



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

**2018 OSCE Mediterranean Conference
on the Importance of Energy for Economic Growth and
Co-Operation in the Mediterranean**

Malaga, Spain

25 and 26 October 2018



Consolidated Summary

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1. Annotated Agenda

Introduction

Recent developments clearly demonstrate that security in Europe is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean as a whole, and economic, energy and environmental issues are increasingly important factors of the Euro-Mediterranean security equation. The decades-old OSCE Mediterranean Partnership traditionally geared towards the goals of peace, stability, and prosperity, has much to gain from enhanced dialogue on energy and environmental cooperation.

Guaranteeing sustainable and reliable energy at affordable prices is the precondition for prospering economies and peace and security throughout the OSCE and its Mediterranean Partners. Arguably, there is hardly another domain than energy in which the indivisibility of Euro-Mediterranean security is more important and consequential for the stability of States, the prosperity of the local economies, and the well-being of societies around the basin and beyond. Traditionally at the center of the world's fossil fuel market, the Mediterranean region is now increasingly becoming a main driver of energy innovation and transformation.

The development of clean or renewable energy technologies can provide economic opportunities to countries with substantial conventional energy resources as well as those who lack such resources by offering an alternative means to power their economies and generate jobs for their citizens. Renewable energy today is embraced as a key solution to the triple challenges of energy supply, security and climate change, which are all of concern in the Mediterranean region.

The OSCE serves as a platform for dialogue and co-operation in a number of fields, and offers a suitable venue for exchanging best practices and building capacity to maximize the economic benefits of renewable as well as of traditional forms of energy, facilitating public and private partnerships and the transfer of know-how. Against this backdrop, the 2018 Mediterranean Conference, and in particular its high-level political segment will focus on how to leverage energy to promote economic growth and international co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

Organized by the Slovakian Chairmanship of the OSCE Mediterranean Contact Group and Spain as host country, in cooperation with the OSCE Secretariat, the conference will bring together key energy experts from the public and private sector from both sides of the Mediterranean to discuss policies, develop strategies and identify business opportunities. While energy enables economic development, it also contributes two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions and is, therefore, critical for the climate change process. Cooperation in securing the energy supply, transit and demand chain, and the use of new and renewable sources of energy should aim at building a vision for a sustainable energy future in the 21st century in the Mediterranean region and beyond.

Thursday, 25 October 2018
Málaga, Gran Hotel Miramar

9:00-9:30 Registration of participants

9:30– 10:00 Opening Remarks (*open to the media*)

H.E. Fernando Martín Valenzuela Marzo, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Kingdom of Spain

H.E. Lukáš Parížek, State Secretary and Special Representative of the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic for the Slovak 2019 OSCE Chairmanship

Amb. Vinicio Mati, Italian 2018 OSCE Chairmanship Coordinator, Italy

Amb. Vuk Žugić, Co-ordinator for OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Senator Pascal Allizard, Vice-President at the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, France

10:00-11:30 Session I: Connectivity, growth and co-operation: the role of energy

Energy is much more than a commodity. It is potentially a catalyst for connectivity, growth, and international co-operation – and therefore a powerful lever for greater prosperity, stability, and peace. Developing energy cooperation, including through greater connectivity, provides a promising venue for increasing energy security in the Mediterranean region and beyond. This session will contextualize the role of energy in promoting Euro-Mediterranean security and will allow for an exchange of perspectives on how to take existing cooperation to the next level.

Moderator: **Amb. Radomír Boháč**, Permanent Representative to the OSCE, Slovakia

Rapporteur: **Mr. Ignacio Talegón Campoamor**, OSCE Secretariat

Panelists:

Dr. Gonzalo Escribano, Principal Research Associate on Energy Issues of the Royal Elcano Institute, Kingdom of Spain

Mr. Luis Ignacio Parada, Head of Global Regulatory Services – ENAGAS, Spain

Mr. Gianluca Sambucini, Sustainable Energy Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

11:30 – 12:00 Coffee break

12:00 – 13:00 Session II: Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure

A key piece of energy security is the protection of critical energy infrastructure. Attacks on supply routes, interruption of supply during national conflicts, accidents, natural and man-made disasters and terrorism are growing concerns for public authorities and the private sector alike. This session will discuss the role of critical energy infrastructure in Mediterranean energy security and will encourage the exchange of information, best practices in a number of relevant fields, including enhancing the digital security of energy network management systems.

Moderator: **Amb. M. Victoria González Román**, Permanent Representative to the OSCE, Kingdom of Spain

Rapporteur: **Mrs. Elizabeth Abela Hampel**, TNTD OSCE

Panelists:

Mr. Jose Luis Pérez Pajuelo, Spanish National Center of Protection of Infrastructures and Cybersecurity, Kingdom of Spain

Mr. Ľubomír Tomík, Center for Energy Systems, Slovakia

Dr. Nadya Komendantova, IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis)

Mr. Argo Avakov, Head, Action against Terrorism Unit, Representative of TNTD OSCE

Mr. Ahmed Al-Salaymeh, School of Engineering, The University of Jordan

13:00 – 14:30 Lunch hosted by the OSCE Secretariat for all participants

13:00 – 14:30 Parallel lunch Side Event: Shaping the future of energy in the region – the role of private sector (*English only*)

Moderator: **Amb. Vuk Žugić**, Coordinator for OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Rapporteur: **Mr. Dzevad Sarac**, OSCE Secretariat

Panelists:

Milan Sedláček, (Head of EU Affairs and Strategy) Eustream a.s., Slovak gas transmission operator

Ms. Michal Franco-Kedmi, Michal Franco Energy Regulatory and Commercial Consulting, Israel

Mrs. María Prado, Director of International Affairs of APPA, Kingdom of Spain

Mr. Ettore Greco, Executive Vice President of the Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy

14:30 – 15:00 Session II: continuation

15:00 – 17:00 Session III: Reshaping the benefits of renewables

The energy mix in the Mediterranean region is changing as part of a global energy transition. Mediterranean countries are affected differently based on their energy profile, which spans from exporting energy to highly energy dependent economies. Both fossil fuel rich and fossil fuel poor countries have much to gain in terms of both economic growth and energy security from the development of renewables and greater diversification. This session will highlight opportunities deriving from the expansion of renewable energy sources in OSCE and Mediterranean partner countries. The role of renewable energy sources in environmental protection and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions will also be discussed.

Moderator: **Ms. Leena Al-Hadid**, Ambassador, Jordan

Rapporteur: **Mr. Samuel Goda**, Special Representative of the OSCE
Chairperson-in-Office on Youth and Security

Panelists:

Mr. Jorge Borrego, Deputy SG Union for the Mediterranean, Portugal

Ms. Lina Murad Al-Kurdi, GEMS Award winner, Green Roof project,
Jordan

Mr. Khalid Ghozlani, Managing Director Energconsulting, Morocco

Mr. Daniel Kroos, Senior Program Officer, Energy Security, OSCE
Secretariat

Ministerial Segment

19:15 - 20:00 **Welcome by Ministers** in the *Museo Picasso Málaga*, Municipality of Málaga

H.E. Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Slovak republic

H.E. Josep Borrell Fontelles, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Kingdom of Spain

H.E. Thomas Greminger, Secretary General of the OSCE

20:30 - 22:30 **Dinner for HoDs hosted by Spain at the Mirror Hall of Málaga City Hall**

Dinner for Delegates hosted by Spain at Málaga City Hall

H.E. Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Slovak Republic

H.E. Josep Borrell Fontelles, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Kingdom of Spain

Friday, 26 October 2018

Málaga, Gran Hotel Miramar

- 8:00 – 9:00 Registration of participants**
- 9:00 – 9:30 Handshake and family photo**
- 9:30 -11:30 High-level Segment: Energy for economic growth and co-operation in the Mediterranean**

The decades-old OSCE Mediterranean Partnership has gained significantly higher profile in recent years as a result of trends that have confirmed and further highlighted the 1975 Helsinki Final Act's prescient recognition that European and Mediterranean Security are indivisible. As Mediterranean issues are increasingly addressed in the OSCE agenda, this high-level segment will offer the opportunity to focus on the specific role that energy can play for economic growth and cooperation in the Mediterranean. The session will also allow for an exchange of perspectives and views on how the OSCE participating States and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation can make their Partnership even more relevant, substantial, and action-oriented in the years to come.

Rapporteur: **Tomáš Bičan**, Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the OSCE

Opening Remarks (*open to the media*)

H.E. Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Slovak Republic

H.E. Thomas Greminger, Secretary General of the OSCE

H.E. Josep Borrell Fontelles, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Kingdom of Spain

H.E. Mr. Guglielmo Picchi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italian 2018 OSCE Chairmanship

Special address

H.E. Nasser Kamel, Secretary General Union for Mediterranean

H.E. José Domínguez Abascal, Secretary of State for Energy, Ministry for the ecological transition, Kingdom of Spain

- 10:30 – 11:30 Interventions by Delegations**
- 11:30 -12:00 Coffee break**
- 12:00 – 13:30 High-level segment (continuation)**
Interventions by Delegations (max. 3 minutes per statement)

13:30 – 14:00 Closing Remarks (*open to the media*)

H.E. Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Slovak Republic

H.E. Thomas Greminger, Secretary General of the OSCE

H.E. Josep Borrell Fontelles, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Kingdom of Spain

14:00 – 15:30 Lunch for HoDs hosted by Slovak MCG Chairmanship

Buffet Lunch for Delegates hosted by Slovak MCG Chairmanship

2. Reports by Session Rapporteurs

2.1 Opening remarks

Report by Ignacio Talegón Campoamor, Executive Officer, Office of the Secretary General

H.E. Mr. Fernando Martín Valenzuela Marzo, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation of Spain

H.E. Mr. Lukáš Parížek, State Secretary and Special Representative of the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic for the Slovak 2019 OSCE Chairmanship

Ambassador Vinicio Mati, Italian 2018 OSCE Chairmanship Co-ordinator, Italy

Ambassador Vuk Žugić, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Senator Pascal Allizard, Vice-President at the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, France

Secretary of State Fernando Martín Valenzuela Marzo welcomed the participants and introduced the three main topics the conference was to focus upon: energy connectivity, the protection of critical energy infrastructure, and renewable energies. He invited participants to engage in substantive discussions aimed at exchanging ideas and best practices and he thanked the Slovak Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group (MCG) both for the work carried out throughout the year and for co-organizing the Conference.

State Secretary Lukáš Parížek thanked Spain for hosting the event and Italy as the holder of the Chairmanship-in-Office for its strong support to the Mediterranean dimension of the OSCE throughout the year. He stressed the importance of the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership and informed participants of the discussions held during the 2018 meetings of the MCG on the following topics: energy security, water management, connectivity, cyber-security, and investment in the education of youth. He concluded by stressing that dialogue was at the core of multilateralism and that international institutions should focus on people and on delivering concrete results.

Ambassador Vinicio Mati welcomed the participants on behalf of the Italian Chairmanship. The Mediterranean dimension was fundamental to the European security architecture and, given the increasing challenges developing on the Mediterranean's southern shores, it was the right time to raise the OSCE's profile in connection with enhanced co-operation with the Mediterranean Partners. Euro-Mediterranean security was inseparable from and complementary to Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security.

Ambassador Vuk Žugić welcomed the efforts of both the Italian Chairmanship and the Slovak Chair of the MCG. Guaranteeing sustainable and reliable energy at affordable prices was a *conditio sine qua non* for the prosperity of economies and for peace and security throughout the OSCE area and beyond. Critical energy networks were becoming increasingly vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters brought about by climate change. The development of clean and renewable energy promised great economic and environmental benefits in the Mediterranean region.

Senator Pascal Allizard stated that the equivalent of the Conference at the Parliamentary Assembly (PA), the OSCE PA Mediterranean Forum, had taken place the previous month in Bishkek, with the chosen topic being "Geopolitics of Central Asia and the Mediterranean: Addressing Migration, Trade and Environmental Challenges". In 2019 the meeting would

take place in Marrakech, Morocco, organized for the first time by a Partner for Co-operation. He also highlighted the main elements of the PA Resolution on Strengthening Energy Security in the OSCE region, adopted in 2017 in Minsk.

1 Session I: Connectivity, growth and co-operation: the role of energy

Report by Ignacio Talegón Campoamor, Executive Officer, Office of the Secretary General

Moderator

Ambassador Radomír Boháč, Permanent Representative to the OSCE, Slovakia

Panellists

Dr. Gonzalo Escribano, Principal Research Associate on Energy Issues of the Royal Elcano Institute, Spain

Mr. Luis Ignacio Parada, Head of Global Regulatory Services – ENAGAS, Spain

Mr. Gianluca Sambucini, Sustainable Energy Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Ambassador Boháč welcomed the participants and thanked Spain for hosting the event. He also invited the panellists to address the following difficult questions. Where do we want to have energy co-operation with the Mediterranean Partners in the next decades? How do we want to get there? What kind of legacy would this pass on to the next generations? And what kind of society and economy on both sides of the Mediterranean will it leave behind?

Dr. Gonzalo Escribano presented three key ideas that needed to be discussed in order to understand how to turn energy into a driver for co-operation and development in the Mediterranean region. First, the political and geopolitical context of the region had completely changed over the last ten years: the Paris Agreement had dramatically changed the obligations and responsibilities of the States; the geopolitics of energy had shifted in many places, including the EU, with unsuccessful attempts to diversify gas imports in order not to depend on the Russian Federation; and the Arab Spring had produced further fragmentation in the region and many crises in the Middle East.

Secondly, the new energy landscape entailed challenges and risks, some environmental in nature and others geopolitical. Interdependency was the new rule and there were many new risks related to gas supply. On the subject of Algeria, Dr. Escribano considered that Europe should send clear signals regarding the predictability of access to European markets. The development of a new liquefied natural gas facility in Morocco in order to import gas from Russia or the US was probably not an efficient idea from an economic perspective. In the Eastern Mediterranean, gas was likely to become a source of conflict rather than co-operation. However, he stressed, Europe was also not doing its own homework since there was a clear lack of interconnections within the European territory.

Dr. Escribano concluded that there was a need for a new Euro-Mediterranean narrative in order to successfully adapt to the new context. This new narrative could include the following elements: interdependence should replace dependency; energy should be considered as a tool for human development; sustainability should replace the paradigm of environmental degradation; climate change should be considered a shared threat for the Mediterranean region; and there should be a transition from the grand strategy of geopolitics

and big projects to the real life of “micro-geopolitics” by focusing on mitigation and adaptation, energy poverty, energy access and achieving a fair energy transition.

Mr. Luis Ignacio Parada started by highlighting the historical relevance of energy and natural gas in relations between Mediterranean countries. The debate should in fact have focused on the continuity of these relations in a new context characterized by decarbonization and on several uncertain elements that needed to be tackled, among others the increasing energy demand of the southern Mediterranean countries and their problem of how to uphold their commitments on reducing greenhouse emissions. There were also uncertainties related to the production of natural gas in southern Mediterranean countries and to natural gas demand or energy mix in EU countries. Finally there were regulatory and legal uncertainties on both shores, including uncertainties in EU directives.

Mr. Parada subsequently focused on the opportunities offered by the new context. He stressed the enormous potential of having renewable production in the south and making it compatible with natural gas exports. Renewable production could be addressed to meet the increasing internal demands of the southern countries. The EU had an important role to play in providing external support. Financing and new governance in the legal and regulatory fields were also needed, as was the lifting of investment hurdles. It was also critical to send clear messages to EU partners in the south, in particular Algeria, making it clear that new interconnections in the future would allow Algerian gas to reach the whole of the European Union. Mr. Parada also mentioned the possibility of exporting electricity in a more efficient manner by using power-to-gas technology and by making use of existing pipelines. An additional interesting possibility for co-operation in the Mediterranean could be the establishment of a sulphur emission control area.

In conclusion, Mr. Parada regretted that geopolitical considerations were not being integrated into the usual cost-benefit methodologies, which did not allow for case-by-case in-depth analyses.

Mr. Gianluca Sambucini started by presenting the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), whose major aim was to promote pan-European economic integration.

Energy was at the very core of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and was considered not only as a commodity but also as a service that helped towards the achievement of all the SDGs.

In the Mediterranean basin, sustainable energy was usually linked to climate change considerations and reduction of emissions, but it should also be seen as something required in order to drive development efforts in fields such as poverty reduction, health, nutrition and education.

Fossil fuel energy still had an undeniable importance and would remain essential to the region in the near future. Mr. Sambucini stated that fossil fuels were still widely used on both shores, but had significantly greater weight within the power generation mix in the south. Since 2012 there had been a change in trends, which could define the future of the energy system in a new and different way. Renewable energy costs were definitely decreasing, whereas thermal power generation costs were increasing.

The UNECE Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (GERE) had been created in 2014 as a subsidiary body to the Committee on Sustainable Energy with the aim of facilitating the exchange of best practices and data, considering the role of renewable energy within the context of future energy systems, and promoting the synergies possible between renewable energy and fossil fuels in energy production.

In conclusion, Mr. Sambucini proposed a model for Euro-Mediterranean Energy Co-operation in which the European Union could support the development of sustainable energy development in the South while the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries could contribute to international climate action and provide the EU with opportunities for greater energy and economic co-operation. He shared the following recommendations on how to move forward: scaling-up of climate control financing; undertaking energy reforms to remove barriers; improving the normative, regulatory and financial framework; strengthening technological co-operation; using country-specific approaches rather than a “one-size-fits-all” regional approach; and identifying solutions to the existing obstacles to renewable energy in the various countries.

Debate

One delegation representing a Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation shared the wishes of the panellists on the EU taking a more comprehensive global approach towards co-operation with the southern countries. The delegation deemed it important to build new pipelines from northern Africa to Europe, not only for energy considerations but also for the sake of the security and stability of many African countries, even countries as far away as Nigeria.

The League of Arab States stated that in April 2017, sixteen Ministers with responsibility for electricity had signed a Memorandum of Understanding on establishing a pan-Arab electricity market.

One EU delegation requested further clarification on the divergent views of the panellists on the need to build new gas pipelines. **Mr. Sambucini** considered that the long-term future would be based on renewable energies, but at the moment the region needed to explore how to strengthen and modernize the existing gas pipelines. However, this needed to be done at the same time as establishing further renewable energy sources. **Dr. Escribano** said that while the Transatlantic pipeline was needed, an offshore pipeline from Cyprus to Greece was not economically interesting. Nevertheless he considered it necessary to have new connections within Europe. **Mr. Parada** agreed on the need to have new pipelines in Europe to avoid congestions and bottlenecks. Such a new path should be offered to Algeria. He added that Russia had been a reliable supplier to date but that it was always good to diversify and open up competition.

2.2 Session II: Protecting critical energy infrastructure

Report by Ms. Elizabeth Abela Hampel, Transnational Threats Department, OSCE Secretariat

Moderator **Ambassador M. Victoria González Román**, Permanent Representative to the OSCE, Spain

Panellists

Mr. Jose Luis Pérez Pajuelo, Spanish National Center of Protection of Infrastructures and Cybersecurity, Spain

Mr. Ľubomír Tomík, Center for Energy Systems, Slovakia

Dr. Nadya Komendantova, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

Ambassador Argo Avakov, Head of the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit, Representative of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department

Mr. Ahmed Al-Salaymeh, School of Engineering, University of Jordan

Ambassador M. Victoria González Román introduced the session by recalling that the protection of critical energy infrastructure had been one of the priorities of the 2007 OSCE Spanish Chairmanship, which had led to the adoption of Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/07 on protecting critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack. In the Decision, the participating States had been called upon to consider all necessary measures to ensure protection, and to strengthen co-operation, promote public-private partnerships, and exchange information and good practices in this field. Other decisions included Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/13 on the protection of energy networks from natural and man-made disasters, adopted at the 2013 Kiev Ministerial Council, in which the participating States pledged to continue co-operating in order to improve protection measures. Furthermore, a recent discussion at the OSCE Security Committee under the Spanish Chairmanship had focused on the protection of soft targets against terrorist attacks.

Mr. Jose Luis Pérez Pajuelo highlighted the importance of critical infrastructure protection (CIP) for all strategic interdependent sectors affecting daily life, including a focus on cybersecurity and protection against terrorist threats. Spain was in the process of identifying CIP undertakings that would generate economic opportunities both for participating States and for the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. A recent law enacted in the country treated CIP as a cross-cutting element between transportation and energy. The national energy security strategy, also recently revised, had identified the energy sector as one of its priorities, also taking into account the relevant EU directive. The country had great potential to become an energy hub supplying the rest of Europe. The speaker underscored the importance of dialogue and co-operation based on public-private partnerships. Recently, private partners such as oil and gas producers were taking upon themselves responsibility for carrying out CIP duties.

Mr. Ľubomír Tomík underscored the importance of adapting in response to evolving challenges in CIP through constant transformation in the fields of learning and training. It was crucial to involve a myriad of stakeholders and target groups in preparedness and training exercises, such as fire brigades, the police, special army units, and emergency units. The Slovak expert demonstrated an innovative 3D e-tech learning module named “creating reality in virtual reality”, which he offered to the participating States and Partners for Co-operation as a possible extrabudgetary project.

Dr. Nadya Komendantova defined electricity blackouts and power outages as major disasters when “more than a million people are affected or when the duration is longer than a million minutes”, and explained the chain of cascading effects as well as the economic consequences. Research and analysis on energy transmission and the effects of risks on electricity grids included risk assessment for cybersecurity and terrorist attacks, and also for natural disasters such as landslides and volcanic eruptions. Heatwaves too could initiate cascading effects. Ensuring satisfactory levels of awareness of possible CIP challenges among different stakeholders at different national and international levels was of key importance to developing responses to threats and consideration should also be given to participatory governance of energy transition, and protection of energy-critical infrastructure.

There was a need, Dr. Komendantova continued, for an international platform to address requirements in cases of challenges to CIP. For example, at the level of the European Commission, it had become apparent that floods and volcanoes were addressed at different national and international levels. Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia had participated in various training scenarios to take into account the ever-changing North African energy transmission landscape and the decentralization of energy generation, against the backdrop of growing demand and supply. This had helped in identifying further requirements for the CIP grid in relation to multi-risk issues, cascading effects, connections between stakeholders, and digital tools.

Ambassador Argo Avakov, referring to the OSCE’s counter-terrorism mandate, considered measures to raise awareness and build capacity among participating States. He alluded to the OSCE’s Good Practices Guide on Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection (NNCEIP) from Terrorist Attacks, Focusing on Threats Emanating from Cyberspace, and to table-top exercises designed to promote best practices in addressing threats to and vulnerability of critical infrastructure, as well as in empowering participants to develop viable response plans for better interagency co-ordination. He pointed out that the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the OSCE were considering jointly organizing, in conjunction with INTERPOL, a series of regional workshops in the OSCE area to disseminate knowledge on the UN Compendium of Good Practices on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure against Terrorist Attacks, which could be a first step in developing further synergies among regional and international organizations in this field.

Mr. Ahmed Al-Salaymeh stated that Jordan, where the share of renewable energy per capita was increasing and considered the highest in the region, was increasingly becoming a hub for renewable energy in the Middle East. As Jordan was located in the “sun-belt” area, it had the advantage of possessing the highest solar radiation in the world. Since the end of the Arab Spring, sabotage attacks on the Arab Gas Pipeline (from Egypt to Jordan and other countries) had ceased. There was now a need to expand the grid. A major part of the challenge was planning for new grids (based on solar and wind energy) in the south, with supply being provided from another area. Jordan’s National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) had signed two agreements in 2017 to implement two phases of its Green Corridor Project to transfer electric power of 800 to 1000 MW of renewable energy from the south of Jordan to charge up centres in other parts of the country.

Debate

Speakers shared experiences and best practices on CIP as well as recent developments including threats emanating from terrorist attacks and natural hazards. Moreover, representatives underscored the increasing importance of public-private partnerships (PPPs)

and sustainable measures in view of the ever-increasing complexity in the energy delivery mix, including renewables, and of the changing energy architecture and requirements of energy stakeholders.

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region was placed second worldwide for frequency of power outages and needed to modernize infrastructure and safety for new grids and to upgrade electricity grids' capacities with the deployment of additional infrastructure. A number of Mediterranean Partners described their experiences in dealing with terrorist attacks on CIP and in mitigating such threats.

There were overlaps in seeking co-operation and responses with regard to critical infrastructure and soft targets protection. Reference was made to the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) Antalya Memorandum on the Protection of Soft Targets in a Counterterrorism Context, an initiative led by Turkey and the US. A discussion on CIP and soft targets had recently been held in the OSCE Security Committee, which had received broad support on the matter and was waiting for an appropriate mandate from the participating States. There was a need for more efficient exchange of good practices on CIP and soft targets protection, as well as enhanced interagency co-operation and PPP interaction and better co-ordination among regional and international organizations. In general, there was interest in additional capacity-building, on soft targets and other matters, pending an expanded mandate by participating States.

Bearing in mind the various causes of CIP vulnerabilities and risks, a delegate explained that more than 80 per cent of the threats arose from unintentional actions based on technical or human failure. Following a technical failure that had led to 55 million people suffering from a blackout, lessons learnt suggested, among other things, the advisability of building more connectivity, communication exchange platforms and back-up plans. Another delegate made reference to the consequences of a terrorist attack on a gas pipeline, which had curtailed supplies. He underscored the importance of co-operation at the regional and international levels, and the sharing of best practices among countries, in the MENA/OSCE area as elsewhere.

2.3 Parallel lunchtime side event: Shaping the future of energy in the region – the role of the private sector

Report by Mr. Dzevad Sarac, Project Associate, Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Moderator Ambassador Vuk Žugić, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Panellists

Mr. Milan Sedláček, Head of EU Affairs and Strategy, Eustream a.s., Slovak gas transmission operator

Ms. Michal Franco-Kedmi, Michal Franco Energy Regulatory and Commercial Consulting, Israel

Mrs. María Prado, Director of International Affairs of APPA, Kingdom of Spain

Mr. Ettore Greco, Executive Vice President of the Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy

Ambassador Vuk Žugić welcomed those present, stressing the importance of inclusiveness in the area of energy, that is to say, taking into account the different positions of stakeholders, including most recently the private sector and business community. A few questions were asked, focusing on effective partnerships in the Mediterranean region.

Mr. Milan Sedláček began his presentation by stressing the fact that EUSTREAM was one of the most important energy players in European gas transmission. The company worked on procuring a safe and reliable gas supply to Central and Western Europe while making significant efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of its activities. Slovakia was serving European markets on the basis of non-discriminatory rules in accordance with domestic and European legislation and contractual commitments. One of the major challenges faced by EUSTREAM was cutting carbon emissions at the existing gas compressing stations. EUSTREAM's key priorities were security, reliability and performance. Relationships with customers were based on a professional approach and transparent and non-discriminatory rules. The company consistently responded to market demands and provided clients with a broad range of services related to natural gas transmission. Mr. Sedláček stressed the current importance of responding to market demands and especially of taking current market demands into consideration. EUSTREAM, he said, was investing in new equipment and environmental technologies to improve the efficiency of natural gas transmission and to minimize the impacts of transmission system activities on the environment. Long-term forecasts for natural gas transmission through Slovakia and the requirements of environmental protection legislation had provided impetus for the company to complete a long-term policy aimed at replacing transmission system infrastructure.

Ms. Michal Franco-Kedmi stressed out the importance of international projects and the co-operation with the government authorities, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean region. She mentioned that the market surveys are very much needed and also emphasized the link between governments and local businesses, especially in terms of oil, gas, power and the EPC.

Ms. María Prado began her presentation by talking about the evolution of the energy system and the existing opportunities for customers, for industry and also for governments, recalling the importance of the latter for the transformation of the sector. She presented the APPA

platform (National Association of Renewable Energy Companies), which had three hundred members and representatives (producers, banks, consultancies and the like), and its range of activities. She then gave details about the global energy context and reminded her listeners that there was still a strong dependence on fossil fuel, though the trend was changing. Currently, 26 per cent of electricity came from renewable energy sources, and 10.4 per cent of global energy consumption from modern renewables. The renewable power capacity was constantly growing worldwide. In the European Union, EU Directives have been vital in the development of the sector. In June 2018, the Renewable Energy Directive for 2021-2030 had been approved, setting an objective of 32 per cent of energy coming from renewables by 2030, which Spain very recently decided to increase to 35 per cent by 2030. To achieve that, it would have to install 5,000 MW annually. Furthermore, in 2017, 85 per cent of installed capacity in the EU came from renewables. Ms. Prado went through the particular case of Spain and its energy transformation in the twenty-first century: the liberalization of electricity generation and retail activities, the power generation increase to 39 per cent from 4 per cent in 2000, and the new commitments on sustainability, energy production (32 per cent renewable), the diversified energy mix, and energy consumption with its dependence on fossil fuels. On account of policies in the previous year, annual installed power had decreased to almost 0 MW in 2017, meaning that Spain would have to put 9000 MW into the market in the coming two years in order to accomplish the EU target for 2020. The Spanish private sector had a solid reputation, especially in the wind and solar sectors, and was having a big impact on the economy, making a contribution to GDP of 0.8 per cent and also being very important for employment. The sector had had a positive impact on the environment (with up to 40 million tons of CO₂ emissions being avoided) and energy dependence (helping the country reduce its imports of fossil fuels). Ms. Prado concluded by praising APPA's work and its value for the promotion of energy co-operation among the Mediterranean countries. She stressed that policy and market had to go hand-in-hand and that the private sector was crucial to the fight against climate change.

Mr. Ettore Greco explained the role of the Italian private sector in energy co-operation in the region, underlining the vital role of energy in the regional economy and regional politics. While oil and gas traditionally went from south to north in the region, this situation was changing because of three main factors: the boom of electricity and energy demand in the south Mediterranean, international efforts to address climate change, and the sharp decrease in the cost of renewables. There was big potential for promoting regional energy transition, with major business opportunities attached. Mr. Greco also quoted the two types of shortcomings from which EU action on energy was suffering: on the strategic level, the unchanged top-down approach in the region and, on the operational level, the lack of holistic vision in the initiatives. Private companies had tried to fill the strategic gap, with more or less State support. Italian companies were playing a very active role in the energy transition of some countries, in three sectors in particular: gas development, infrastructure development, and renewable energy. Gas development was crucial thanks to the potential income for the exporting countries, which could reinvest it in renewable sources, as had for example been done by Libya, Algeria and Egypt, where the Italian energy company Eni recently made important discoveries. In the Eastern Mediterranean, the increase in exploration and production activities was faced by a complex geopolitical situation. In the case of infrastructure, it was slowing down gas development in the region, with obsolete liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals. The Italian company Edison was involved in the promotion of plants for the EastMed pipeline, which could improve interregional co-operation and strengthen European energy security, as well as benefiting from EU funds and regulatory framework support. The gas utility company Snam had reached an agreement with the Egypt

Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) for potential co-operation in national gas infrastructure and was also involved in the TAP consortium. The company TERNA ENERGY was involved in the interconnections between Italy and Tunisia (a key step for the realization of the strategic Mediterranean electricity grid) and between Italy and Montenegro. Regarding renewable energy, only a very small fraction of energy in the southern Mediterranean was provided by renewables, and the private sector could help expand the capacity in the region. The ENEL-Areva-Siemens consortium would develop, construct and operate five wind projects in Morocco. Mr. Greco concluded that it was critically important (for the EU in particular) to fill the existing strategic gaps, including the one related to the lack of an integrated energy market. Otherwise, there was a risk that the private sector would produce less than expected and frustrate long-term plans.

2.4 Session III: Reshaping the benefits of renewables

Report by Mr. Samuel Goda, Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Youth and Security

Moderator

Ms. Leena Al-Hadid, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations (Vienna)

Panellists

Mr. Jorge Borrego, Deputy Secretary General, Union for the Mediterranean, Portugal

Ms. Lina Murad Al-Kurdi, GEMS Award winner, Green Roof project, Jordan

Mr. Khalid Ghozlani, Managing Director, EnerGConsulting, Morocco

Mr. Daniel Kroos, Senior Programme Officer, Energy Security, OSCE Secretariat

Mr. Borrego began his remarks by stating that the Union for Mediterranean was an organization covering a diverse region full of different opportunities. In his view, the negative impacts of climate change now constituted the biggest challenge for the Mediterranean region. In the Mediterranean he saw a lot of room for renewable energy and thus stressed the need for low carbon energy transition in the region, which was crucial to minimizing the current carbon footprint – and not only in the region. While stressing the importance of renewables, Mr. Borrego also stressed the need for energy efficiency in the region, for which the involvement of the private sector was essential. He called for better co-operation in the field of energy, not only among the Mediterranean countries, for example in better co-ordination in the development of the gas market, but also with other neighbouring regions. In particular, better interconnection between the Mediterranean region and other parts of Europe should be developed. Only through regional co-operation would it be possible to generate secure, affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

Ms. Lina Murad Al-Kurdi started her presentation by drawing attention to the importance of green technologies, and new technologies in general, in the context of fighting the negative impacts of climate change. She mentioned the great potential for green technologies in her own country of Jordan and in other countries in the region such as Kuwait or Lebanon. She then presented the Green Roof project that she directs, which aims to reduce energy consumption in cities. This specific technology increases the energy efficiency in communities and at the same time reduces heat in outer and inner space. Green roofs, when implemented on a large scale, reduce the urban heat island effect which is such a challenge in expanding cities as populations keep on increasing; installing the green roofs of her company, Energy – LE Ltd., reduced roof temperature from 60° to 30° C, leading to reductions in stored/reflected heat from buildings, a cooling of the surrounding microclimate, and a lowering of the urban heat island effect. As Ms. Al-Kurdi noted, several research studies from Spain, Jordan, Germany and the United States had made it clear that the Mediterranean region was suffering considerably from the increase in maximum temperatures.

Mr. Khalid Ghozlani made a number of observations regarding the energy transition in Morocco and in the Mediterranean region in general. In his expert analysis and presentation, he stressed the importance of the transport of energy and of co-operation amongst the Mediterranean Partners as well as the rest of Europe. He observed that energy had changed over past several years: no longer was it “business as usual”. Even though 89 per cent of primary production in Morocco was based on petroleum and coal lignites, the Moroccan coal

industry was on the decrease. On the other hand, wind-power energy was on the increase, both in its potential and in its use. Mr. Ghozlani called for a new energy strategy that would include the diversification of energy sources and routes, a higher share of renewable energy sources, recognition of the primary role of energy efficiency, and improvements in regional integration and co-operation

Mr. Daniel Kroos started his presentation with a striking but essential statement – that if we want to survive, we have to change our behaviour. He continued by interconnecting the energy-related issues with the OSCE’s comprehensive understanding of security through four main areas – connectivity, sustainability, governance, and resilience. Echoing earlier speakers, he observed that the role of technology was rising, especially in such contexts as the growing trend to decarbonize economies or the shift from the traditional world of fossil resources to interconnected renewable electricity. Looking to the future, Mr. Kroos noted that renewable energy was still “maturing” and thus becoming more and more technically viable and commercially attractive, and that major technological breakthroughs in the coming years would accelerate the trend of integrating renewables into companies’ business models, with digitalization disrupting traditional business models and creating new opportunities to generate, trade and consume energy. Concluding, he underlined the fact that the “clean sector” offered and would continue to offer millions of new job opportunities around the globe. Finally he considered how the OSCE could help in this regard by providing expertise and serving as a platform for dialogue.

Debate

The delegation of Ukraine raised the important issue of the labour division among several international actors, in the context of the need to be more efficient, create synergies and avoid duplications. The Ukrainian representative asked where the synergies between the OSCE and the Union for the Mediterranean were. Mr. Borrego replied that this was indeed one of the key issues, though he mentioned the area of risk assessment as one of the areas where synergy was possible. Several other speakers and participants highlighted the importance of interconnection between regions, producers and markets, in order to re-shape the geopolitics of energy, especially through renewables. Finally, all agreed that the co-operation should be mutually beneficial for all actors.

2.5 High-Level Segment of the 2018 OSCE Mediterranean Conference

Keynote speakers:

H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Slovak Republic

H.E. Mr. Thomas Greminger, Secretary General of the OSCE

H.E. Mr. Guglielmo Picchi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italian 2018 OSCE Chairmanship

H.E. Mr. Josep Borrell Fontelles, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation, Spain

Special addresses:

H.E. Mr. Nasser Kamel, Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean

H.E. Mr. José Domínguez Abascal, Secretary of State for Energy, Ministry for the Ecological Transition, Spain

Foreign Minister Miroslav Lajčák stated that the Conference was a highlight of the Slovak Chairmanship of the OSCE Mediterranean Contact Group and thanked the Spanish hosts and the OSCE Secretariat for taking an active part in organizing and hosting the event. He stressed that it was no coincidence that the first key word in the name of the OSCE was “security”, which was the most important priority, concern and dream of its citizens, but also a source of fear. The notion that security in Europe was closely linked with security in the Mediterranean had been enshrined in OSCE documents since the beginnings of the Helsinki Process. But never before had this link manifested itself so vividly. As he put it: “The challenges we are facing are global. They are greater than Europe. Greater than the Mediterranean. Greater than Africa. We must realize that the Mediterranean does not divide us. The Mediterranean unites us. It binds us.”

The growing scale of instability and human suffering had caused massive movements of refugees. Transnational terrorism had spread. Climate change did not choose continents. These were the realities. And the best way to face them was: co-operation.

The Slovak Minister of Foreign and European Affairs stressed that historically, the Mediterranean had seen best-case scenarios as well as worst-case scenarios, but the only successful *modus operandi* in this region was co-operation. In past centuries or even millennia, wars had not led to sustainable solutions. Prosperity was only possible on the basis of mutual respect and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

In order to do that, it was necessary to utilize multilateral platforms, which the OSCE offered, with its unique tools and close perspective. But other organizations were also playing their part. The UN had adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with Goal 7 being that of universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. If security was to be the desired result and co-operation the *modus operandi*, one could only wish it could last forever. In other words – that it would be sustainable. During the Slovak Chairmanship of the MCG an attempt had been made to identify tools for achieving and maintaining the desired state of security. “That is why we have chosen to focus on energy and economic growth during this conference,” said Minister Lajčák, “because they are drivers of sustainability.” It had taken a long time to understand the impact of energy use upon our planet, our security and our economies. But in 2018, the issue lay at the heart of both the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which was why Slovakia had

identified energy security and connectivity as the first priority in the Economic and Environmental Dimension of its 2019 OSCE Chairmanship, and why the decision had been made to focus on energy as the overarching topic of the 2018 Mediterranean Conference. Because “doing energy right” was fundamental to security and prosperity. Furthermore, he stressed the importance of co-operation with the private sector. Governments could provide the structure, the incentives and the framework. But it was the private sector that would be needed to help us past the finishing line. In concluding, he expressed his appreciation of the Mediterranean as the location of many of the world’s oldest cities and as home to many young populations: “We are looking at a sea of opportunities everywhere, so let us make the right choices. Instead of tilting at Don Quijote’s windmills, we can start using them for clean energy!”

OSCE Secretary General Thomas Greminger welcomed the participants and thanked the chair country Slovakia and host country Spain for the efforts they had invested in the Mediterranean dimension, which had enjoyed a rising profile in the recent years. During the session that day he had sensed a broad-based support for a more substantive Mediterranean Partnership, more fully anchored to the OSCE agenda. “There also seems to be strong support for taking a fresh look at the Partnership in the direction of action-oriented dialogue,” he said.

Mr. Greminger continued as follows: “There is perhaps no field in which the interdependence of the Euro-Mediterranean region is more manifest than the field of energy, both for regional prosperity and for regional security. Energy co-operation stands out as an area in which the OSCE and its Mediterranean Partners have the potential to develop further co-operation.” These unique opportunities must be used to promote co-operation between energy-poor and energy-rich countries, exporters and importers. Another reason for closer co-operation in this area was that the region was being intensively affected by environmental degradation and climate change. Another field in which there was clearly great potential for co-operation, as had been shown during the conference, was that of infrastructure protection.

There was also an urgent need for closer co-operation with other international organizations, one example of synergy being the Memorandum of Understanding for programmatic co-operation due to be signed with the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) on the margins of the present Conference. As Mr. Greminger said: “The OSCE and the UfM are complementary organizations: overlapping membership, shared commitment to co-operation and peace, with the OSCE more focused on security and the UfM on economic-social issues. We look forward to closer co-operation and co-ordination over the coming months. Concrete work lies ahead of us.”

Mr. Greminger also mentioned the opportunities presented by the Milan Ministerial for the preparation of a declaration on Mediterranean co-operation. Mr. Greminger reiterated the importance of the participating States making a stronger financial contribution to the Partnership Fund. He called for the Palermo and Malaga spirit to be maintained, in order to make co-operation with the Partners more concrete and efficient.

Deputy Foreign Minister Guglielmo Picchi recalled the importance Italy attached to the strengthening of co-operation among the 57 OSCE participating States and their Mediterranean Partners, particularly on the matters focused upon by the respective agendas, such as the handling of migration flows, the fight against human trafficking, the fight against terrorism, and energy co-operation. Threats and challenges were growing across the entire OSCE area and across all three OSCE dimensions of co-operation. In connection with the

growing threat of terrorism, he mentioned the 2018 OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference held in Rome by the Italian Chairmanship.

Energy was a backbone of all Mediterranean economies and there was a need for a long-term strategy because it would take years to find new resources. For that reason, it was necessary to develop a renewable energy sources policy. The energy dimension had strong repercussions for international relations, being a geopolitical factor of key importance. There was strong interdependence in the area of energy supply in the Mediterranean region and the only way to deal with this was collaboration. The OSCE provided an excellent platform to develop this co-operation, also with the Partner countries. Good energy co-operation created economic growth in the Partner countries, which could help to mitigate the challenges of migration. Migration flows should be dealt with through shared responsibility between countries of origin, transit and destination. “The Mediterranean Security dimension poses challenges that must be tackled and opportunities to be seized. To this end, we need a strengthened Partnership and a long-term vision,” said Deputy Minister Picchi. He underlined the tangible commitment of Italy to OSCE projects and initiatives directed at strengthening co-operation links with countries of the Mediterranean’s southern shore. “At the Milan Ministerial Council in December,” said Picchi, “we plan to translate our Chairmanship’s engagement into a concrete commitment in the form of a Declaration on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean.”

Foreign Minister Josep Borrell Fontelles thanked Slovakia and the OSCE for their co-operation in the preparation of the Conference. In his introduction he stated that the OSCE security concept was an answer to complex challenges such as hunger, inequality, human trafficking, migration, climate change and energy security in all three dimensions; similarly, the OSCE was an excellent platform upon which to address these new dimensions of security with a holistic approach. “Out of all the challenges, we have chosen as the topic of this conference the importance of energy for economic growth and co-operation in the region. Energy and energy security affect everybody. Energy poverty is a reality in the whole region, as well as in Spain. To tackle this issue the Spanish government has taken relevant measures,” said Minister Borrell. The participating States and Partner countries had to increase their investment in safe, sustainable and accessible energy supply, in fulfilment of their commitments to fight climate change. These efforts should be based on diversification, connectivity and co-operation. Spain was connected with North Africa’s energy networks and was trying to avoid becoming an isolated energy island in Europe.

Another important topic being dealt with by the Conference was the security of energy infrastructure against man-made or natural disasters, accidents and terrorism. Much more had to be invested in the environmental aspect of energy production. In this respect, Spain was ready to share its experience and good practices with countries in the region. The Mediterranean Partnership, he emphasized, was not only a partnership of governments but also of citizens, and the private sector had an indispensable role to play in providing the investments necessary in order to supply sustainable energy.

Women and young people were two particularly vulnerable groups in the Mediterranean region and it should be a priority to promote equal opportunities and the development of professional capacity-building. There were two different demographic realities in the region: in the South, 60 per cent of the population was under 30, bringing the risk of high unemployment, lack of education and radicalization, while the North, on the other hand, had an ageing population. It was in the interest of all to support the youth initiatives, because the

young generation was more sensitive to environmental challenges and would pay the consequences if the Agenda 2030 was not implemented. A couple of days before, the Union for the Mediterranean had held its Third Regional Forum in Barcelona, also dealing with energy and climate change. It was a happy coincidence that both organizations, the OSCE and the UfM, had met in Spain to address these important issues.

Minister Borrell said that Spain firmly believed in multilateralism and considered the Mediterranean Partnership essential for security and co-operation in the region. Without multilateral co-operation, the law of the jungle would reign. If there was no dialogue, there would be no security and no co-operation, and all these three elements were necessary to provide stability and prosperity in the region, concluded the Minister.

Mr. Nasser Kamel, Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean, thanked the Italian OSCE Chairmanship, the Slovak Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Contact Group, and the OSCE Secretary General for their support and co-operation with the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). He stressed that gender equality, women and youth were also at the heart of the UfM agenda and had constituted the topic of the recent UfM conference on women's empowerment held in Lisbon. The OSCE and the UfM shared many member States and were connected through the same overarching goal of peace, stability and prosperity in the Mediterranean region. Never had the Helsinki Final Act been more relevant for the future of Euro-Mediterranean security and stability. This background had given birth to the successful and meaningful OSCE Mediterranean Partnership for Co-operation. The two organizations were very complementary in terms of the promotion of stability and security in the region. There was no development without security and no security without development.

Mr. Kamel was particularly happy in connection with the signing, on the margins of the Conference, of a Memorandum of Understanding for programmatic co-operation between the UfM and the OSCE. The two organizations would co-operate on a number of key initiatives in the area of energy security, environment and climate change, starting with the joint project on the prevention of climate and environmental security threats in the Mediterranean. Recent studies on environmental and climate change had shown that the linkages between energy security, economic growth and poverty reduction were increasing significantly. There was much to be gained from dialogue and co-operation. The UfM was addressing these challenges in a holistic manner. Development of transport, infrastructure and mutual trade was instrumental for the transition of energy policy to the sustainable energy mode. As energy demand in the region was going to grow significantly, there was a need to use the unique wind, sun and hydropower conditions of the region for the development of sustainable energy production. There was also huge potential for increasing energy efficiency.

To achieve these goals it was necessary to develop regional dialogue and partnership. The UfM had established energy platforms in three areas: efficient renewable energy systems, electricity markets and gas markets. These platforms were working on the exchange of best practices and the transfer of knowledge and know-how. The aim was to use the establishment of legal and regulatory frameworks for the deployment of renewable energy systems, the integration of the electricity markets, and the development of the gas markets.

Mr. Kamel underlined the importance of financing for these good ideas. According to the World Bank, 25 billion EUR needed to be invested in the energy sector every year for the next 30 years in order to achieve sustainable development in the region. This was why the UfM was bringing all stakeholders together in the framework of a UfM energy and climate

business forum to find appropriate financing. Another good example was a European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) project on renewable energy markets. “Only together can we deliver the sustainable answers to our security challenges,” said Mr. Kamel.

Secretary of State José Domínguez Abascal made reference to the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report on climate change and underlined the necessity to address climate change problems and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. While the phenomenon of global warming was closely related to social problems, migration, poverty and many other issues currently difficult even to imagine, technological changes in the field of renewable energy systems offered concrete opportunities to mitigate and even overcome the impact of climate change.

That was why Spain had established the Ministry for the Ecological Transition. The main purpose of the Ministry was to transform the Spanish energy system through a sustainable ecological transformation that was fair, balanced and left no one behind. Spain’s objective was to produce 35 per cent of its final energy production and 75 per cent of its electricity production from renewable energy systems by 2030.

Climate change was a global problem that called for global solutions. Advantage should be taken of the technological, economic and social solutions available as well as of the opportunity for international co-operation and public-private partnership. In conclusion, Mr. Abascal called upon the participating States and Partners for Co-operation to stand firm and united in the endeavour to create a sustainable planet where growth was not associated with the planet’s deterioration, and to take all possible measures to ensure that dialogue, co-operation and hard work on a fair energy transition would eventually mitigate the consequences of climate change.

The high-level segment was followed by the interventions of delegations, which were moderated by State Secretary Lukáš Parížek, Special Representative for the Slovak 2019 OSCE Chairmanship. The discussion took place with the participation of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Albania and Malta and Deputy Ministers/State Secretaries of Greece, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Portugal, Hungary, Montenegro and the Russian Federation. All political representatives expressed thanks to the Slovak MCG chairmanship for the preparation of the conference in close co-operation with Spain and for their good choice of relevant topics, to Spain for its warm hospitality, and to the Italian OSCE Chairmanship for its support of the Mediterranean Partnership.

During the discussion, Minister Ivica Dačić of Serbia stressed the interdependence of the OSCE and Mediterranean region and the fact that OSCE was well placed to solve the challenges of closer co-operation. Minister Ditmir Bushati of Albania underlined the importance of energy transformation, which could become a critical factor for the development of the region and its sustainable and inclusive future. Minister Carmelo Abela of Malta stressed the importance of energy connectivity and co-operation, which were vitally important for Malta’s sustainable development. Deputy Minister Terens-Nikolaos Quick of Greece stressed the three main pillars of energy security – co-operation, connectivity and complementarity – and the importance of respecting of maritime borders. Deputy Minister George Ciamba of Romania underlined the strategic importance of energy, diversification of supply and interconnectivity of markets. Secretary of State Teresa Ribeiro of Portugal noted that the Conference had clearly demonstrated a common desire to share more than borders in the region and pointed out that energy co-operation was an important part of this desire; this,

she said, was an opportunity that should be embraced. State Secretary Péter Sztáray of Hungary said that the OSCE had added value in the area of co-operation with the Partners and that Hungary welcomed the Slovak Chairmanship's intended orientation towards energy security. Deputy Minister Andrej Zhernovski of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia stressed that energy co-operation in the Mediterranean region was a field full of opportunities, of which full advantage should be taken. State Secretary Snezana Janković of Montenegro underscored the importance for peace and stability of OSCE dialogue on Mediterranean co-operation in all areas including energy. Deputy Minister Alexander Pankin of the Russian Federation stressed that security was indivisible and that energy should not be a divisive factor. He underlined that Russia was a responsible partner and supplier and that the politicizing of energy was the worst enemy of co-operation. He extended his best wishes to the incoming Slovak Chairmanship.

In the afternoon, the discussion continued with interventions from 15 heads of delegation: ten from participating States, four from Partners for Co-operation, and one from a country of the League of Arab States. They all thanked the MCG chairmanship and their Spanish hosts for the organization of the conference and the selection of good topics for discussion and emphasized that they would support the continuation of co-operation with the Partners in all relevant areas.

2.6 Closing remarks

Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, thanked Minister Borrell for hosting the conference in Malaga and the OSCE Secretary General for providing necessary assistance. He thanked all participants for sharing their knowledge, insights and experience in the area of energy co-operation and security. The Conference had shown clearly the prospects for and potential of such co-operation – but also the barriers to it. There was a need for a new energy narrative and a new strategic approach in co-operation between the participating States and the Partners for Co-operation, built on the sustainability of and respect for the environment, on technological co-operation, on financial support, and on human needs. Energy efficiency and renewable energy systems technologies were key aspects of the low-carbon energy transition and its goal of lowering the present generation's carbon footprint. Co-operation with the private sector would also bring badly needed job opportunities and economic growth.

Thomas Greminger, Secretary General of the OSCE, congratulated Slovakia and Spain in his concluding speech on yet another successful event in the framework of the Mediterranean Partnership and the Italian Chairmanship on keeping the Partnership high on the agenda. He highly appreciated the committed participation of the Partners' representatives in the discussions, on the panels and in the high-level segment; many interesting ideas on the further development of co-operation in the region had been put forward. The Office of the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities had already conducted field visits to study energy co-operation in the region. However, partnership was a two-way street, and exchange of knowledge and best practices should be central to the Mediterranean Partnership. Furthermore, the Partnership should be fully anchored in the OSCE agenda. Accordingly, Mr. Greminger encouraged the Troika to pursue greater involvement of the Partners for Co-operation in OSCE activities. Ownership was key to the Partnership. Furthermore, a more strategic approach should be taken to Mediterranean dialogue.

Josep Borrell Fontelles, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation of Spain, thanked the organizers of the Conference, which had taken place with the participation of six Ministers, twelve Deputy Ministers, two Secretary Generals and more than 170 other representatives. He stated that the Conference had brought many ideas together regarding issues such as the sustainable use of traditional energy sources, the development of renewable energy, and interconnectivity and co-operation amongst the participating States and Partners for Co-operation in these fields. Minister Borrell Fontelles stressed the importance of the close co-operation between Spain and the OSCE and at the same time with the Mediterranean region as a whole, which was considered a priority in Spanish foreign policy and an important factor for stability and peaceful development.

3. List of Participants

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Given Name</i>	<i>Title/Position</i>
OSCE Participating States			
Albania	BUSHATI	Ditmir	Head of Delegation, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs
Albania	HASANI	Igli	Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the International Organizations in Vienna
Albania	BARBULLUSHI	Odeta	Chief of cabinet to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs
Albania	DERVISHI	Glevin	Adviser to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs
Germany	FRIESE	Matthias	Head of Delegation, Politico-Military Adviser
USA	PARKER	Kyle	Head of Delegation, Chief of Staff, Helsinki Commission
USA	BAHL	Lane	Acting Political Counselor; First Secretary
Andorra	ROSSELL SOLER	Marc	Head of Delegation, Director General of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability
Andorra	MIQUEL GARCIA	Carles	Head of the energy and climate change agency, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability
Andorra	RADUAN	Gemma	2nd Secretary, Embassy of the Principality of Andorra to the Kingdom of Spain
Armenia	ADONTAS	Avet	Head of Delegation, Ambassador to the Kingdom of Spain
Austria/EU	GRATT	Marion	Head of Delegation, Director, Minister Plenipotentiary, Federal Ministry - Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs
Austria/EU	VRAILAS	Ioannis	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the EU to the OSCE
Austria/EU	TEZAPSIDIS	Leonidas	Adviser to the Managing Director MENA, European External Action Service
Belgium	RENAULT	Patrick	Head of Delegation, Ambassador
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ŠAROVIĆ	Mirko	Head of Delegation, Minister of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
Bosnia and Herzegovina	MILOŠEVIĆ	Gordana	Chargé D'Affaires A.I., Embassy of B&H in Madrid
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BOGDANOVIĆ	Ranka	Interpreter
Bosnia and Herzegovina	VESELINOVIĆ	Dražen	Security Officer
Bulgaria	SPASSOV	Svetoslav	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Canada	TAN	Jonathan	Head of Delegation, Second Secretary, Delegation of Canada to the OSCE

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Given Name</i>	<i>Title/Position</i>
Cyprus	RAFTI	Elena	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Cyprus	CHRISTODOULOU	Demetra	Deputy Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Croatia	PLEJIĆ MARKOVIĆ	Dubravka	Head of Delegation, Ambassador and Permanent Representative
Spain	BORRELL FONTELLES	Josep	Head of Delegation, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Co-operation
Spain	VALENZUELA MARZO	Fernando Martín	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Spain	DOMÍNGUEZ ABASCAL	José	Secretary of State for Energy, Ministry for the ecological transition,
Spain	MONTEERRUBIO VILLAR	Esther	Head of Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Spain	SANZ LÓPEZ	Pablo	Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation
Spain	FLORENTINO	Llera	Senior Press Advisor
Spain	BORDALLO SAINZ	Nuño	Deputy Head of Protocol
Spain	GÓMEZ MARTÍNEZ	Marcos	Director General for United Nations and Human Rights
Spain	SCOLA	Maria Victoria	General Directorate for United Nations and Human Rights
Spain	TARIN MARTIN	Luis	Senior Advisor
Spain	MARTÍNEZ ABOY	Marina	Policy Adviser
Spain	ÁLVAREZ GARRIDO	Gonzalo	Diplomatic Information Office
Spain	JIMÉNEZ DE MINGO	Juan Jose	Audiovisual Expert
Spain	GONZÁLEZ ROMÁN	María Victoria	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Spain	DAURELLA DE NADAL	Teresa	Deputy Permanent Representative
Spain	ANDRADA- VANDERWILDE	Juan Armando	Senior Advisor, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
Spain	ALVAREZ ALONSO	Cesar	Senior Advisor to the State Secretary for Energy
Spain	DE LA CALLE	Alberto	Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation
Spain	CARRASCO	Eduardo	Counsellor
Spain	ADÁN MARCOS	Marina	Collaborator
Spain	SÁNCHEZ PASCUAL	Celia	Collaborator
Spain	ESCOLANO MARTÍN	Aroa	Collaborator
Spain	MARTÍN	Hilda	Advisor
Spain	BATALLA JUNCO	Caridad	Director General of Protocol
Spain	CAMBERO HERNANDEZ	Jose Angel	Protocol and Ceremonies
Spain	DE ÁLVARO REGUERA	Enrique	Protocol and Ceremonies

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Given Name</i>	<i>Title/Position</i>
Spain	DE LA RIVA MIGUELÁÑEZ	Tomás	Head of Diplomatic Security
Spain	BRAVO JIMÉNEZ	Borja	Driver
Finland	LASSILA	Matti	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Senior Adviser on Energy and Climate Change
Finland	KAKKONEN	Pasi	Counsellor
France	MATHEY	Eveline	Head of Delegation, Counsellor
Georgia	GIORGADZE	Ilia	Ambassador to Spain
United Kingdom	Gutiérrez	Elena	Head of Delegation, Public Policy Officer, British Embassy Madrid
Greece	QUICK	Terens Spenser Nikolaos	Head of Delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece
Greece	DIGBASSANIS	Apostolos	First Counsellor, Economic and Commercial Affairs, MFA of Greece
Hungary	SZTÁRAY	Péter András	Head of Delegation, State Secretary for Security Policy
Hungary	DÁN	Károly	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Hungary	URBÁN	Kristóf	Second Secretary -- EU Affairs, Embassy in Spain
Hungary	TAMÁSI	Krisztina	OSCE Coordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Ireland	CASEY	Sorcha	Head of Delegation, Attaché
Italy	PICCHI	Guglielmo	Head of Delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy	MATI	Vinicio	Ambassador, Italian 2018 OSCE Chairmanship Coordinator
Italy	LAPADURA	Marco	Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Italy to the OSCE
Italy	GODA	Samuel	Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Youth and Security
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	ZHERNOVSKI	Andrej	Head of Delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	CHULIKJ	STANISLAV A	Adviser of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Luxembourg	LENTZ	Guy	Head of Delegation, Coordinator for EU & International Energy Affairs
Malta	ABELA	Carmelo	Head of Delegation, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion
Malta	MELI DAUDEY	Natasha	Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Malta	MANGION	Alessandro	Private Secretary
Malta	AQUILINA XUEREB	Leonie	Assistant Director

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Given Name</i>	<i>Title/Position</i>
Monaco	BERRO-AMADEÏ	Isabelle	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Monaco	RAVANO	Lorenzo	First Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative
Montenegro	JANKOVIĆ	Zoran	Head of Delegation, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Montenegro	VIZI	Helena	First Secretary, OSCE and CoE Directorate, MFA
Norway	MALVIK	Henrik	Head of Delegation, Senior Adviser, MFA
Poland	PIĄTKOWSKI	Wojciech	Head of Delegation, Senior Counsellor to the Minister
Portugal	RIBEIRO	Teresa	Head of Delegation, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Portugal	PEREIRA GOMES	José Júlio	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Portugal	CASTELO BRANCO	Luís	Adviser to the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Romania	CIAMBA	George	Head of Delegation, Deputy Minister
Romania	MICULA	Victor	Alternate Head of Delegation, Ambassador
Romania	MIHAILESCU	Amira	Minister Counsellor, Office of the Deputy Minister
Russian Federation	PANKIN	Alexander	Head of Delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation	DEMENTIEVA	Nadezda	Diplomat, 2nd Secretary of the Embassy of Russia in Spain
Holy See	CROTTY	Michael Francis	Head of Delegation, Counsellor of the Apostolic Nunciature in Spain
Holy See	LEIVA ROJO	Jorge Jesus	Local Expert of the Apostolic Nunciature in Spain
Serbia	DAČIĆ	Ivica	Head of Delegation, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Serbia	NINČIĆ	Roksanda	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE
Serbia	LALIĆ SMAJEVIĆ	Katarina	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Spain
Serbia	NEDELJKOVIĆ	Nikola	Chief of Staff, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Serbia	MILENKOVIĆ	Katarina	Minister Counsellor, Embassy in the Kingdom of Spain
Serbia	MILIĆEVIĆ	Isidora	Interpreter
Serbia	PURIĆ	Lazo	Security Officer
Serbia	STANIĆ	Zoran	Official Cameraman, MFA
Serbia	FERRERO	Manuel Hidalgo	Driver, Embassy in Madrid
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	LAJČÁK	Miroslav	Head of Delegation, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	PARÍZEK	Lukáš	State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	BLAŠKO	Jaroslav	Ambassador of Slovakia to the Kingdom of Spain

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Given Name</i>	<i>Title/Position</i>
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	BOHÁČ	Radomír	Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the OSCE
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	WURSTEROVÁ	Karla	Director General of the Section of International Organisations, Development Assistance and Humanitarian Aid
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	DROBA	Andrej	Director of the Office of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	GANDEL	Boris	Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	KIRNÁG	Róbert	Head of the OSCE Task Force
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	ŽÁKOVÁ	Katarína	Deputy Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the OSCE
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	KRATOCHVÍL	Ivan	Office of the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	HORVAY	Ingrid	Head of Logistics - OSCE Task Force
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	KOŠŤÁLIKOVÁ	Zuzana	OSCE Task Force - Logistics
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	MAŠÁNOVÁ	Eva	OSCE Task Force - Logistics
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	CENGELOVÁ	Miriam	Diplomat, Embassy in Madrid
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	ZOĽÁK	Róbert	Media Coordinator
Slovakia/ OSCE Troika	BIČAN	Tomáš	Program coordinator
Slovenia	STADLER REPNIK	Sabina	Head of Delegation, Director-General for Multilateral Affairs, Development Cooperation and International Law at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Slovenia	CVELBAR BEK	Renata	Ambassador to Spain at the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Madrid
Slovenia	GRGANTOV	Tina	Counsellor at the Embassy in Madrid
Switzerland	WILD	Claude	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Switzerland	HABICHT GOTTSCHALK	Claudio	Second Secretary
Switzerland	KAYAL	Noura	Deputy Coordinator OSCE
Czech Republic	ŠRÁMEK	Ivo	Head of Delegation, Ambassador
Czech Republic	BOCIANOVÁ	Kateřina	First Secretary
Turkey	CİVELİK	İsmail	Head of Delegation, Counsellor/Permanent Mission of Turkey to the OSCE
Ukraine	PROKOPCHUK	Ihor	Head of Delegation, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the OSCE
Partners for Co-operation			
Algeria	NAOUN	Mokhtar	Head of Delegation, Alternate Permanent Representative to the OSCE/Vienna
Algeria	MENGUELLATI	Ali	Minister Counsellor, Embassy in Madrid

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Given Name</i>	<i>Title/Position</i>
Egypt	YOUSSEF	Omar Amer	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Israel	DRAZNIN	Joseph	Head of Delegation, General Director Regional Cooperation
Israel	LADOR FRESHER	Talya	Ambassador of Israel in Austria
Israel	BERLADSKI-BARUCH	Silvia	Deputy Permanent Representative for the UN, OSCE and Int. Organizations
Jordan	AL-HADID	Leena	Head of Delegation, Ambassador and Permanent Representative
Jordan	SAMAWI	Sami	Third Secretary
Morocco	BOUCHAARA	Lotfi	Head of Delegation, Ambassador of Morocco to Spain
Morocco	LEBBAR	Abdelfattah	Consul General of the Kingdom of Morocco in Algeciras/Spain; Delegate
Morocco	KHOULOU	Boughlala	Department Head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Delegate
Tunisia	WACEF	Chiha	Head of Delegation, Ambassador of Tunisia to Spain
Thailand	KONGSRI	Natenapa	Head of Delegation, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. / Royal Thai Embassy, Madrid
Thailand	CHETSONKCUL	Prapasri	First Secretary, Royal Thai Embassy, Madrid
International Organizations			
Union for the Mediterranean	KAMEL	Nasser Ahmed	Head of Delegation, Secretary General
Union for the Mediterranean	BORREGO	Jorge	Senior Deputy Secretary General
Union for the Mediterranean	GÓMEZ LÓPEZ	Ainara	Deputy Director Of Cabinet
League of Arab States	MATAR	Jamila	Head of Delegation, Director, Energy Department
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	SAMBUCINI	Gianluca	Head of Delegation, Secretary of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe			
OSCE	GREMINGER	Thomas	Head of Delegation, OSCE Secretary General
OSCE	ŽUGIĆ	Vuk	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
OSCE	AVAKOV	Argo	Head, Action against Terrorism Unit
OSCE	ABELA-HAMPEL	Elizabeth	Deputy Head, Action against Terrorism Unit
OSCE	SIMONET	Loic	Head, External Co-operation i.a.
OSCE	ALESSANDRI	Emiliano	Senior External Co-operation Officer
OSCE	KROOS	Daniel	Senior Programme Officer for Energy Security
OSCE	COSGROVE	Dennis	Head, Border Security and Management Unit, TNTD
OSCE	CAUSEVIC PODZIC	Mersiha	Media and Outreach Officer

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Given Name</i>	<i>Title/Position</i>
OSCE	TALEGON CAMPOAMOR	Ignacio	Executive Officer
OSCE	SZYMANSKI	Aldona	Senior External Co-operation Assistant
OSCE	ALIDEMAJ	Anita	Secretary
OSCE	SARAC	Dzevad	Project Associate
OSCE PA	ALLIZARD	Pascal	Head of Delegation, Senator, Vice-President of the OSCE PA
OSCE PA	PALLARÉS	Gustavo	Deputy Secretary General
OSCE PA	HUGOT	Fabrice	Secretary of French Delegation
OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	MAHMUZIĆ	Amra	National Executive Officer
Invited Speakers			
Invited Speaker	GHOZLANI	Khalid	Managing Director
Invited Speaker	TOMÍK	Ľubomír	Energy Expert, Center for Energy Systems, Slovakia
Invited Speaker	FRANCO-KEDMI	Michal	Regulatory and Commercial Energy Expert
Invited Speaker	ESCRIBANO	Gonzalo	The Elcano Royal Institute
Invited Speaker	SEDLÁČEK	Milan	Head of EU Affairs and Strategy, Eustream a.s.
Invited Speaker	PRADO	María	International Affairs Manager, APPA-Spanish Renewable Energy Association
Invited Speaker	KOMENDANTOVA -AMANN	Nadejda	Senior research scholar, IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis)
Invited Speaker	AL-KURDI	Lina Murad	Founder/CEO Jordan / Lina Energy - LE
Invited Speaker	AL-SALAYMEH	Ahmed	Professor, School of Engineering, The University of Jordan
Invited Speaker	PARADA DIEGO	Luis Ignacio	Head of Global Regulatory Services, Enagás, S.A.
Invited Speaker	PÉREZ PAJUELO	Jose Luis	Chief of Planning and Security Service of CNPIC, State Secretariat for Security
Invited Speaker	GRECO	Ettore	Executive Vice President, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy
Interpreters			
Interpreter	GELB COHEN	Beth	
Interpreter	GAUTHIER	Alain	
Interpreter	DE TORO	Rebeca	
Interpreter	DEL LEBoulleux	Beatriz	