play a great role in environmental protection with a view to raise awareness and cultivate a "culture of energy responsible behaviour" or "energy scholarship."

"The GECF is developing technologies, including ones in relation to reduction of GHGs emissions through the GECF Gas Research Institute, recently established in Algeria, and fully dedicated to discovering new technologies and innovations to achieve the ambitious sustainable development goals in front of us," said HE Sentyurin.

"The GECF's ambition to steward the gas industry into playing a greater role in environmental protection manifests in our Environmental Knowledge and Solutions initiative. This 12-point agenda focuses on many aspects of our activities," he

added, while referring to the 2019 Malabo Declaration adopted by the GECF Heads of State and Government, which calls on the Forum to use natural gas as the core source of energy in the development programmes and climate change policies of developing countries, such as in Africa, to overcome energy poverty and to mitigate CO2 emissions.

The MoU has been signed against a unique backdrop. The world's overall energy demand is assumed to grow along with the global economy and population growth. The GECF experts forecast that in order to fulfil this increased demand, the world will likely see a symbiosis of conventional and renewable energies to solve climate issues and to meet the needs of nations for affordable energy. Natural gas is expected to shoulder the bulk of this demand on the back of its attributes of being the most environmentally friendly, affordable, flexible, and abundant fossil fuel.

According to the latest available figures from the GECF Global Gas Outlook 2050, natural gas is projected to become the largest source of primary energy by 2050, from currently 23% to 28%. Along the way, natural gas is expected to play a vital role in decarbonisation options including natural gas-based hydrogen, also known as the blue hydrogen, with carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) technologies.

The Forum's Secretary General termed the GECF's sustainability-related efforts as a "duty to the world", given that its members collectively represent 71% of the world's proven natural gas reserves and nearly half of its marketed production.

As an observer organisation to the UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change), the GECF actively participates in the conference of parties, with the most recent statements made at COP24 and COP25. The Forum is also a regular contributor to the discussions of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Group of Experts on Gas, where it analyses

natural gas’ leading role in attaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

“This is complemented by our rapidly growing relationships with the G20, BRICS, and others in the spirit of joint action as regards to humanity’s shared mission of sustainable development,” concluded HE Sentyurin.

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https://www.gulf-times.com/story/679889/Companies-taking-strong-climate-action-up-46-this-

Bloomberg /London

The number of major companies who’ve disclosed their environmental impact and aggressively committed to reducing it

has increased 46% from last year, according to a new analysis by a leading environmental-disclosure platform.

The top companies on the CDP's annual "A List" for environmental action grew to 313 this year. The list, which was updated on Tuesday, consists of companies who received CDP's top score for environmental disclosures and policies on climate change, forest conservation and water use.

The list's expansion comes towards the end of a year where climate risk has taken prominence in financial markets. In April, an analysis by Morningstar showed sustainable funds were relatively well-placed to endure the coronavirus turmoil, withstanding the market's March freefall much better than conventional funds. From 2025, UK companies will have to disclose how much they're exposed to risks caused by climate change, following a November decision by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Rishi Sunak.

Climate action also pays off. An index which tracks CDP's A List saw an average annual return that was 5.3% higher than competitors over the past seven years. The Stoxx Global Climate Change Leaders, which measures the performance of companies on CDP's A List Index relative to the Stoxx Global 1800, has climbed about 13% since the start of 2020.

"Organisations that are able to take sustainability as a strategic imperative can adapt to this new future," said Nina Seega, research director for sustainable finance at the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership. "We're no longer discussing whether we'll transition, but how we'll transition – and which companies will be the best at it."

Most companies only disclosed data to CDP that reflected their impact on the climate, concentrating on emissions reductions, but some went further. Of the 9,600 companies that reported this year, only ten scored A ratings across their disclosures related to climate change, forests and water-use. They included Danone, L'Oreal SA, and Philip Morris International – the controversial tobacco giant has reduced emissions from its operations and along its value chain by 42% since 2010.

The number of companies which disclosed data to CDP rose by

14% this year from last year. More A List companies are based in Europe than any other continent. Japan is home to more of the top companies than any other country – with 66 of the 313 companies based there. Among them, car manufacturer Honda reached 100% renewable energy at its European and South American plants last year and KAO Corporation, the chemicals and cosmetics company, introduced an internal carbon pricing mechanism to encourage energy savings.
“We have the wind in our sails,” said Dexter Galvin, global director of corporations and supply chain at CDP. “Now, we need these pioneers to inspire the sluggish majority of corporates if the private sector is to take a leadership role when climate targets ratchet up at COP26 next year,” he said, referring to the global climate talks set to held in Glasgow in 2021.

Oil from US-sanctioned sellers becoming less taboo in Asia

Bloomberg/Mumbai

Asia’s biggest oil importers are testing the waters in the hope that the incoming administration of US President-elect Joe Biden will set the stage for a resumption in crude exports from Iran and Venezuela.

Indian Oil Minister Dharmendra Pradhan said last week the country would like to buy from more producers when asked if he would like to see an easing of White House sanctions on Iran and Venezuela. Tehran, meanwhile, is preparing to raise oil exports, according to President Hassan Rouhani’s official website.

There has also been an increase in inquiries from Chinese buyers about purchasing a sludgy type of oil known as bitumen-mix, which is thought to be Venezuelan crude passed off as another grade, according to traders.

Under President Donald Trump, the US pursued an aggressive foreign policy, reinstating sanctions on the Islamic Republic in 2018 and then taking steps to limit Venezuelan crude exports the following year. Shipments from both nations have since slowed to just a trickle, forcing Asian refiners to look for alternatives to the medium-heavy sour crudes from the two countries.

“As a buyer, I would like to have more buying places,” Pradhan said at a webinar last Wednesday, adding the country intends to move ahead with a plan to increase the size of its strategic petroleum reserves.

While Trump is stepping up foreign sanctions as his term winds down, the hope among Asian buyers is that Biden will seek to restart the Iranian nuclear deal and also take a softer line on Venezuela when he takes office next month.

However, Biden’s task looks to have become more difficult after Iran’s top political chamber gave final approval to a bill forcing President Hassan Rouhani to end international nuclear inspections unless the US lifts key sanctions by February. That will give the Biden team just weeks to make a diplomatic breakthrough.

If a Biden presidency does lead to a resumption in Iranian and Venezuelan oil exports, the new supply will likely cause a further headache for the Opec+ alliance and would also reshape crude flows to Asia. The popularity of similar-quality grades from Canada and Iraq might wane, according to Asian traders.

Tehran will take measures “to prepare resources and oil-industry equipment for the production and export of oil in line with current capacity within the next three months,” according to President Rouhani’s website.

India halted imports from Iran, previously its third-largest oil supplier, in mid-2019 after the expiration of US exemptions. The nation imported 7.65mn tonnes of Venezuelan crude from January to October this year, compared with 15.9mn tonnes in 2019.

China last imported Venezuelan oil in September 2019, customs data show. It purchased around 3mn tonnes of Iranian oil in first 10 months of this year, or 72,000 barrels a day, down 77% from the same period in 2019.

Chinese crude imports from Malaysia, meanwhile, have been a lot higher than usual since the start of 2019. Much of those volumes may have come from ship-to-ship transfers in Malacca Strait, a tactic to mask the origin of cargoes.

النزاعات البحرية في شرق المتوسط"... يوضح طريق الحل السلمي للخلافات الحدودية

كتاب جديد أصدره الخبير في سياسة الطاقة رودي بارودي يحمل عنوان "النزاعات البحرية في شرق البحر الأبيض المتوسط: الطريق إلى الأمام Maritime Disputes in the Eastern Mediterranean: the Way Forward (مطبعة معهد بروكينغز)، يسلط الضوء على آلياتٍ عملية

غالباً ما يتم تجاهلها ويمكنها أن تنزع فتيل التوترات وتساعد في إطلاق عملية التنقيب عن النفط والغاز بقيمة مليارات الدولارات. تحدد الآليات الإطار القانوني والديبلوماسي الواسع المتاح للبلدان التي تتطلع إلى حل الحدود المتنازع عليها في البحر قانونياً او حبياً . يستعرض بارودي في الكتاب ظهور "اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار" وتأثيرها المتزايد، والتي أصبحت قواعدها ومعاييرها أساسا لجميع المفاوضات والاتفاقات البحرية تقريبا. ويشرح الكتاب أيضا كيف أن التقدم الذي أحرِز أخيرا في مجال العلم والتكنولوجيا، ولا سيما رسم الخرائط الدقيقة، قد وسّع نطاق المبادئ التوجيهية لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار لايجاد تسوية للمنازعات التي تستند إليها. وكما يشير العنوان، فإن النقاش في شرق البحر الأبيض المتوسط يدور حول الحدود البحرية للمنطقة والتي لا تزال من دون حل، علما ان الاكتشافات الأخيرة اكدت وجود كميات كبيرة من النفط والغاز، ما قد يؤدي ليس فقط إلى إبطاء تنمية الموارد المعنية (وإعادة استثمار العائدات للتصدي للفقر والتحديات الاجتماعية الأخرى)، بل يزيد خطر وقوع حرب أو أكثر. ومع ذلك، يلاحظ بارودي ان الحل العادل والمنصف قد يعمل على استعادة الثقة بين شعوب المنطقة. فاذا وافقت بلدان شرق المتوسط بموجب قواعد اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار على تسوية خلافاتها بشكل عادل ومنصف، فان "من شأن ذلك أن يعطي فرصة لإثبات أن هيكل الأمن الجماعي في فترة ما بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية لا يزال ليس فقط نهجا قابلا للتطبيق ولكن أيضا نهجاً حيوياً … ومن شأن ذلك أن يظهر للعالم بأسره أنه لا توجد عقبات كبيرة جدا، ولا عداوة متأصلة، ولا ذكريات مريرة بحيث يمكن التغلب عليها باتباع القواعد الأساسية التي انضمت إليها جميع الدول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة، وهي: تسوية النزاعات من دون عنف أو التهديد به".

ويقدم الكتاب افكارا عامة ومحددة عن الادوات التي يمكن اعتمادها في المجال الديبلوماسي، وهي مساهمة مفيدة في وقت يتعرض مفهوم تعددية الأطراف برمته للاعتداء من بعض البلدان التي دافعت في ما مضى عن إنشائها. اضافة إلى ذلك، فان اسلوب المؤلّف الجذاب يجعل الكتاب في متناول جميع الاختصاصيين – علماء التاريخ والجغرافيا، إلى القانونيين ورسم الخرائط – ومثيرا لاهتمام الأكاديميين وصنّاع السياسات والمهندسين والقراء .تتكون خلفية الكاتب بارودي من أربعة عقود في قطاع الطاقة، ساعد خلالها في تصميم السياسات للشركات والحكومات والمؤسسات المتعددة الطرف، بما في ذلك الأمم المتحدة والمفوضية الأوروبية وصندوق النقد الدولي والبنك الدولي. وتراوح مجالات خبرته ما بين النفط والغاز والبتروكيماويات والطاقة وأمن الطاقة وإصلاح قطاع الطاقة إلى الآثار البيئية والحماية وتجارة الكربون والخصخصة والبنية التحتية. يشغل حالياً منصب الرئيس التنفيذي لشركة الطاقة والبيئة القابضة، وهي شركة استشارية مستقلة مقرها الدوحة، قطر. وتم العمل على الكتاب خلال

سنوات من البحث الشخصي لبارودي، مع تحرير ديبرا ل. كاغان (زميل الطاقة المتميزة، شبكة القيادة عبر الأطلسي) وساشا توبيرس (نائبة الرئيس التنفيذي الأول، شبكة القيادة عبر الأطلسي). وتنشر شبكة القيادة عبر الأطلسي، وهي رابطة دولية تضم الممارسين وقادة القطاع الخاص ومحللي السياسات الذين يعملون على ضمان مواكبة العلاقات بين الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد الأوروبي في عالم سريع العولمة، "النزاعات البحرية في شرق البحر الأبيض المتوسط: الطريق إلى الأمام"، والذي كان متاحًا في الأصل ككتاب إلكتروني، من قِبل مطبعة مؤسسة بروكينغز، التي تأسست عام 1916 كدار نشر للأبحاث من قِبل العلماء المرتبطين بمعهد بروكينغز، الذي يُنظر اليه على نطاق واسع أنه من أكثر مراكز الفكر احترامًا في الولايات المتحدة.