

Chapter 1 : Energy policy of the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

International Energy Strategies is a domestic and international energy law and consulting practice. We concentrate on the development, regulation and.

Their response has been weak and inadequate, the task force concludes, and it recommends a broad program of action. The report concentrates on three major problem areas, along with energy policy itself. One is relations with oil-exporters, especially those in the Middle East. How is the adjustment to be made between vital consumer interests and the exercise by the producers of their new "oil power"? Second are the strains induced and intensified among Trilateral countries themselves. The oil embargo and sharp rise in oil prices have tended so far to divide the three regions, and Western Europe within itself. Third are serious problems of internal adjustment and stress that lie ahead for the Trilateral countries in facing the societal implications of the crisis. These three sets of problems are interrelated. Trilateral solidarity, for instance, is affected by the approaches chosen to the oil-exporters and by the success of governments in handling domestic strains. The task force recommends a broad, positive approach to the oil exporters, without isolating the issue of price. The Trilateral countries should seek common and reciprocal interests with the exporters going far beyond oil, interests which can be furthered by cooperation in a variety of forms, bilateral and multilateral. It is suggested that the Trilateral Commission itself set up an expert group to seek unofficial discussions with OPEC representatives on a whole range of relevant issues. The oil issue in the Middle East cannot be separated from the Arab Israeli conflict. The task force emphasizes the need for an early settlement and for an agreed North American-European-Japanese approach. In fact, Trilateral ideas on the general terms of a settlement are not widely different, based on the principle of non-acquisition of territory by force and the right of all states to secure existence. While seeking positive relationships with the producers, the Trilateral countries must themselves cooperate to maintain their financial health in the face of existing oil prices and to establish arrangements for sharing energy in any future emergency resulting from cutoffs of Arab oil supplies. The task force applauds the emergency sharing plan proposed by the Energy Coordinating Group and recommends acceptance of this plan by all Trilateral countries. For the medium term, through , the Trilateral countries must start now to work toward reductions of their dependence on uncertain external energy sources. This requires action for both conservation and increased supplies. On conservation, the task force recommends that the annual rate of increase in energy consumption over the next decade be held below 2 percent in North America, 3 percent in Europe, and 4 percent in Japan. This is a substantial reduction from rates of increase prevailing before. On increasing secure supplies, the task force sees the most immediate increases coming primarily from intensified production within the Trilateral community from known reserves of fossil fuels. The task force recommends that policy decisions on North Sea oil and gas development be taken on a European basis, and that Canada and the United States take Japanese and European needs into account in development of their own rich fossil fuel sources. If the solidarity and cooperation of the Trilateral countries is necessary and desirable for reducing dependence on OPEC, for emergency sharing, and for coping with high oil prices, then it should be valid as well for the development of known resources, whatever their location, within the Trilateral area. For the much longer term, to the end of this century, the Trilateral countries should move now to outline cooperative energy research and development efforts, anticipating the end of the hydrocarbon age. While not pessimistic about the long-term future, the task force sees a transitional period of extraordinary difficulty and adjustment ahead as Trilateral societies adapt to insecure, expensive, perhaps reduced energy supplies, and to slower economic growth. It is a real question whether the necessary sacrifices will in fact be accepted by powerful elements in the body politic. In such cases, there is instability whether a government tries to face the crisis or to avoid it. The task force emphasizes the value of the O. The central thrust of this report is toward an agreed long-term energy strategy for the Trilateral countries. The specific recommendations are intended to give substance to that strategy and ensure its success. Dimensions of the Problem A. The Time Dimension B. Emergence of a Powerful New Actor C. The Middle East Situation E.

organizations as The World Energy Council, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Energy Agency, the Western Hemispheric Energy Ministerial, the Asian Pacific Economic Council, the Chatham House of London, the Center for Strategic International Studies, the International Energy Forum, and the Council for Environmental Cooperation.

Synthetic liquid fuels offer vehicle for monetizing wind and solar energy The steady decrease in the cost of wind and solar energy technologies in recent years has greatly intensified the market penetration of renewable energy. The ongoing renewable energy discussion assumes, almost by default, that wind and solar energy is converted to electricity and supplied into the existing electricity grid to be delivered to the consumers. Integration of wind and solar electricity generation with water electrolysis, CO₂ capture and liquid hydrocarbon synthesis - all developed commercial technologies - would allow converting renewable wind and solar energy into liquid fuels compatible with existing infrastructure. Systems producing and accumulating renewable liquid fuel, independent of the electrical grid, can be located in remote areas where cheap and reliable wind or solar resources are available. Cost estimates of renewable fuel production suggest that the cost for renewable methanol produced from wind electricity can be in the range of market prices for methanol made from natural gas and coal. With such a bonanza every crumb is a mountain of cash. The Aramco IPO is a test of the integrity of our financial system and under the current structure no democratic government which believes in free and open markets should expose its investors to such an offering. It aims to connect scores of Asian countries in a web of roads, high-speed rail, power lines, ports, pipelines, fiber-optic lines and other infrastructure with the goal of stimulating growth in the scores of developing countries in Asia, the Middle East and Europe. As such, it is poised to impact almost every region in which the United States has strategic interests. Yet, Washington has largely ignored the BRI, and in some cases it even took active measures to undermine it. According to a new report by Dr. The report analyzes several potential responses by the U. It calls for the Trump Administration to adjust the government bureaucracy to be able to address a project of such magnitude, to establish mechanism of coordination between the U. Furthermore, possible alleviative measures such as pipeline and LNG terminal expansion face not only domestic but also U. This article studies past OPEC production strategies, synthesizes a theory of OPEC production tendencies from past market interactions, and then applies these derived principles of OPEC production strategies to the contemporary global market. Meanwhile, a new Islamist extremist front has emerged; North Africa is on the brink of disaster. While the West and Russia have focused on Syria after initial military successes in Iraq, it looks as if the world has forgotten to pay attention to the ongoing military build-up of extremist forces in Libya. Technical difficulties that relate to every pillar of the trinity in the Japanese national project bogs the central government down to a stalemate. Eunjung Lim analyzes, explains the backstory, and charts a possible path forward. Commander Kapil Narula examines the implications. Religion, power and oil The explosion of diplomatic warfare between Saudi Arabia and Iran, caused by the execution of 47 prisoners by Riyadh, has come for some as a surprise, but the writing has been on the wall for some years. Polish coal at the turning point: A close examination of the Polish energy industry clarifies the roots of this stance and the likelihood it will be maintained over a long-time horizon. Azerbaijan after the Iran deal At the crossroads of the east-west and north-south transportation corridors, Baku has succeeded in becoming the Eurasian Mecca for energy traders. Nowadays, Azerbaijan is the sole country in the region that extracts, refines, transports and negotiates its resources to the European market. In this sense, national resources have guaranteed not only economic growth and self-sufficiency, but also political independence. But this outcome does not seem to be getting any closer. Indeed, things have gotten much worse. Gal Luft discusses an alternative. The Caspian Sea region has hence become the focal point of heated discussions in the face of heavy energy disagreements between Russia and the EU. While Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan are considered potentially vital partners for European energy consumers, Russia engages in greater assertive policies protecting its national interest in the region. The continuing EU-Russian rivalry over alternative gas supply projects not only widens the gap between Brussels

and Moscow but also affects energy strategies of the Caspian countries trying to avoid becoming a battle ground between the two key actors. Elkhan Nuriyev assesses risks, challenges and prospects. The discovery of the Italian energy company ENI of a giant gas field off the coast of Egypt has transformed the East Mediterranean energy play overnight. The newly discovered field called Zohr could hold a potential of 30 trillion cubic feet of gas – the largest discovery in the region, thirty percent larger than the Israeli Leviathan field which held the title until today. It delivers a painful blow to both the Israeli and Cypriot economies and more specifically to the gas partners, Delek Drilling and Noble Energy, which until now have held the only discoveries in the region. Since oil and gas prices are linked in Asia and elsewhere the collapse in oil prices led to an even sharper decline in LNG prices. As a result American gas is no longer desired abroad, certainly not in Asia – the fastest growing market for gas, no matter how many export permits are granted. If completed, the project will connect Pacific to Atlantic, and be the largest infrastructure undertaking ever built. This project has the possibility of creating millions of jobs, providing security in Central and South Asia, as well as giving a way for energy resources to flow to new consumers in developing regions. Also examined area the risks that exist to keeping these policies from being successful. Last, provided are a number of policy prescriptions for Indonesia to meet its growing energy needs. Turkey threatens the major prospects for Eastern Med gas supply With the development of the Aphrodite offshore natural gas field and the potentially game-changing East Med pipeline, the Eastern Mediterranean can and should play a vital role in ensuring European energy security. Turkey does not recognize Cyprus as a sovereign country and is attempting to block Cypriot oil and gas exploration, claiming the share of Turkish Cypriots in any hydrocarbon wealth. The large-scale undertaking brings many economic and political benefits to all the countries involved, including Turkey. Beyond Oil and Gas: Kazakhstan Bets its Future on Reform With escalation on and near Russian soil, Western Europe is searching for an alternative gas and oil supplier; Kazakhstan may be the likely candidate. Kazakhstan is in the midst of modernizing, and is enthusiastically looking for opportunities to participate in the global economy. The country is among the top 15 in the world when it comes to essential oil reserves and has expressed willingness to develop these reserves. Kazakhstan also partnered with China in the creation of large energy cooperation projects which are part of the New Silk Road. The current oil slump has hurt investment worldwide, nevertheless the recovery period appears to favor investment in North America, the Caspian, and Africa. There is no lack of voices warning against the dangerous implications of the nuclear agreement the Obama Administration is advancing with Iran. The opposition has mostly focused on the destabilizing geopolitical impact of a nuclear Iran and what it means for the security of the U. But there is one less obvious casualty – the North American oil and gas industry. For Ukraine this is a question of survival as it cannot continue its dependence on Russian gas for geopolitical reasons and sending Western investors packing would be suicidal. There are a number of reasons thorium-fueled reactors, in particular the thorium molten salt reactor TMSR , would work for China. First, nuclear fission does not produce air pollution. Second, thorium, being a by-product of rare-earth mining, is believed to be far more abundant in China than uranium. Third, it could turn thorium, currently considered a waste-by-product in the processing of rare earth elements, into something of value. Read in full here. Transportation fuel is a completely different story in China, as it is everywhere else. Obtaining the crude will become an increasingly difficult task, considering the potential for economic growth China still harbors. This probably means that China will be ever more willing to compromise its "peaceful rise" policy in order to meet its energy security needs. Japan went to war against the United States in largely for fear of being starved of energy. Can we learn anything from that tragedy? Southern Gas Corridor critically important, crucial for Europe As the military clash in Ukraine and the conflict between Russia and the West escalates, U. Decades of anxiety over our dependency on Middle Eastern oil with all its economic and geopolitical trappings are giving way to a new era of complacency in our energy discourse. Such a euphoric mindset could lead to painful consequences down the road. Natural gas, nuclear, and so forth: For all their differences and historical grievances, Asian countries share the need to strengthen energy security while addressing the environmental challenges that come from fast-growing consumption. A change may be in order. But while there are many reasons for the West to dislike the gas deal, it may not as bad as it seems. In fact, it may offer some unforeseen benefits – even for the United States.

Recommendations to the G-7 on Bolstering Energy Security. Russian Gas is the Realistic Option for Europe
Lord Howell, a former British energy minister, argues that moves to diversify energy supply to reduce dependency on Russian gas are a mistake. In this Note he urges the British government and their European allies to see Russian gas as the most realistic option for long-term stable energy. Costly diversification, or hopefully waiting for American gas, will prove both pointless and ineffectual.

Chapter 3 : Journal of Energy Security

The IEA is an autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 30 member countries and beyond.

This paper presents a detailed investigation of different energy control strategies for a standalone microgrid in a remote area. In this microgrid, solar energy is considered as the primary energy source. Besides, taking into consideration stochastic nature of PV systems, a backup system that comprises a fuel-cell stack is hybridized, to avoid lack of energy and improve the reliability of the load. A battery bank and a supercapacitor pack are integrated as storage units along with an electrolyzer, as an alternative for energy storage. The electrolyzer absorbs the surplus energy production of the PV system if the battery bank reaches the maximum state of charge. Refueling the fuel-cell system with the stored hydrogen and meeting the average demand shortage, when the PV production is not sufficient, protects the battery bank against overcharge and deep discharge. In this paper, the main purpose is studying the energy control strategies that have high response time. An effective approach is used to design the state machine control strategy and the rule-based fuzzy logic control. Additionally, the performance of all the energy control strategies, during different battery SOCs, is investigated. Finally, simulation results and the performance comparison of all the strategies, under different operating conditions, are presented. Factors such as the fuel consumption, the fuel and the fuel-cell efficiency, and the battery bank state of charge, are used for assessment. Rupendra Kumar Pachauri, Yogesh K. Tran , and S. Souleman Njoya Motapon, Louis-A. Javier Solano Martinez, Robert I. Developing a fuzzy interface system by using genetic algorithm and expert knowledge. Master thesis, University of Twente, February, IEEE transactions on power delivery, vol. Olivier Tremblay¹, Louis-A, Dessaint. Refbacks There are currently no refbacks.

Chapter 4 : Goldwyn Global Strategies - David L. Goldwyn

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This trend is expected to be mitigated by increased percentage of more efficient diesel and hybrid vehicles. United Kingdom space and hot water heating consume a greater share of end use compared to the USA and more mild southern European or tropical climates. With regard to building and planning issues affecting energy use, the UK has developed guidance documents to promote energy conservation through local councils, especially as set forth in Part L of the Building Regulations Conservation of Fuel and power. Part 2B, addresses commercial uses, and is generally complete as to heating issues; the guidance is lacking on lighting issues, except with guidelines for local switching of lighting controls. In particular there are no standards set forth for illumination levels, and over-illumination is one of the most significant unneeded costs of commercial energy use. As a consequence, Government no longer has the ability to directly control the energy markets. Regulation is now carried out through the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets OFGEM , while energy policy is largely limited to influencing the operation of the market. Such influence is exerted through taxation such as North Sea Oil Tax [15] , subsidy such as the Renewables Obligation , incentives, planning controls, the underwriting of liabilities such as those carried by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority , grants, and funding for research. The long term reduction goal for carbon emissions is 80 percent decrease by the year 2050. A scheme of trading for carbon emission credits has been developed in Europe that will allow some of the reduction to arise from economic transactions. Road transport emissions reduction has been stimulated since by the banding of Vehicle Excise Duty. Bands for new vehicles are based on the results of a laboratory test, designed to calculate the theoretical potential emissions of the vehicle in grammes of CO₂ per kilometre travelled, under ideal conditions. Aviation fuel is not regulated under the Kyoto Protocol , so that if the UK is successful in carbon emission reduction, aviation will constitute 25 percent of UK generated greenhouse gases by the year 2050. The UK government has one project in the planning stage for natural gas fed power generation with carbon capture by seawater. This facility is contemplated at Peterhead , Scotland , a relatively remote exposure to the North Sea. Prof Kevin Anderson raised concern about the growing effect of air transport on the climate in a paper [19] and a presentation [20] in 2004. Essentially, the White Paper recognised that a limitation of carbon dioxide CO₂ "the main gas contributing to global climate change was going to be necessary. It also claimed to be based on four pillars: However the White Paper focused more on analysing the issues than in providing detailed policy responses. Nonetheless, most of the policies were a continuation of business as usual, with emphasis on market-led solutions and an expectation that consumers act rationally, for example in installing energy efficiency measures to make running cost savings. However, in November it was announced that the Government, under DTI leadership, would undertake a full scale Energy Review, and over organisations and individuals made detailed submissions as part of this review. Unofficially, it was widely felt that the real reason behind the review was to allow nuclear power back into the energy debate, as it had been sidelined in the White Paper. That document had said "This white paper does not contain specific proposals for building new nuclear power stations. However we do not rule out the possibility that at some point in the future new nuclear build might be necessary if we are to meet our carbon targets. Before any decision to proceed with the building of new nuclear power stations, there will need to be the fullest public consultation and the publication of a further white paper setting out our proposals. Energy Review, [edit] In the light of a fast changing world energy context, increasing dependence on oil and gas imports, concerns about carbon emissions , and a need to accelerate investment in electricity infrastructure and power stations the UK Government undertook the Energy Review. One aspect of the Review dealt with development of nuclear power. See Nuclear power in the United Kingdom for details. Contents[edit] The Energy Review Report came out as a broader and more balanced document than critics in advance had expected. It then identified two major long-term energy challenges: Tackling climate change, along with other nations, as global carbon

emissions from human activity continue to grow; and Delivering secure, clean energy at affordable prices, as we become increasingly dependent on imports for our energy needs. This means using less energy in products and services and changing the way energy is produced so that more of it comes from low-carbon sources. It also identified the need for a fairer distribution of energy around the world, and identified that many resources, especially of fossil fuels which are concentrated in just a few countries. It placed its main concerns and proposals into three groups: Saving Energy The starting point for reducing carbon emissions is to save energy. The challenge is to secure the heat, light and energy we need in homes and businesses in a way that cuts the amount of oil, gas and electricity used and the carbon dioxide emitted. But on their own they will not provide the solution to the challenges faced: Under this head, the Government considered: Security of supply requires that we have good access to available fuel supplies, the infrastructure in place to transport them to centres of demand and effective markets so that supply meets demand in the most efficient way. Many of the measures already described for tackling carbon emissions also contribute to the healthy diversity of energy sources that is necessary for meeting the energy security challenge. There are two main security of supply challenges for the UK: Managing increased dependence on oil and gas imports, especially in the light of the global distribution of energy reserves and growing international demand; and Ensuring that the market delivers substantial and timely investment in electricity generating capacity and networks so that households and businesses have the electricity they need at affordable prices. So where does nuclear power fit within this debate? Although it is mentioned a lot more in the Review compared to the White Paper times, compared to 55 to be exact, the Government does not propose building new stations itself. Instead, it will leave it to the market, although it will ease some of the planning constraints which it also aims to do for renewables and look into providing a design authorisation procedure. However, as with many other aspects of the Energy Review Response, the document is not likely to be the last word on the subject, as there are plans for further consultation, and the establishment of further reviews and studies in issues such as identifying suitable sites, and managing the costs of decommissioning and long term waste management. Meeting the Energy Challenge [22] was published on 23 May The paper anticipates that it will be necessary to install GW of new electricity generation capacity within 20 years to plug the energy gap resulting from increased demand and the expected closure of existing power plants. Making further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets, including further liberalisation of the European Union energy market. Encouraging more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation Providing more support for low carbon technologies, including increased international and domestic public-private sector collaboration in the areas of research, development, demonstration and deployment " for example through the launch of the Energy Technologies Institute and the Environmental Transformation Fund. A new mandatory cap and trade scheme for organisations consuming more than 6, MWh of electricity per year, to be known as the Carbon Reduction Commitment. The introduction of Energy Performance Certificates for business premises and Display Energy Certificates for public sector organisations. The extension of smart metering to most business premises within 5 years. A requirement for all new homes to be zero-carbon buildings as soon as practically possible and preferably by Improving the energy efficiency of existing homes. Improving the efficiency of consumer electronics and domestic appliances, and the possible phase-out of inefficient light bulbs by around Increasing the Carbon Emission Reduction Target for the electricity and gas industries for A requirement that new domestic electricity meters should have real time displays from, and a commitment to upgrade existing domestic meters on request. Measures to grow distributed electricity generation and distributed heat generation alongside the centralised system. A consultation on this was launched at the same time as the White Paper. Measures to support the recovery of the remaining oil and gas reserves from the North Sea. Removing barriers to developing new energy infrastructure and power plants through reform of planning permission processes, as detailed in the Planning White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. Response of the Scottish Government The Scottish Government responded to the UK government paper by making clear that it was against new nuclear power stations being built in Scotland and had the power to prevent any being built[citation needed]. In a statement to parliament, Energy Minister Jim Mather stated "Members will be aware that Greenpeace, backed by the courts, have forced the UK Government to consult properly on the future role

of nuclear power. We will respond and we will make clear that we do not want and do not need new nuclear power in Scotland. If an application were to be submitted for a new nuclear power station that will be for Scottish Ministers to determine. We would be obliged to look at it - but given our policy position, our generating capacity, our multiplicity of energy sources and our strong alternative strategies such an application would be unlikely to find favour with this administration. Climate Change Act On 13 March , a draft Climate Change Bill was published following cross-party pressure over several years, led by environmental groups. As a result, by is it envisaged that: The efficiency of 7 million homes will have been upgraded, with over 1. Energy Bill, â€”[edit] The Energy Bill â€” aims to close a number of coal power stations over the next two decades, to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and has financial incentives to reduce energy demand. The construction of a new generation of nuclear power stations will be facilitated, helped by the establishment of a new Office for Nuclear Regulation. The committee recommended investment in energy storage on the supply side and in efficiency technologies that smooth out demand peaks, by switching devices off and on and running them at lower power during times of stress, for example. Although renewable energy sources have not played a major role in the UK historically, there is potential for significant use of tidal power and wind energy both on-shore and off-shore as recognised by formal UK policies, including the Energy White Paper and directives to councils [39] in the form of PPS The Renewables Obligation acts as the central mechanism for support of renewable sources of electricity in the UK, and should provide subsidies approaching one billion pounds sterling per annum by A number of other grants and smaller support mechanisms aim to support less established renewables. In addition, renewables have been exempted from the Climate Change Levy that affects all other energy sources. The amount of renewable generation added in the year was megawatts and megawatts in There is also a program established for micro-generation less than 50 KWe kilowatt electrical or 45 KWt kilowatt thermal from a low carbon source [40] as well as a solar voltaic program. By comparison both Germany and Japan have photovoltaic solar cell programmes much larger than the installed base in the UK. Hydroelectric energy is not a viable option for most of the UK due to terrain and lack of force of rivers. Biofuels[edit] The government has established a goal of five percent of the total transport fuel that must be from renewable sources e. This goal may be ambitious, without the necessary infrastructure and paucity of research on appropriate UK crops, but import from France might be a realistic option based upon the French wine lake. The plant in Norfolk will produce 55, metric tonnes of ethanol annually when it is completed in the first quarter of In the prior decade substantial progress has been made on this goal,[citation needed] but primarily due to government subsidies to low-income families rather than through fundamental change of home design or improved energy pricing. The following national programs have been specifically instrumental in such progress: These latter programs provide economic incentives for physical improvement in insulation , etc. Public opinion[edit] The UK is largely supportive of renewable energy and this is primarily driven by concerns about climate change and dependence on fossil fuels. The public was undecided on the role of nuclear power in the future energy mix. This can be compared with a similar study from the 1st Annual World Environment Review, published in June , which revealed that: It concludes that the government needs to develop a clearer strategy if it is to address the three goals of economic effectiveness, environmental protection, and energy security.

Chapter 5 : TURKEYâ€™S ENERGY PROFILE AND STRATEGY / Rep. of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Chapter 7 : Community Energy Strategies | MassCEC

Compendium of International Energy Policies and Strategies The purpose of compiling this compendium by AFREPREN/FWD and ENDA is to assist in the review of existing international energy policies and strategies so as to assess the current status of the African energy sector to identify key trends, major drivers as well as current developments.

Chapter 8 : ESTA International, LLC | Energy and Power Consulting Firm

The focus of his research has been on energy policy, regulation and reform in China, and on the interface between energy policy and international relations. His books include Energy Policy and Regulation in the People's Republic of China (Kluwer Law International,) and China, Oil and Global Politics with Roland Dannreuther (Routledge,).

Chapter 9 : International Energy Strategies Vincent Devito bowditch & dewey

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