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Oil and Gas processing platform at Bombay High By Nandu Chitnis from Pune, India - ONGC Oil and Gas Processing Platform., CC BY 2.0



## Energy News Blog

### India's Supply Dilemmas: IPI, MEIDP, TAPI

– Pierre Jouvellier

National energy mixes for many countries in the world are currently changing from coal to natural gas. It is not surprising to see new emerging markets like India, China and South Africa for natural gas. While coal may remain the less expansive fossil fuel for electricity generation, countries are more attracted by natural gas for environmental reasons, but environmental considerations are not the only issue. With new players on the gas market, natural gas is becoming a global commodity and is easily available thanks to LNG and the shale revolution. If the US remains the biggest energy consumer in the world, India is the most promising target for natural gas. With a population of more than 1 billion inhabitants and huge ambitions in terms of industry, India seems to be a good opportunity for large gas producers such as Russia, Qatar and Iran. Unfortunately for Russia, it would be complicated to supply India with natural gas for geographical reasons.

Since the international sanctions on Iran have been lifted, the Islamic Republic is in the starting blocks to launch several oil and gas projects. With the largest gas reserves in the world, Iran has enormous ambitions regarding fossil fuel production. Unfortunately, during the sanctions, Iran did not have sufficient financial reserves to invest money in massive gas projects. The country which has huge potential, ran late in the energy race and is now aiming to provide neighboring countries by pipeline. The benefits of gas exports to India include a boost for job creation in the region and of course a regional economic integration.

However, the country has to face several geopolitical and technical problems. First of all, Iran does not have any liquefaction terminal for the moment and even if LNG solutions seem to be a good alternative to supply Europe, Iran is more interested by supplying neighboring countries via pipelines. India is the main target, with only 9% of natural gas in its energy mix for the moment, the country is about to increase its gas consumption and looking for energy security by contracts with the Islamic Republic. Before the end of sanctions, the IPI for Iran Pakistan India pipeline also called the "peace pipeline", was supposed to provide natural gas to India from Iran through Pakistan. This project was aimed at constructing a 2,700 km pipeline from Iran's South Pars fields in the Persian Gulf to Pakistan's major cities of Karachi and Multan and then further to Delhi, India. The Iranian section was supposed to be 1,100 km, the Pakistani section 1,000 km

and the Indian section 600 km for a total capacity of 110 MMcm per day. However, due to the international sanctions, the government transition in Pakistan and the US pressure in the region, the pipeline was not ready to supply India. According to [Gholamreza Ansari](#), the current Iranian ambassador to India, "Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline was unrealistic as the United States would prevent its operationalization". Despite the failure of IPI, Iran's ambition to export natural gas to India is still here.

Therefore, the Islamic Republic is currently looking for another route in order to supply India. The alternative would be to [build a subsea gas pipeline to supply both Oman and India through the Oman Sea and the Arabian Sea](#). This 1,200-1,300 km gas pipeline seems to be the best solution to supply India while bypassing Pakistan. [This new US\\$ 4.5 bln dollar](#) project called the MEIDP, or Middle East to India Deepwater Pipeline, would reach 31.1 million cubic meters per day (equivalent to 10 bcm/y).

Moreover, Iran is not the only potential gas provider to India. According to the [South Asia Gas Enterprise \(SAGE\)](#), the aim of such a pipeline is to build a kind of "gas highway" that will connect the gas providers from Middle-East to India, for the transportation of natural gas to increase India's energy security. "Linking the Middle East gas fields with India across the Arabian Sea for an offshore distance of 1300 km and maximum water depth of 3400 m, the SAGE gas transmission pipeline is designed to transport up to 11.2 bcm per year into the Indian energy markets". In addition to this, India could also save between \$1.5 and \$2 per MMBtu, replacing LNG imports in Dahej by gas supplied through the MEIDP, and Iran would save about \$200 million in transit costs per annum in bypassing Pakistan.

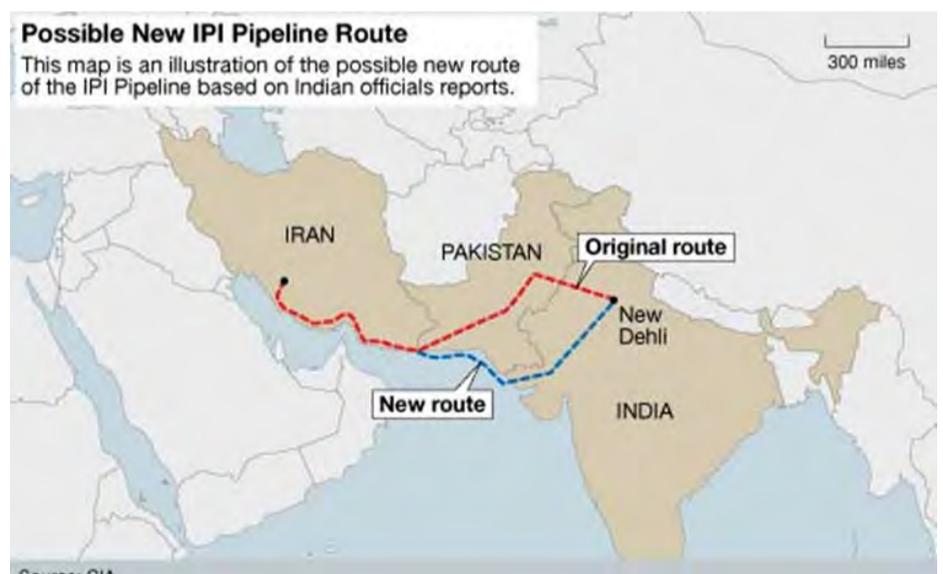


Figure 1. IPI alternative route Source: CIA



Regarding TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline), the route is much less secured than the offshore solution. Indeed, this pipeline which aims to provide 33 bcm at full capacity from the Galkynysh gas field in Turkmenistan is not offshore and has to pass through several unstable transit states. Recently, the Turkmen side has completed the first few kilometers of their section, but the 1,814 km multibillion-dollar pipeline will pass through Afghanistan (774 km) a risky region. In addition to the risk of confrontations between the Islamic State, local tribes, and the Taliban, the pipeline has also to cross the South Waziristan in Pakistan and nobody can insure that Al-Qaeda-affiliated

groups or the Pakistani Taliban would not attack this section of the pipeline.

Thus, even if India seems to be the best opportunity for gas producers, the region is still very difficult to supply. India is looking for cheap prices by importing gas from neighboring countries. Unfortunately, cheap gas prices also mean less security, especially if India plans to stop its LNG imports from the Gulf and Nigeria. The deep offshore MEIDP remains the best supply solution, avoiding transit states and conflicts in the region but also by increasing energy cooperation and security between Iran, Oman and India.

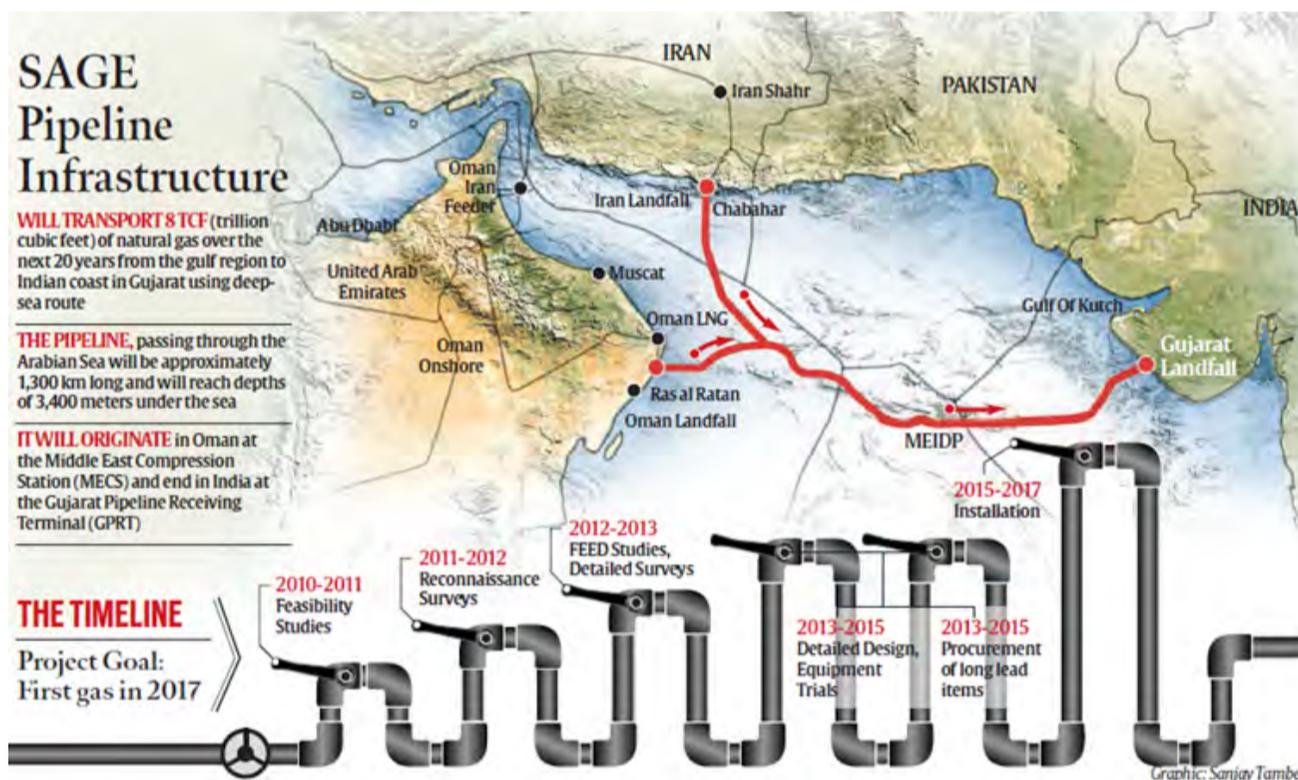


Figure 2. SAGE pipeline infrastructure Source : [SAGE India](#)

## Two Proposed Pipelines in South Asia



Figure 3. TAPI and IPI Source: [Heritage.org](#)



## The Nord Stream Conspiracy: Europe's Uncritical Condemnation of Gazprom's Export Strategy

–John Collins

Within the context of the deteriorating relationship between Russia and the West, the unceasing debate over the malfeasance of Gazprom business practices rages on. And forgive the author if the tenor of this op-ed is bombastic, vitriolic, and argumentative, but that is exactly the tone taken by European commentators as they ridicule Gazprom every time Russia's energy giant pursues a self-interested (i.e. smart) economic strategy regarding their gas export to the EU. At the crux of the dispute lies the often misunderstood, and highly politicized, nebulous term of "energy security" and concomitant fears about Russian political machinations seeking to undermine political and economic stability in Ukraine and other Eastern European states. Yet such a didactic approach fails to acknowledge the fact that Gazprom is acting like any other enterprise: seeking to maximize revenue, minimize costs, and hedge against potential risks. Seen in this light, Nord Stream II is not some type of conspiracy trying to place Kiev squarely under Vladimir Putin's thumb, but rather it is an important component of a broader strategy strengthening Gazprom's ties with its largest markets and in so doing enhancing Russia's energy security as a producer state.

Karel Beckerman, in his inflammatory piece entitled ['Can Nord Stream II be stopped?'](#), iterates on whether a second pipeline sending Russian gas directly to Germany via the Baltic Sea is compatible with the EU's "strategy of security of supply." Immediately this begs the question of how the first Nord Stream project can be compatible with the EU's energy security strategy while a second is not. From an EU perspective, energy security is equivalent to diversifying where their gas is supplied from. Not only does this hedge against political instability and economic shocks, but increased competition naturally benefits the consumer by allowing for the EU to liberalize its downstream energy markets. However, Nord Stream II does not in any way hinder the proliferation of the LNG trade anymore than it implies a return to long-term contracts and destination clauses. Spot pricing and gas on gas competition, to varying degrees, are going to remain characteristic of a European market subject to the Third Energy Package. Yet the fact remains that Russia is the producer state that actually supplies almost two fifths of the gas consumed by EU citizens and gas exported by Gazprom via the Unified Gas Supply System is cheaper than any alternatives. Should US exports outstrip their Russian counterparts in the price race to the bottom, then their market share will increase, and vice versa. This is simply how

the free market operates, rewarding expediency and cost-effectiveness, not political wrangling.

Russia, too, has to look out for its energy security. Gazprom has staked their future on their European clients and the transit states separating them from downstream consumers have been tenuous partners at best since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The relationship between Kiev and Moscow is complicated, to put it mildly, a reality which makes business conditions unstable and unpredictable. Nord Stream II is an attempt to remove variables that are outside the realm of economics from what is essentially an economic transaction. Of course the magnitude of gas supplied, the absolute necessity of energy resources for the functioning of modern industrial processes, electricity grids, and heating facilities, and the fact that hydro carbon export revenues significantly bolster Russia's government budget, color this transaction in political overtones. Yet the politics of collective security in Eastern Europe are not axiomatically interlinked with energy trade between Russia and the EU. Indeed, Germany and other West European states such as Holland, welcome another northern pipeline precisely because it removes geo-political concerns from the equation. The fact is that in the medium and longer terms, though hydrocarbon demand is unlikely to grow in Europe, internal production will almost certainly decrease while Norwegian supply plateaus. So if Europe's largest economies are actually serious about their energy security, securing unobstructed access to Russian gas delivered via pipeline, minus the risks imposed by transit through foreign countries, seems to be of vital importance. As with most political positions, the lamentations from East European governments are at base driven economic considerations, notably the considerable amount of lost revenue resulting from fewer transit fees.



Opening Ceremony of Nord Stream by Kremlin.ru, CC BY 4.0



## After Doha: What's Next?

– Zachary Waller

Russian Energy Minister Alexander Novak got some attention in February when he said [Russia was prepared to join the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries \(OPEC\) in a Saudi-proposed deal to cut oil production five percent](#). Those remarks proved to be relatively accurate, as Russia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Venezuela announced an agreement to freeze production at January levels just a few days later. Thanks to a longtime glut in oil production, this sort of deal looked to be just what producers needed to shore up the oil price.

This all unraveled last week, however, as the major oil producers who gathered in Doha to discuss a production freeze ultimately failed to come to away with any sort of agreement.

Why? To answer this question, many point to one thing: history. Saudi Arabia, currently the de-facto leader of OPEC, has long had a difficult relationship with Russia. When asked about Russia's desire to work with OPEC to cut production, one delegate stated, "Is Russia really capable of cutting? They have said before they will contribute and it never has worked." He is indeed right. After reaching the February agreement, Russia continued to pump more (as did the Saudis) and exceeded January levels of production in February.

While history plays a role, OPEC's current coolness towards Russia also stems from the cartel's greater interest in the United States, where it hopes low oil prices will drive out high-cost producers in the shale market.

Given the fact Russia is not of primary concern to OPEC, it makes sense the cartel would act with such a sense of coolness towards the oil giant. But why is Russia trying so hard to drum up talk about production cuts right now, even if it seems to have no interest in actually making them?

While it appears this is mainly political posturing to talk up the oil price, some believe Russia is indeed trying to work with other countries to cut production. This is evidenced by the fact that [Russia's Lukoil stated in January](#) it would consider cutting production. With oil revenues making up a significant part of the Russian budget, a higher oil price would be a small relief for a Russian economy in rough shape.

There is no universal agreement in Moscow, however, on whether or not to cut production. Igor Sechin, boss of Russian oil giant Rosneft, [lashed out](#) at the Middle Eastern

and American producers, saying, "They have deliberately created this situation and they are committed to low prices." Sechin went on to point out that Russian production cannot be easily scaled back, another factor that could prove difficult for Russia if it is serious about reaching a deal with other producers.

Given the distrust between Russia and Saudi Arabia, along with the two countries' different strategic goals, it is unlikely Russia and OPEC will come to an agreement on production, as can be seen from the failure in Doha. As de-facto leader of OPEC, Saudi Arabia – a country distrustful of Russia and with a keen desire to root out high-cost producers in the United States – has huge influence over how the cartel behaves and will likely keep it from reaching an agreement with Russia on production. Thanks to the Kingdom's large cash reserves, it can wait out a low oil price for some time. Russia, on the other hand, would like to see a higher oil price, but has strong internal disagreements on whether or not to cut production. Couple that with Russia's strong suspicion of Saudi Arabia (thanks to the Kingdom's close ties to the United States) and it becomes hard to see Russia seriously pursuing a deal with the Saudis.

Even so, if OPEC and Russia were to be able to work out a deal on production levels, it may not have as big an impact as expected. This is largely for two reasons: Iran and the United States.

Iran, fresh off sanctions, is ramping up production in a bid to break back onto the world stage. The country has stated time and time again it has no interest in freezing production and will keep pumping until it has reached a level it believe to be satisfactory. This is an added complication which helps keep the Saudis from being willing to freeze production, as they want to keep their oil out there as a way to maintain market share against a resurgent Iran.

The United States, on the other hand, become an important swing producer. Unique in the fact that individuals instead of the government own mineral rights, the U.S. scene has become dominated by small shale producers who come and go from the market as the price goes up and down.

This means that if Russia and Saudi Arabia ever can reach a deal to bring prices back up (which it is unlikely they ever will), there is only so far they can rise until increased production from a country like the United States helps stabilize them again.



## The Week in Review

### **Doha Creates Some Gains**

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*Oil producers saw prices soar leading up to last week's failed production freeze talks in Doha. Since the news came out that Russia and Saudi Arabia were considering a freeze, prices rose about 29%. Brent went up by about US\$ 10/barrel, which caused the value of world production to increase by \$32 bln over the 2 months leading up to the talks. As of now, there is still no agreement to freeze or cut production among all major producers.*

[\*Dan Murtaugh, 2016. Oil Producers Saw \\$32 Billion Boost Before Doha Freeze Talks. Bloomberg, 20 April, 2016.\*](#)

### **China's Largest LNG Vessel Inaugurated**

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*China has launched their latest LNG carrier, which will transport LNG from Australia. The liquid natural gas ship, launched in Shanghai, will carry 1.5 million tons of LNG from Australia. The LNG carrier is China's largest and is over 290 m long and 26 m deep. With a capacity of 174,000 m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas, the ship could supply all of the families in Shanghai for a month. It is made of a special steel and over 60,000 thermal protective boxes to keep the liquefied natural gas at a constant minus 163° C. The LNG also requires constant pressure and humidity. Not all of the ships interior parts have been assembled but will be prior to 2017 when the vessel begins operations. The LNG carrier is an important step for China. The country is the world's largest energy consumer and third largest LNG importer. LNG imports play an important role for China since they allow the country to diversify its energy mix and cut carbon emissions. China has been working to increase its use of natural gas and decrease its dependence on coal and oil imports. The ship will begin carrying supplies between Australia and China in 2017.*

[\*Lin Nan, 2016. China's Biggest LNG Carrier Launched in Shanghai. CCTV.com, 18 April, 2016.\*](#)

### **Norway Will No Longer Invest in Coal Companies**

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*Norway ranks 21st in the world in terms of oil reserves, but with the use of these reserves, Norway has created the world's largest sovereign wealth fund. Established over 25 years ago, fund acquires the country's resource revenues and then invests those funds into other sectors of the economy in order to pay for future and current welfare programs. Norway's Government Pension Fund managers announced recently that they would no longer invest in coal companies. The fund, which grew rapidly due to coal and oil reserves, but currently is smaller after the devaluation of the country's currency (US\$ 825 bln). Due to low oil prices and increasing pressure to divest away from coal companies, the fund's ministry formed a task force to re-examine the investment strategy. In summer 2015, the Norwegian Parliament decided to sell shares in companies that generated more than 30% of their revenues from coal. The ministry has also announced they will invest \$6 bln into environmental projects. Environmental concerns in the Norway have led to this increasing pressure to move away from investments in fossil fuels but further investment in green energies is not necessarily in the immediate future. With the comparatively much less harmful environmental impact than coal and the recent US shale gas boom, it was a logical decision for Norway to move away from coal companies. 52 companies worldwide have been eliminated from the fund so far, including Chinese, American, and Indian coal companies.*

[\*Leon Kaye, 2016. Norway's Sovereign Wealth Fund Divests From Coal. Triplepundit.com, 18 April, 2016.\*](#)



## Statoil Explores Wind

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Norway's Statoil announced it will experiment with powering its offshore rigs with batteries and wind turbines in light of Norway's carbon tax, the highest in an oil-producing country. The project will be known as "Batwind" and involves Statoil placing floating wind turbines next to its rigs. Statoil has already committed to being the world's greenest oil company, the company has pledged US\$ 214 million to developing off-shore wind power. While Batwing will prove expensive, Norway's carbon tax of up to \$53/ton makes it make more economical sense, which could be a big boon to the improvement of floating wind turbine technology.

[Jessica Shankleman, 2016. Highest Carbon Tax in Oil Nation Prods Statoil to Try 'Batwind'. Bloomberg, 19 April, 2016.](#)

## Italian Eni to Invest in Supergiant Gas Field in Egypt

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Italian oil and gas company Eni has announced they will invest US\$ 22.5 bln in Africa over the next four years. The majority of Eni's African development and investment will be in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Egypt. The Zohr gas field may be the largest natural gas discovery in the Mediterranean, with 30 TCF of natural gas. Development could cost Eni \$14 bln. According to Eni, by 2019 the Zohr project will produce 2.6 BCF per day, the equivalent of 40% of Egypt's gas production in 2015. Egypt hopes other oil companies like BP will make other discoveries. BP is currently hoping to develop its gas discoveries in the Nile.

[Charles Kennedy, 2016. End Hopes to Develop Supergiant Gas Field by 2017. Oilprice.com, 21 April, 2016.](#)

## Petrobras, Brazil, and Impeachment

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Despite being the center of scandal, Brazil's Petrobras could come out a winner if Dilma Rousseff is removed from office as president of Brazil. If President Rousseff were to go, she would be replaced by Vice President Michel Temer, who is believed to be more open to change in the oil market. It is widely thought he will scrap many of Rousseff's policies, which have aimed at keeping state control of off-shore discoveries and have in effect used Petrobras "as a tool for monetary policy" (as stated by Edwin Gutierrez, head of emerging market sovereign debt at Aberdeen Asset Management in London). Rousseff's policies have forced Petrobras to resort to layoffs, cutbacks, and asset sales as oil prices fell, policies which many would like to see reversed. Not all would like to see that, however. Many in the oilworkers' union support Rousseff, who believe changes could bring even more layoffs. Whatever happens, Petrobras, the center of scandal, will be treated much differently after all the smoke clears.

[Jeb Blount, 2016. Petrobras, Brazil oil sector could get lift from impeachment. Reuters, 18 April, 2016.](#)

## Mexico: Oil Plant Explosion

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Following an explosion at their plant, Mexico's national oil company Pemex, announced that the death toll had reached 24. In total 136 people were injured in the explosion and of those 19 remain hospitalized. The explosion at the petrochemical plant seemed to have been caused by an accidental leak. This particular unit of Pemex's petrochemical plants produces a vinyl chloride monomer, in a joint venture with a plastic pipe maker. Due in part to toxic fumes, many parts of the plant are closed off and are gradually being accessed as they become safe for inspection. A number of individuals are missing. Pemex is battling safety issues at a number of its facilities, including a fire at the same plant in Veracruz in February, another explosion in 2013 at its Mexico City headquarters, and a fire in Northern Mexico in 2012.

[Sneer Shankar, 2016. Mexico's Pemex Announces Rise In Death Toll After Oil Plant Explosion. International Business Times, 22 April 2016.](#)



## **New York Denies Constitution Pipeline**

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*New York governor Andrew Cuomo's administration denied the water quality permits for the Constitution Pipeline, effectively ending the project that would have taken shale gas from Pennsylvania to New York's already existing pipeline network. The denial came as a surprise to the developers of the \$1 bln pipeline, as almost all federal permits had already been secured and fabricated pieces were in place for construction in New York and Pennsylvania. Although the developers have not decided what they will do, they have not ruled out an appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The move is largely seen as one to improve Governor Cuomo's environmental legacy. Industry leaders and even some in Cuomo's administration have spoken out against the pipeline's denial, claiming New York State needs more natural gas to keep up with demand, especially when it comes to electricity and heat.*

[\*Scott Waldman, 2016. Cuomo administration rejects Constitution Pipeline. Politico New York, 22 April, 2016.\*](#)

## **Angola's Economic Crisis is a Warning to Oil Based Economies**

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*Angola, an OPEC member, is seeking financial aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Angola relies on oil for 95% of its export revenues. With low oil prices, the government is nearly bankrupt. The President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has been using the country's sovereign wealth fund to pay the salaries of certain government workers. President dos Santos has been in power since 1979 and although 68% of Angolans live below the poverty line, he has managed to avoid seeking IMF aid. It is likely he has avoided seeking financial assistance in an effort to conceal a large kleptocracy and government corruption, since the IMF will look into the country's finances if it provides aid. Irregularities such as the president's daughter is Africa's richest female, with a worth of US\$ 3.3 bln according to Forbes. According to the Finance Ministry, the country is committed to working with the IMF to increase transparency in Angola's financial sectors. IMF director Min Zhu has also stated that the IMF will assist Angola come up with a comprehensive plan to diversify the economy. In order to successfully diversify, Angola will need to solve fundamental structural issues within its economy and make tough changes. The crisis in Angola is a sign that economic crises in other OPEC countries may not be far off. Continued low oil prices will test the strength of oil based economies.*

[\*Ramesh Upadhyay, 2016. Angola Could Be OPEC's First Member to Fall. Oilprice.com, 12 April, 2016.\*](#)

## **Uganda Picks Tanzania**

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*Uganda is a land-locked country in East Africa, which has oil reserves. The country was looking into possibilities of building export pipelines to further ship oil and oil products via ports in the Indian Ocean. Initial plans included building a pipeline via one of its neighbours – Kenya. After re-opening talks, Uganda has changed its mind and decided to build an oil export pipeline to the Indian Ocean via Tanzania instead, ditching earlier plans. Kenya announced it would continue with a pipeline of its own, independent of the Ugandan pipeline. The move is a win for France's Total, which has an interest in the Ugandan fields and was worried about the security of a pipeline running through Kenya. Britain's Tullow Oil is feeling the sting, having interests in both Ugandan and Kenyan fields and hoping for a single, cheaper pipeline. Tullow Oil has said it will work with both governments in developing the independent pipelines.*

[\*Edmund Blair, 2016. Uganda picks Tanzania for oil pipeline route rather than Kenya. Reuters, 23 April, 2016.\*](#)



## This issue brought to you by

**Irina Mironova**  
**Aaron Wood**  
**John Collins**  
**Pierre Jouvellier**  
**Glenda Pavon-Suriel**  
**Zachary Waller**

Editor-in-Chief ([imironova@eu.spb.ru](mailto:imironova@eu.spb.ru))  
Managing Editor ([awood@eu.spb.ru](mailto:awood@eu.spb.ru))  
ENERPO Student ([jcollins@eu.spb.ru](mailto:jcollins@eu.spb.ru))  
ENERPO Student ([pjouvellier@eu.spb.ru](mailto:pjouvellier@eu.spb.ru))  
ENERPO Student ([gpavon@eu.spb.ru](mailto:gpavon@eu.spb.ru))  
ENERPO Student ([zwaller@eu.spb.ru](mailto:zwaller@eu.spb.ru))

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