

# **Energy Security in the Middle East Geo-politics, Security Challenges and Sustainable Supplies**

***Organized** by Konrad Adenauer Foundation ([www.kas.de](http://www.kas.de))*

***Organized** by US-Korea Institute ([www.uskoreainstitute.org](http://www.uskoreainstitute.org))*

***Organized** by the Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSSIS) ([www.acsis.org](http://www.acsis.org))*

***Organized** by the National Center for Research and Development (NCRD) – Higher Council for Science and Technology  
([www.hcst.gov.jo](http://www.hcst.gov.jo))*

***Organized** by Rai Center for Research and Studies ([www.alrai.com](http://www.alrai.com))*

**2015**

## Meeting Program

### Energy Security in the Middle East *Geo-politics, Security Challenges and Sustainable Supplies*

Amman – Jordan  
June 10, 2015

*Co-Organized* by Konrad Adenauer Foundation ([www.kaas.de](http://www.kaas.de))

*Co-Organized* by US-Korea Institute at SAIS ([www.uskoreainstitute.org](http://www.uskoreainstitute.org))

*Organized* by the Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSSIS) ([www.acsis.org](http://www.acsis.org))

*Co-Organized* by the National Center for Research and Development (NCRD)/Higher Council for Science and Technology  
([www.ncrd.gov.jo](http://www.ncrd.gov.jo))

*Organized* by Rai Center for Research and Studies ([www.alrai.com](http://www.alrai.com))

#### Tuesday – June 9, 2015

All day

**Arrival of participants**

*Please refer to logistics chart for airport pick-up arrangements and details on accommodation, venue, etc.*

#### Wednesday – June 10, 2015

VENUE: University of Jordan

0900 – 0930

**Conference Registration**

0945 – 1000

**Opening Session**

**Chair: Arab Institute for Security Studies**

**Statements by:**

- Jenny Town – US Korea Institute at SAIS
- Otmar Oehrigs – Konrad Adenauer Foundation
- Khaled El Shuraydeh - NCRD/ Higher Council for Science and Technology

1015 – 1115

**Panel 1 – Emerging Nuclear Energy States: Building a Strong Nuclear Security Culture**

*Chairperson: Jenny Town*

**John Bernhard (NSGEG, Denmark)**

Why and How to Strengthen Nuclear Security?

**Kenneth Brill (NSGEG, US)**

Ten Reasons Why the Global Nuclear Security Needs To Be Strengthened

**Jeong Ho Lee (KINAC, Korea)**

Nuclear Security Culture in Korea

11:15 – 11:40

*Coffee Break*

1140 – 1240

**Panel 2 – Gas and Fuel Supplies –Challenges and Opportunities**

*Chairperson: Sharif Nasser bin Nasser*

**Michael Rühle (NATO)**

NATO's Role in Energy Security

**Volodymyr Riabtsev (MOFA, Ukraine)**

The Value of Energy Security: Lessons Learned from the Experience of Ukraine

**Rene Kanayama (Investment Advisory Council, Japan)**

Energy Cooperation between Japan and the Countries of the Middle East

1240 – 1340 **Panel 3 – Energy Security - International Models**

*Chairperson: Ibrahim Badran*

**Barend Prinsloo (North-West University, South Africa)**

The sliding price of oil as a threat to global security

**Marco Lombardi (Catholic University, Italy)**

The Battle for Controlling Oil Fields

**Ahmad Shikara (Iraq Association, Iraq)**

The Mixed Blessing of Eastern Mediterranean Gas: Studying the Geographical, Political and Security Dimensions

1340 – 1400 *Break*

1400 – 1445 **Panel 4 – Regional Interconnectivity – Electricity Beyond Politics**

*Chairperson: Omar Daaour*

**Shermine Dajani (Panmed, Jordan)**

Regional Interconnectivity – Implications for Jordan

**Ali El Saiedi (ECFA, Egypt)**

Electrical Networking – The Arab and Mediterranean Options

1445 – 1535 **Panel 5 – The Energy Dilemma – Options Available to Jordan (renewable, conventional and others)**

*Chairperson: Lorenzo Malagola*

**Mahmoud Shalaan (JESC, Jordan)**

Analyzing Energy Options for Jordan

**Mahmoud Al Ees (MEMR, Jordan)**

Energy in Jordan - The Growing Demand and the Development Challenge

**Closing statements by organizers**

1615 *Lunch*

### **Thursday – June 11, 2015**

All day **National coordination meeting for drafting committee (closed)**

**Drafting final statement with a view of national priorities (closed)**

----- **Departure of foreign participants**

## **Speakers (Session 4)**

*Listed in Alphabetical Order*



### **Shermine Dajani (Jordan)**

For more than thirty years, Shermine Dajani provided consultancy services to multinational companies (GDF-SUEZ, Tractebel Engineering, Habtoor Leighton...) operating in the energy sector and seeking to enter the Middle Eastern region. Among these successful collaborations is work with Tractebel Engineering on the Arab Gas Pipeline project, on the site selection and characterization of the nuclear power station in Jordan and on Aqaba gas master plan. Shermine is a founding shareholder in Med-grid, a French based company. Also a founding shareholder of PANMED RENEWABLE ENERGY based in Dubai, UAE operating as a project developer with regards to renewable energy in the Middle East. Panmed Energy is the only Jordanian company to partner in Med-grid, which is an alliance of twenty one leading energy companies from Europe and the MENA region. Med-grid was established within the framework of the Solar Plan of the Union for the Mediterranean, to study the feasibility of the Mediterranean grid interconnection master plan. Her companies represented Thales in Iraq and Jordan. Ms. Dajani is also involved in the Jordanian IT and telecommunications sector, she heads the E-Education Regional Company, a non for profit company based in Amman focusing on E-learning. She also heads the Jordan Regional IT & Software Engineering Center, a project established jointly by UNDP and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. She is currently a Board member of the following institutions: French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Jordan; EDAMA a Jordanian association focusing on renewable energy issues; Mostaqbal Engineering and Environmental Consultants; International Trading and Development Company; Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts. She is a CEO founder member of the CEO Green Growth Platform for MENA region, a program initiated and supported by the Italian Government. Ms. Dajani is a member of the International Women's Forum (IWF) and the Rotary Club Amman. She has served for several years on the boards of the Seeds of Peace USA and the Jordan Duty Free Shops. Shermine Dajani is a recipient of the Légion d'honneur from the French Republic.



**Ali El Saiedi (Egypt)**

Former Minister of Industry and Technological Development (2001-2004) and the former Minister of Electricity and Energy (1999-2001) in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Following graduation, he joined the Egyptian Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission of Nuclear Electricity Plants until he became its chairman from 1985 to 1993 and then as Director for Technical Cooperation of the International Atomic Energy Agency from 1993 to 1999. He is currently a board member of Banque Misr, a board member of Egypt Financial Investment Company and also a board member of the Arab Authority for Manufacturing. Dr El Saiedi is the chairman of the Islamic Charitable Society and board Vice Chairman of Banque Misr Corporation for Development and Community Service and member of the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs. Throughout much of Dr. El Saiedi's time with these groups, he taught in the fields of Power Generation, Nuclear Power, and Radioisotope Applications at Alexandria University, Helwan University, and Mansoura University. He was also an Assistant Professor of Nuclear Engineering at Kansas State University. Dr. El Saiedi holds a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Cairo University, an M.S. in Reactor Physics and Technology from Birmingham University, and a Ph.D. in Nuclear Engineering from the University of Illinois. Dr. El Saiedi's also received a Fellowship of the College of National Defense Nasser Military Academy High in 1979.

**Abstracts (Session 4)**

*Listed in Alphabetical Order*

**Regional Interconnectivity – Implications for Jordan**

by

Shermine Dajani

*PANMED – Jordan*

The solution to Jordan's energy challenge can be summarized by diversification of energy sources. Jordan is among the highest in the world in its dependency on foreign energy sources, with 96% of the country's energy needs coming from imported oil and natural gas from neighboring Arab countries. This complete reliance on foreign oil imports consumes a significant amount of Jordan's GDP and makes Jordan vulnerable to outside threats in the region. Jordan needs to improve its institutional frameworks, upgrade grid infrastructure, ensure the availability of finance and build the skilled workforce for accelerated renewable energy deployment and transmission. Jordan is planning total investments of \$15 billion in renewable and

nuclear energy and oil shale. To further address these problems, the National Energy Strategy for 2007-2020 was created, with expectations to boost reliance on domestic energy sources from 4% to 40% by the end of the decade. However that is not sufficient; Jordan is a member of the eight country grid interconnection with links to Egypt and Syria. Pan-Arab market grid integration can help meet the energy challenge through reserve sharing and energy exchanges that take advantage of daily and seasonal demand diversity and by planning and operating the electricity sector from a broad regional perspective. The paper highlights European Mediterranean initiatives such as Trans-green, Desertec and Med-Grid that are actively working towards technical, regulatory and political solutions in countries of the Mediterranean region for grid integration and cross border transit.

### **Electrical Networking – The Arab and Mediterranean Options**

by

Ali El Saiedi

*Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs*

Electrical networks are considered as the veins of basic development in any country, they are the means to transfer electrical energy from production sources to consumers in all walks of life. In light of the steady increase in population over recent decades and the rapid growth of individuals and societies in Arab countries, the demand for electricity witnessed an equal acceleration. Today, electricity is produced via numerous sources and technologies, electrical networks have expanded with an increased need for higher reliability and stability requirements. Regardless of the economic and social standards in different countries, there is a need for electrical power optimal management systems to provide reserves capable of dealing with any “demand spikes” or “un-programmed emergency interruptions” with limited large investments in power plants. The best way to do this is to link countries electrical networks which allows for the exchange of power surplus amongst those countries. This will also help in stabilizing networks in the case of sudden changes and to avoid the collapse of networks (black outs) as a result of a sudden outage of the large production units or as a result of interrupted transmission lines due to major incidents. There are many examples of electrical network connectivity including the full connectivity system between European countries networks, and the linking of networks between the United States and Canada as well as linking electricity networks of the SADC Group in southern Africa. Based upon these experiences, intra-Arab electrical connectivity began in six the Arab Mashreq countries since the early nineties of the last century, with an increased number of participating States and still expanding. These projects aims at exchanging surpluses of generated electricity and to achieve the stability of networks. The growth and need of networking gained interest in the last decade, more specifically in terms of generating electricity from renewable energies (especially solar energy) and the possibility of exporting this electricity to Europe on a large scale through a giant connection lines under the Mediterranean, this culminates a new era where electricity sharing is no longer regional but also becoming tri-continental.