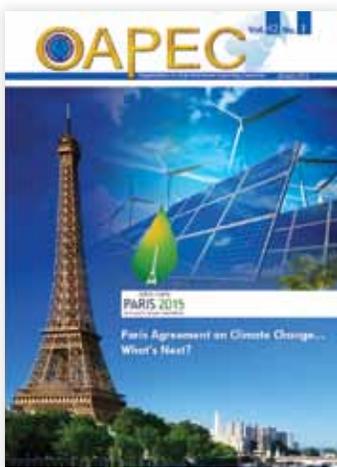


COP21 - CMP11  
**PARIS 2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

## Paris Agreement on Climate Change... What's Next?



### The Cover

France's capital, Paris, hosted the COP21- CMP-11 from 30 November to 12 December 2015. Distinguished audience attended the event led by heads of states, heads of governments, and ministers from around the world including OPEC members. A large group of governmental officials and concerned international organizations also took part in the event. The conference's main goal was to reach a new framing agreement on climate change to replace the Kyoto Protocol that will expire in 2020.



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## ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)



The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded on the basis of the agreement signed in Beirut, Lebanon on 9 January 1968 between the governments of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the (then) Kingdom of Libya. The agreement stipulates that the Organization shall be domiciled in the City of Kuwait.

The principal objective of the Organization is the cooperation of the members in various forms of economic activity in the petroleum industry, the determination of ways and means of safeguarding the legitimate interests of its member countries in this industry, individually and collectively, the unification of efforts to ensure the flow of petroleum to its markets on equitable and reasonable terms, and providing appropriate environment for investment in the petroleum industry in member countries.

In 1970 the United Arab Emirates, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Republic of Algeria joined the Organization, followed by the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq in 1972, Arab Republic of Egypt in 1973, then the Republic of Tunisia in 1982 (its activities stopped since 1987). Any Arab country which derives a significant share of its national income from petroleum is eligible for membership in OPEC upon the approval of three-quarters of the member countries, including all three founding members.

- **OPEC-Sponsored Ventures:** OPEC has sponsored the creation of four companies: The Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company (AMPTC), established in 1972 with headquarters in Kuwait City, the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Company (ASRY) established in 1973 with headquarters in Bahrain, the Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (APICORP) established in 1974 with headquarters in Khobar, Saudi Arabia, the Arab Petroleum Services Company (APSC) established in 1975 with headquarters in Tripoli, Libya.



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## OAPEC'S ORGANS

The Organization carries out its activities through its four organs:

- **Ministerial Council:** The Ministerial Council is the supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for drawing up its general policy.
- **Executive Bureau:** The Executive Bureau is composed of one representative from each of the member countries, drawing recommendations and suggestions to the Council, reviewing the Organization's draft annual budget and submitting it to the Council, it also adopts the regulations applicable to the staff of the General Secretariat. The resolutions of the Executive Bureau are issued by the majority of two-thirds of all members.
- **General Secretariat:** The General Secretariat of OAPEC plans, administers, and executes the Organization's activities in accordance with the objectives stated in the agreement and directives of the Ministerial Council. The General Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General. The Secretary General is appointed by resolution of the Ministerial Council for a tenor of three years renewable for similar period(s). The Secretary General is the official spokesman and legal representative of the Organization and is accountable to the Council.

The Secretary General directs the Secretariat and supervises all aspects of its activities, and is responsible for the tasks and duties as directed by the Ministerial Council. The Secretary General and all personnel of the Secretariat carry out their duties in full independence and in the common interests of the Organization member countries. The Secretary General and the Assistant Secretaries General possess in the territories of the Organization members all diplomatic immunities and privileges.

- **Judicial Tribunal:** The protocol of the Judicial Tribunal was signed in Kuwait on 9 May 1978 and came into effect on 20 April 1980. The Tribunal is competent to consider all disputes related to the interpretation and application of OAPEC's establishment agreement, as well as disputes arising between two or more member countries concerning petroleum operations.

# Paris Agreement on Climate Change... What's Next?

**The world's common  
but differentiated  
responsibilities to save  
the environment**

France's capital, Paris, hosted the COP21-CMP-11 from 30 November to 12 December 2015. Distinguished audience attended the event led by heads of states, heads of governments, and ministers from around the world including OEAPEC members. A large group of governmental officials and concerned international organizations also took part in the event. The conference's main goal was to reach a new framing agreement on climate change to replace the Kyoto Protocol that will expire in 2020.

International media launched massive media campaigns before and during the conference in an attempt to prepare the global public opinion in general and that of the developing countries in particular for the future policies on climate change in line with a certain vision adopted by one or more international groups. The media campaigns focused mainly on potential risks and environmental crises globally due to an increase in gas emissions from fossil fuel resources (oil, natural gas, and coal) causing global warming without highlighting other gases causing this phenomena and emissions.

Oil exporting countries, including OEAPEC member countries (all are developing countries), on their part adopted a transparent and objective media approach, as they announced very clearly that they shared international efforts aiming at tackling climate change according to international agreements signed in this regard. They also reiterated their commitment to improving energy efficiency, shifting from liquid fuel to gas, encouraging clean energy research, expanding the use of CCS techniques, as well as promoting the public trend

on using renewable energy like solar, thermal, and wind as complementary energies to fossil fuel.

Amidst such atmosphere, and following long and tough negotiations where member countries and the Arabian group played an important role, the world managed to conclude the “Paris Agreement”, which aims mainly to reach a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while maintaining the efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.

The agreement was signed unanimously by 195 countries. It will be deposited at the UN in New York and opened for signature for one year in April 2016. The agreement will enter into force after 55 countries that account for at least 55% of global emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification. A consultation authority for the agreement will be formed later and called the “Paris Committee”.

The Paris Agreement stated for the first time that it is the responsibility of all countries in the world to face the climate change phenomena, under the “common but differentiated responsibility”, and according to national priorities and individual countries’ circumstances, with the commitment of developed countries to provide a \$100 billion per annum financial support to developing countries by 2020 in order to help them protect the environment, while encouraging other parties (individual countries or a group of countries) to provide support on a voluntary basis.

The agreement has also encouraged international cooperation on environment-friendly techniques, and building the capabilities of developing countries to face climate change on the condition that countries submit their national climate action plans (INDCs), with a mechanism to review their INDCs every five years; as these INDCs remain optional. The agreement also stresses transparency on mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.

OAPEC Secretariat General, having participated as observer in the COP21, and organized a seminar in collaboration with the GCC Council on the sidelines of the conference on “The Role of Oil and Gas Technology in Facing Climate Change Impacts”, would like to laud this historical step on reaching the “Paris Agreement” on climate change, after long years of tough international negotiations. It is an ambitious global agreement. The Secretariat General hopes that international conditions would allow for the agreement to progress and achieve its goals, and that developed countries would deliver on their commitments stipulated by the framing agreement on supporting developing countries in their efforts on climate change.

The Secretariat General will continue to spare no effort in following up and observing the climate change framing agreement, organizing coordination meetings in collaboration with the member countries and specialized Arab organizations, as well as, taking part actively in relevant Arab and international events. ●

# President El Sisi Meets with OAPEC Oil Ministers



On 20 December 2015, Egyptian President HE Abdul Fattah El Sisi met with the ministers and heads of delegations of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) participating in the 95th meeting of OAPEC's Ministerial Council. HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi, OAPEC Secretary General attended the meeting.

Egyptian Presidency's Spokesperson HE Ambassador Alaa Youssif stated that the President started the meeting by welcoming Their Excellencies OAPEC oil ministers, and underlining the importance of the oil sector as a main source of energy used in all walks of life.

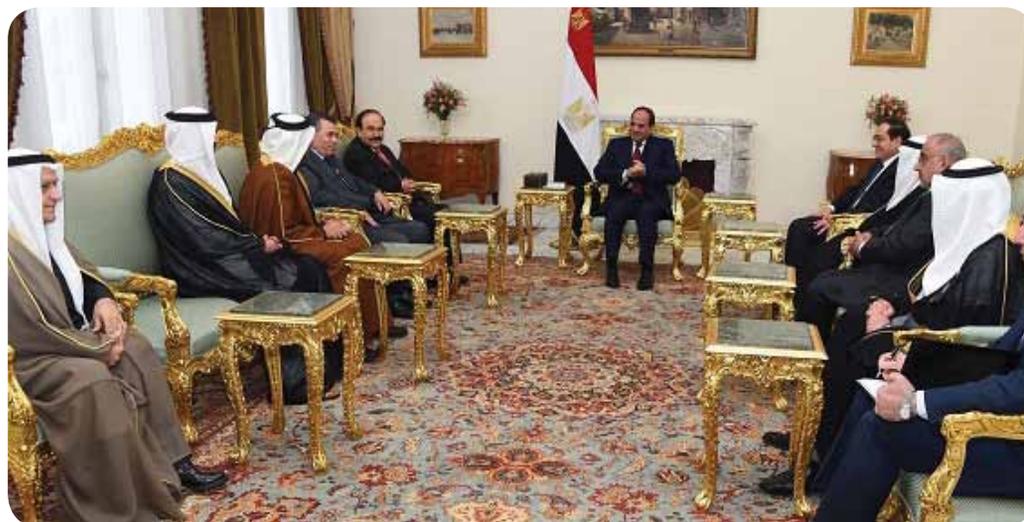
President El Sisi stressed the need for the unity of Arabs against

## Mohammed Bu Emamah Appointed Algeria's Rep at OAPEC Executive Bureau



OAPEC Secretariat General received a letter from Algeria's Energy Minister, HE Dr Saleh Khebri, appointing HE Mohammed Bu Emamah, Diwan's Chief at the Ministry, as the country's Representative at OAPEC Executive Bureau, in succession of HE Abdul Qader Li'lam, as of 10 January 2016.

**HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi, OAPEC Secretary General, sent a cable of congratulations to HE Bu Emamah on his new appointment wishing him success and looking forward to further cooperation and coordination between Algeria's Energy Ministry and OAPEC.** 🌐



challenges in the Arab region- mainly terrorism- which has an adverse effect on economic conditions in Arab countries.

The President pointed out that Egypt welcomes cooperation with Arab countries in the oil and energy domains. He drew the attention to the importance of maximum utilization of Egypt's great capacities and infrastructure in this field, be it the storing facilities in the Red Sea and

the Mediterranean ports or the availability of liquefaction and refining facilities. The President also said Egypt welcomes Arab companies' participation in oil and gas exploration in Egypt, taking into consideration the great potentials in this field that encouraged many foreign companies operating in Egypt to increase their investments.

The Spokesperson added that the audience lauded Egypt's

role on the Arab level as it represented a source of strength and stability to the Arab nation. OAPEC oil ministers expressed their countries' interests in contributing to the development and boosting of Arab cooperation in the field of energy. They have also talked about the results of their meetings in Cairo, which reached many decisions on developing the joint Arab action in the oil sector. 🌐

## Eng. Abdullah Al Khattab Appointed Syria's Rep at OAPEC Executive Bureau



OAPEC Secretariat General received a letter from Syria's Oil and Mineral Resources Minister, HE Eng. Sulayman Al Abbas, appointing HE Eng. Abdullah Al Khattab, Oil Minister Assistant for Refining Affairs, as the country's Representative at OAPEC Executive Bureau, in succession of HE Khaled Al Ulaij, as of 3 January 2016.

**HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi, OAPEC Secretary General, sent a cable of congratulations to HE Al Khattab on his new appointment wishing him success and looking forward to further cooperation and coordination between Syria's Oil and Mineral Resources Ministry and OAPEC. 🌐**

# 95th OAPEC Ministerial Council Meeting

## An Overview on Arab and Global Petroleum Industry

OAPEC Ministerial Council convened its 95th meeting on 9 Rabi' Al Awwal 1437H, corresponding to 20 December 2015, in Cairo, Egypt. The meeting was chaired by HE Dr Mohammed S. Al Sada, Qatar's Energy and Industry Minister, Chairman of the current round. HE the Chairman welcomed their Excellencies members of the Ministerial Council and Heads of delegations. HE Al Sada extended sincere thanks to the Arab Republic of Egypt- represented in the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry- for the hospitality and warm welcome.





In his speech, the Chairman reviewed the conditions of the global markets in general, lauding OAPEC's active efforts in organizing regional and international events to stress its presence and vital role in serving the organization's goals at the international forums.

On his part, HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi, OAPEC Secretary General, welcomed their Excellencies the representatives of the member countries to the meeting. HE Al Naqi expressed profound appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the organization's meetings (Ministerial Council and Executive Bureau).

The meeting discussed issues relevant to the organization's activities and its 2015 work, including conferences, seminars and meetings organized or attended by the Secretariat General. The Council also

reviewed the economic and technical studies prepared by the Secretariat General, as well as, the follow up on environment and climate change, and most importantly the outcome of the COP-21 that endorsed the "Paris Agreement". The meeting lauded the agreement considering it a global and binding agreement that will enter into force after 55 countries that account for at least 55% of global emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification. The new agreement should replace the Kyoto Protocol that will expire in 2020.

The Meeting was preceded by OAPEC's 143rd Executive Bureau Meeting, in Cairo, Egypt on 17 and 18 December 2015. It was chaired by HE Sheikh Mishaal bin Jabr Al Thani, the State of Qatar's Executive Bureau Representative. During the meeting, the agenda for the 95th Ministerial Council meeting has been prepared. ●



## **Speech by HE Dr Mohammed S. Al Sada Chairman of the Current Round at the 95<sup>th</sup> Meeting of OAPEC Ministerial Council Cairo, 20 December 2015**

### **In the Name of God the Most Gracious Most Merciful**

Excellencies Oil and Energy Ministers in OAPEC member countries, Heads of Delegations at OAPEC Executive Bureau, Your Excellency Abbas Ali Al Naqi OAPEC Secretary General, our honored audience

#### **Assalamu Alaikom,**

I have the pleasure to welcome you at the 95th Meeting of OAPEC Ministerial Council. I would like to express my thanks to OAPEC Secretary General and the Secretariat General staff for their efforts in preparing for this meeting. I would also like, on behalf of all of us, to extend my sincere thanks to Egypt, especially the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister HE Eng Tarek Al Mulla, for their efforts in organizing and hosting our meeting with their usual hospitality and warm welcome.

Also, I have the pleasure to welcome their Excellencies OAPEC Ministers and Representatives who are taking part for the first time in our meeting wishing them all success in boosting the joint Arab action efforts to serve the interests of our Arab countries.

#### **Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen**

We gather today while the oil and gas industry is still surrounded by difficult conditions in our Arab countries and the world. With the increase of supply from the costly unconventional resources and the slowdown of the global economy growth, the gap has widened between supply and demand

leading to an accelerated drop of the prices to record levels. The current situation has formed a challenge to the success of development plans in many countries. However, there is no room for pessimism here; there is a reality that we have to deal with. Every challenge comes with embedded opportunities. So it is now time for using modern technology to cut costs and improve efficiency in oil exploration and upstream industries without affecting health, safety and environment requirements.

#### **Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen**

In line with stressing the active role of our Arab organization, the agenda of this meeting includes various issues of mutual interest like the organization's projected budget for 2016, the results of OAPEC joint ventures, as well as other issues on the Secretariat General's activities and work recently, especially the activities and events organized or attended by the organization to stress its active presence both regionally and internationally. This also highlights the organization's vital and essential role in developing the Arab countries' know how and training capabilities in connection to the oil sector due to its importance to our economies. We are looking forward to discussing these issues, proposing stances, and taking the appropriate decisions on each of them in a way that serves the interests of all member countries and the goals of the organization.

**We now start our 95th Meeting of OAPEC Ministerial Council.**

**Assalamu Alaikom. 🌐**

**Speech by HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi**  
**OAPEC Secretary General**  
**at the 95<sup>th</sup> Meeting of OAPEC Ministerial Council**  
**Cairo, 20 December 2015**



**In the Name of God the Most Gracious Most Merciful**

Thank You Mr Chairman, Excellencies Ministers and Heads of Delegations

**Assalamu Alaikom**

I have the pleasure Mr Chairman to share with you the welcoming of their Excellencies Members of OAPEC Ministerial Council at their 95th Meeting in Cairo, Egypt, wishing them a pleasant stay and all success.

Please allow me to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Egypt for hosting our meeting, as well as the hospitality since our arrival.

I also have the pleasure to welcome Algeria's Energy Minister HE Dr Saleh Khebri, and Egypt's Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister HE Engineer Tarek Al Mulla, who are taking part in the meeting for the first time, wishing them all success. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to their predecessors for their significant roles and efforts in supporting the work and activities of the organization during their participation in your esteemed Council's meetings.

I would also like to extend my thanks and appreciation to Egypt's Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister HE Engineer Tarek Al Mulla and his staff for their efforts to facilitate organizing our meeting in the desired manner to pave the way for its success. I wish your meeting all success in reaching the best outcome to fulfill the goals for which the organization was established and to serve the interests of our member countries.

**Excellencies**

On 15/12/2015 I received a letter from Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Oil HE Anas Al Saleh, in which he apologises for not being able to attend this meeting, and assigns the acting Oil Ministry Undersecretary HE Sheikh Talal Al Athbi Al Sabah to represent the Minister and head the Kuwaiti delegation to this meeting.

Also, on 16/12/2015 I received a letter from the UAE's Minister of Energy HE Engineer Suhail Al Mazroui, in which he apologises for not being able to attend this meeting, and assigns the Oil Ministry Undersecretary HE Dr Matar Al Neyadi to represent the Minister and head the UAE's delegation to this meeting.

On 17/12/2015 I received a letter from Syria's Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources HE Engineer Sulayman Al Abbas, in which he authorizes the Assistant Minister for Oil and Gas Affairs HE Khaled Al Ulajj, to represent Syria to this meeting.

**Excellencies Mr Chairman, Members of the Ministerial Council, and Heads of Delegations**

The agenda of the 95th Ministerial Council meeting at hand includes various issues on the Secretariat General's activities and work during 2015, and the organization's draft budget (the Secretariat General and Judicial Tribunal) for 2016. Their Excellencies Executive Bureau members have discussed this agenda in the past few days and have reached a number of recommendations which were submitted to your esteemed Council.

**Wishing your meeting all success,**

**Assalamu Alaikom.** 

## Press Statement

### Issued by the 95<sup>th</sup> Meeting of OAPEC Ministerial Council

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OAPEC Ministerial Council held its 95th meeting, chaired by His Excellency Dr Mohammed S. Al Sada, Qatar's Energy and Industry Minister, Chairman of the current round, on 9 Rabi' Al Awwal 1437H, corresponding to 20 December 2015, in Cairo, Egypt.

His Excellency the Chairman opened the meeting welcoming Their Excellencies the Ministers and Heads of delegations. HE Al Sada also welcomed Algeria's Energy Minister HE Dr Saleh Khebri, and Egypt's Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister HE Engineer Tarek Al Mulla, who are taking part in the Ministerial Meetings for the first time. The Chairman also extended sincere thanks and appreciation to Egypt for the hospitality and warm welcome, while wishing all success for the meeting. HE Al Sada stressed that the organization's ultimate goal has always been the cooperation among its members in the various activities of the petroleum industry.

The Chairman reviewed the global petroleum market conditions in general while hailing OAPEC's role and effort in organizing regional and international events to stress its presence and vital role in serving the organization's goals at the international forums.

Then the floor was given to HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi, OAPEC Secretary General, who welcomed their Excellencies the representatives of the member countries to the meeting, especially Algeria's Energy Minister HE Dr Saleh Khebri, and Egypt's Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister HE Engineer Tarek Al Mulla, for taking part for the first time in these meetings. HE Al Naqi also thanked their predecessors for their efforts in supporting the organization's activities at these meetings throughout their tenures.

He also expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the organization's meetings (Ministerial Council and Executive Bureau) and for the hospitality and warm welcome, wishing Egypt further progress and welfare. HE Al Naqi concluded by wishing all success for the meeting.

**Then, the Council approved the draft agenda, and deliberated its items as follows:**

The Council endorsed the minutes of the 94th Ministerial Council Meeting that was held in Cairo, Egypt, at representatives' level on 25/05/2015.

The draft OAPEC projected budget for 2016 (Secretariat General and Judicial Tribunal) was approved.

Tareq Al Osaimi & Partners were reappointed as OAPEC (Secretariat General and Judicial Tribunal) Auditors for 2016.

**Reviewing the reports on the General Secretariat's activities on:**

- Following up environment and climate change issues, most importantly the outcome of the COP-21 that endorsed the "Paris Agreement". The meeting lauded the agreement considering it a globally ambitious and binding agreement that will enter into force after 55 countries that account for at least 55% of global emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification. The new agreement should replace the Kyoto Protocol that will expire in 2020.

- The 23rd Forum on the Fundamentals of the Oil and Gas Industry

- Finalized studies prepared by the Organization during 2015
- Databank progress and activity development
- All activities which the Secretariat General organized or took part in during 2015
- The Council reviewed the OAPEC Joint Ventures Activity Report in 2014 and the first half of 2015, and took note of the outcome of the 44th Coordinating Meeting of the Joint Ventures Officials held in Cairo on 29/10/2015.
- The Council resolved to extend the period where the Republic of Iraq is assigned to supervise the Arab Oil Training Institute, for one year, with effect from 1 January 2016. The Council issued its decision number 3/95 in this regard.
- According to article 13 of the organization's establishment agreement, the chairmanship of the next round of the Ministerial Council will be assigned to the State of Kuwait
- It was agreed to hold the next meeting in Cairo on 11 December 2016.
- The Ministerial Council's Chairman sent a cable of thanks and gratitude on behalf of the Council to the Egyptian President HE Abdul Fattah El Sisi, appreciating Egypt's hospitality while hosting the meeting.

**Cairo: 9 Rabi' Al Awwal 1437H, corresponding to 20 December 2015AD** 

95th Meeting of OAPEC Ministerial Council

**HE President Abdul Fattah El Sisi**  
**President of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

On the occasion of the convening of the 95th OAPEC Ministerial Council's Meeting in Cairo on 20 December 2015, in my name and on behalf of my colleagues Their Excellencies the Ministers of Petroleum and Energy and Heads of Delegations participating in the meeting, I have the pleasure to express sincere appreciation, gratitude, and thanks for the extreme hospitality we were received with. We pray to God to bestow on Your Excellency health and well-being, and to bless the Arab Republic of Egypt with further progress and stability under your wise leadership. 🌐

**Dr Mohammed S. Al Sada**  
Minister of Energy and Industry  
State of Qatar  
Chairman of the Current Round of  
OAPEC Ministerial Council

Cairo, 20 December 2015







# 143<sup>rd</sup> OAPEC Executive Bureau Meeting



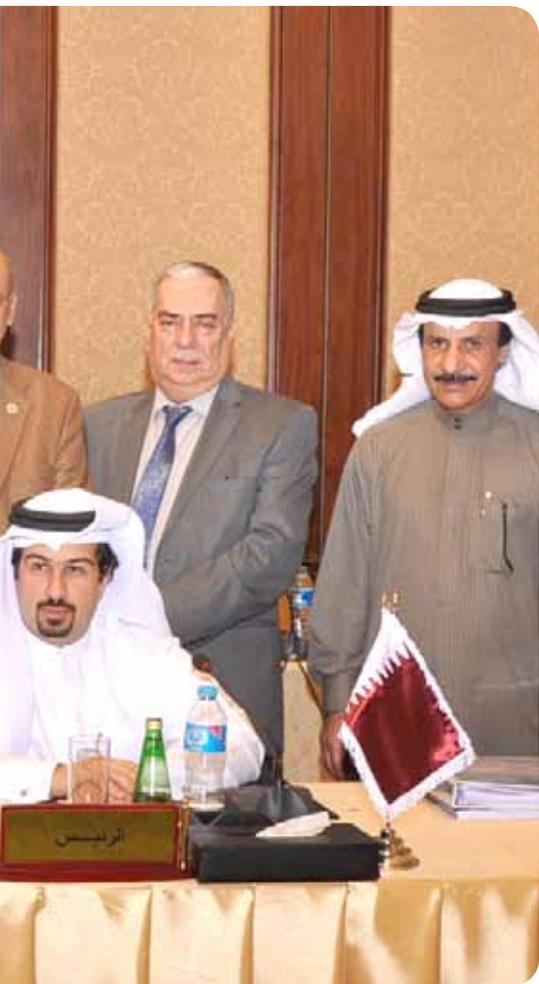
**OAPEC Executive Bureau held its 143rd meeting in Cairo, Egypt on 17-18 December 2015, chaired by HE Sheikh Misha'al bin Jabr Al Thani, Qatar's Representative at the Executive Bureau, Chairman of the current round. Their Excellencies Executive Bureau members attended the meeting.**

His Excellency the Chairman opened the meeting welcoming Their Excellencies the members of the Executive Bureau and wishing them a pleasant stay in Egypt. His Excellency the Chairman extended thanks to Egypt

for the hospitality and warm welcome. He also thanked OAPEC Secretary General and his staff for their efforts to arrange the meeting.

The Chairman then reviewed the main discussion points on the agenda, and

the recommendations and decisions which would be submitted to the Council of Ministers for deliberations and endorsement including OAPEC's 2016 projected budget (Secretariat General and Judicial Tribunal).



On his part, OAPEC Secretary General HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi welcomed the conveners at their 143rd meeting wishing them a pleasant stay in Egypt. He thanked Egypt for hosting the Organization's meetings while wishing success for this event.

The Executive Bureau then provided recommendations on the points of the agenda. 🌐



**HE Dr. Mattar Al Neyadi**  
UAE



**HE Ali Abdul Jabbar Al Sawad .**  
BAHRAIN



**HE Abdul Qader La'allam**  
ALGERIA



**HE Eng. Nasser Bin Ibrahim Al Fawzan**  
KSA



**HE Khaled Matar Al Olag**  
SYRIA



**HE Hasan M. Habibib Al Rufaii**  
IRAQ



**HE Sheikh Mishall bin Jabor Al Thani**  
QATAR



**HE Sheikh Talal Naser Al Sabah**  
KUWAIT



**HE Eng. Mohammed K.Zendah**  
LIBYA



**HE Eng. Gamal Abdul Hameed Hijagzi**  
EGYPT

Chairman of the Current  
Round at the Opening of the  
143<sup>rd</sup> OAPEC Executive  
Bureau Meeting  
Cairo, 17 December  
2015



## Speech by HE Sheikh Misha'al bin Jabr Al Thani

### **Excellencies Members of OAPEC Executive Bureau, Excellency OAPEC Secretary General Assalamu Alaikom**

Please allow me to welcome you at the 143rd Executive Bureau Meeting, which enlisted topics of mutual interest for OAPEC members on its agenda. We are looking forward to discussing them and proposing appropriate recommendations for each in order to be submitted to the 195th OAPEC Ministerial Council meeting to take the necessary decisions that serve the interest of all OAPEC members.

At this point I would like to extend thanks to His Excellency OAPEC Secretary General and his team for their efforts in preparing for this meeting. I would like also to express thanks and appreciation in my name and on behalf of the Executive Bureau and our colleagues in OAPEC Secretariat General to our brothers and sisters in Egypt for their efforts in hosting the organization's meetings with their usual hospitality. We wish Egypt all progress.

In this meeting, we will be discussing a number of important issues like the Secretariat General's projected budget for 2016, as well as, reviewing the results of OAPEC joint ventures that are considered a cornerstone for the development of the joint Arab action. The draft agenda also includes points on the Secretariat General's activities and efforts done either individually or in collaboration with other parties. This is in addition to other topics. This is an indication of the importance of OAPEC as an active and significant player in developing the knowledge and training capacities of the Arab countries in connection to our vital sector. We praise these efforts and hope that this meeting would be fruitful and would serve the interests of our member countries.

Finally, I would like to thank you all while wishing our meeting all success. I now give the floor to His Excellency the Secretary General.

**Assalamu Alaikom. ●**



## Speech by HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi

### **In the Name of God the Most Gracious Most Merciful Thank You Mr Chairman,**

I have the pleasure to share with you the welcoming of their Excellencies Members of OAPEC Executive Bureau at their 143rd Meeting in Cairo, wishing them a pleasant stay in Egypt.

Please allow me to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Egypt for hosting our meeting and for the hospitality. Thanks also go to the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry staff, especially Engineer Jamal Hijazy, Egypt's Representative at the Executive Bureau, for his efforts in facilitating the meeting in the desired way. I hope that we come out with fruitful discussions and deliberations in the interest of our member countries to serve the goals for which the organization was established.

### **Excellencies**

As you know, this meeting is allocated for preparing the draft agenda for the 95th OAPEC Ministerial Council's meeting to be held on Sunday 20/12/2015 including points on the Secretariat General's projected budget draft (the Secretariat General and Judicial Tribunal) for 2016 which has been approved earlier by your Bureau, in addition to the reappointment of the organization's auditor (the Secretariat General and Judicial Tribunal). Other points cover the studies, activities and work done by the Secretariat General in the second half of 2015.

I have all confidence that our collaboration will lead us to the best desired outcome to serve the interest of our member countries and the goals for which the organization was established.

**Assalamu Alaikom. 🌐**

OAPEC Secretary General at the  
Opening of the 143<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of  
OAPEC Executive Bureau  
Cairo, 17-18 December 2015

## Honouring Ceremony for HE Eng. Amr Abdul Halim

On the occasion of the end of his tenure as Egypt's Representative at OAPEC Executive Bureau



On the sidelines of OAPEC Executive Bureau meetings, OAPEC Secretariat General organised an honoring ceremony on 17 December 2015 for HE Dr Engineer Amr Abdul Halim, on the occasion of the end of his tenure as Egypt's Representative

at OAPEC Executive Bureau. The ceremony was attended by their Excellencies members of the Executive Bureau and OAPEC Secretary General, HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi. HE Al Naqi delivered a speech expressing his great appreciation and gratitude

for Eng. Abdul Halim's vital contributions during his tenure and representation of Egypt at the Executive Bureau wishing him success for his future plans. A number of Executive Bureau members also gave farewell speeches on the occasion. 🌐



## Speech by OAPEC Secretary General HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi

### At the Honouring Ceremony for HE Eng. Amr Abdul Halim

On the occasion of the end of his tenure as Egypt's Representative at OAPEC Executive Bureau  
Cairo, 17 December 2015

**In the Name of God the Most Gracious Most Merciful  
Excellencies Members of OAPEC Executive Bureau  
Assalamu Alaikom**

I have the pleasure to welcome you at this gathering with HE Eng. Amr Abdul Halim on the occasion of the end of his tenure as Egypt's Representative at OAPEC Executive Bureau from December 2012 to May 2015.

I would like to take this opportunity to hail our brother Amr's significant role throughout his tenure at the OAPEC Executive Bureau meetings. We knew him: a cooperative and down to earth person with views and additions to all topics introduced during the meetings, which contributed to reaching the best recommendations and decisions supporting the Secretariat General's activities and work.

#### **Excellencies**

Our brother Amr has been a great asset and support for the Secretariat General's work and activities. Our heartfelt feelings and affection towards him express our great appreciation for his efforts during his tenure. His efforts went beyond his role at the Executive Bureau to working hard to make our meetings in Cairo a success. His time with us will always remain in our hearts wishing him good health, happiness, and success in his future plans and responsibilities. We hope to stay in touch.

Finally, please allow me, also on behalf of all of you and all OAPEC Secretariat General staff- to present a simple gift to our brother Amr to remain a token of our appreciation and gratitude for all his efforts during his tenure at OAPEC Executive Bureau. We hope this good relationship will continue in the coming years. We wish him all success.

**Assalamu Alaikom.** 🌐



# Paris Agreement.. Main Features

OAPEC Secretariat General follows up the developments on the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. The twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) took place from 30 November to 11 December 2015, in Paris, France.

OAPEC Secretariat General's delegation was headed by the Secretary General HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi, accompanied by the Director of the Media and Library Department Mr Abdul Karim Ayed, and the Managing Editor of the Oil and Arab Cooperation Journal Dr Majed Radhi as members.

The COP-21 endorsed the Paris Agreement with the consensus of 195 countries. It is an ambitious and binding global agreement. It will be deposited at the UN in New York and opened for signature for one year on 22 April 2016. The agreement will enter into force after 55 countries that account for at least 55% of global emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification. The new agreement on climate change will replace the Kyoto Protocol that will expire in 2020.

## **Most important features of the Paris Agreement:**

- It is decided to form a specialized team on the Paris Agreement under the name "Paris Committee" after making the required amendments to electing the office members, etc. It should submit regular reports on the work progress. Work has to be completed before the first



session of the CMP as a COP in the Paris Agreement. Its sessions should start in 2016 simultaneously with the Agreement sub-committees' sessions.

- Reaching a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while maintaining the efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.
- Developed countries committed to provide sufficient support to help developing countries protect the environment. They should work on a clear roadmap on providing a

funding of \$100 billion by 2020, while encouraging other parties (individual countries or a group of countries) to provide support on a voluntary basis.

- Boosting international cooperation on environment-friendly techniques, and building the capabilities of developing countries to face climate change.
- Countries should submit their national climate action plans (INDCs), with a mechanism to review their INDCs every five years; as these INDCs remain optional. There will be a compulsory review in 2025; as following reviews should show progress.
- The agreement also stresses transparency on mitigation and adaptation in developing countries and providing support while recognizing that the

less developed and small developing countries have special conditions.

- Boosting the existing Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage.
- Some technical issues have been concluded in addition to executing issues relevant to technology, adaptation, and work on building capacities successfully.
- OAPEC Secretariat General, in collaboration with the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, held on 5 December 2015 a seminar on “The Role of Oil and Gas Technology in Facing Climate Change” on the sidelines of the COP21 in Paris.
- The seminar aimed at presenting the oil and natural gas technology used in the Arab countries and its role in fighting the impact of climate change. It also highlighted how the CCS technology matured rapidly.

**A number of scientific papers has been presented by the member countries as follows:**

- UAE: “The Emirates Steel Project under the

patronage of Riyadhah”. A joint venture between MASDAR and ADNOC, the first commercial facility in the Middle East adopting CCS. It is expected to capture 800,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> –rich stream to recover oil.

- KSA: “Aramco’s CO<sub>2</sub> Project”. A pilot carbon capture and enhanced oil recovery project for 40 million cubic feet of CO<sub>2</sub> per day. It also highlights the pioneer nature of its observation and monitoring system.
- Qatar: “Gas Recovery Project”. The project is expected to help recovering 29 billion cubic feet of gas per annum, which is sufficient to produce 750 MW to serve 300,000 households.
- Kuwait: “Limiting GHG to Conserve Energy”.
- Egypt: “Egypt’s Experience in using Vehicles operated by Compressed Gas”. The project encourages taxis and private vehicles to shift to using natural gas which benefits consumers and environment alike. There are plans to increase using compressed natural gas during 2016-2019. 🌐

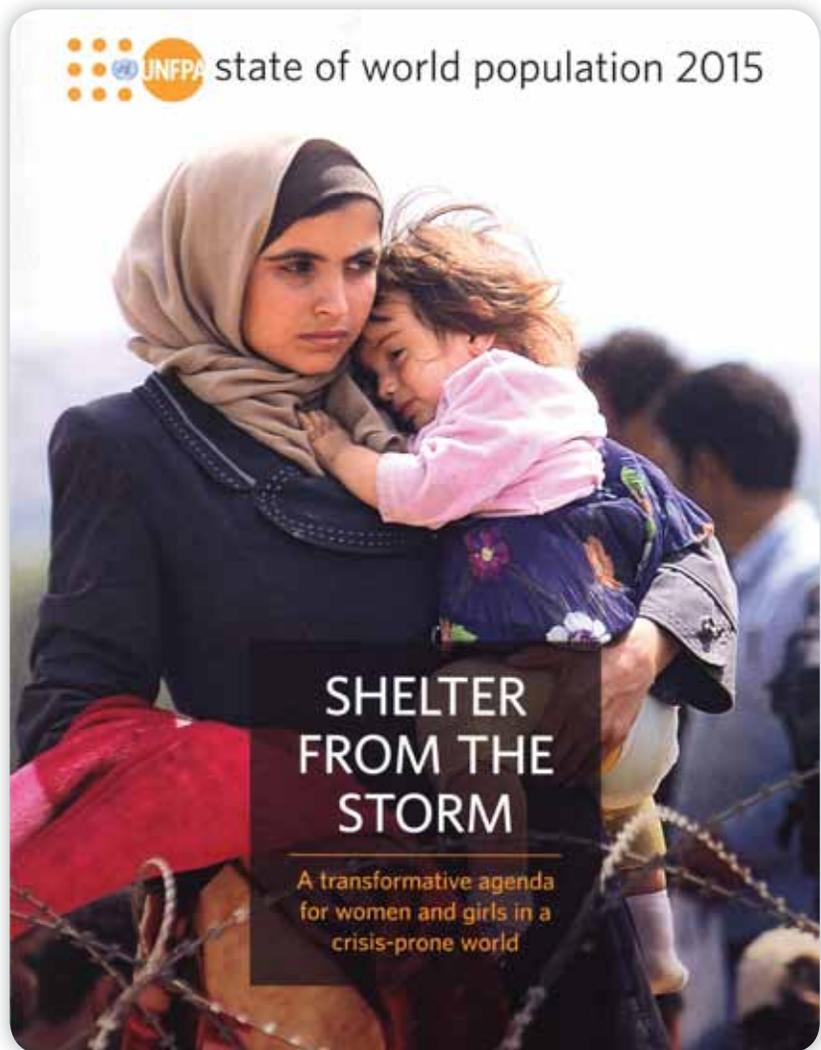


# Launching the UN State of the World Population Report 2015

“Shelter from the storm: a transformative agenda for women and girls in a crisis-prone world”

With a support from the Higher Council for Planning and Development in the State of Kuwait, the United Nations’ representation in Kuwait and the Arab Planning Institute (API), organized a launching ceremony of the “UN State of the World Population Report 2015” entitled “Shelter from the storm: a transformative agenda for women and girls in a crisis-prone world” released by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on Thursday 20/01/2016 at API headquarters in Kuwait.

The report pointed out to the increasing number of the displaced due to the world crises, which reached about 59.5 million people. More than 100 million people worldwide were in dire need for humanitarian aid in 2015, an unprecedented number since World War II. Also, more than 25 million women and girls (aged between 15 and 49 years) are in dire need for humanitarian aid. The report shed the light on the sufferings of women and female teenagers in addition to the efforts on supporting recovery, filling the gap between development and humanitarian aid, and the new trends on funding sexual health in such humanitarian conditions as well as risks and response.



The report highlighted the conditions of the refugees in the Arab region between 2011 and 2014 as a result of the region’s situation. It also tackled the multiplied burdens on some countries that have been receiving large numbers of refugees.

The ceremony was attended by government officials and representatives of the Arab diplomatic corps in Kuwait including OAPEC Secretariat General, which was represented by Mr Al Taher Al Zaytouni from the Economic Affairs Department. ●

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

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# Kuwait Sustainable Energy Conference and Exhibition

**OAPEC Secretariat General took part in Kuwait Sustainable Energy Conference and Exhibition held in Kuwait from 29 November to 2 December 2015 under the title “Achieving Kuwait’s 2030 Energy Vision”. A group of specialists in the oil and energy sector in Kuwait, Arab, and foreign countries took part in the event.**



**Nizar M. Al Adsani**

The conference was inaugurated by Mr Nizar M. Al Adsani, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. In his speech, he talked about the current developments in the world’s oil market while stressing the importance of facing the negative impact of the current fall of oil prices through adopting economic policies aiming at economic diversification. He clarified that KPC has future plans to expand the use of renewable energies.

The conference aimed at identifying modern technological developments in the renewable energy field, seeking cooperation between the public and private sectors in Kuwait in this field, as well as, highlighting the role of media in promoting energy use efficiency and raising consumers’ awareness.

**The conference covered the following major themes:**

- Utilisation of renewable energy in the region; economical, environmental and technology considerations
- Culture, social, legislation role in energy optimisation



- Reduction of consumption through demand side management

**The Secretariat General was represented by the Economics Expert Mr Ali Rajab, who presented a paper under the title “The Increasing Role of Renewable Energy in the Energy Mix”. It covered the following points:**

- New developments in renewable energy



- Renewable energy development challenges
  - The world's future prospects on renewable energy
  - The future of renewable energy in OAPEC member countries
- The paper made the following conclusions:**
- The increasing role of renewable energies in the world's energy mix especially in power generation
  - Discrepancies in the renewable energy role between the countries around the world according to their different circumstances
  - The wide spread of renewable energy support policies adopted by governments around the world in recent years
  - Stressing that renewable energy plays a complementary role to hydrocarbon fuel that will remain dominant over the world's energy mix for many coming decades
  - OAPEC member countries have promising potentials to play a bigger role in the renewable energy future, in addition to their main role in the world's petroleum industry. 🌍

**OAPEC Secretary General HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi:**

## **The world oil market is going through unstable time**



**OAPEC Secretary General HE Abbas Ali Al Naqi said that the world oil market has been facing unstable conditions since mid 2014. He clarified that current drop in oil prices had negative impacts on the economies of many OAPEC member countries. In an interview with OAPEC monthly bulletin, HE Al Naqi explained that there were many economic tools that could help the member countries to face current challenges resulting from low oil prices. He lauded the outcome of Paris Summit on climate change and the success of the world to reach the Paris Agreement. The Secretary General stressed that the establishment of OAPEC has been a core turning point in the progress of the joint Arab action. He reiterated the Secretariat General's keenness on following up all developments in the petroleum industry. Following is the full text:**

### **What is your evaluation of the current developments in the oil market?**

The world oil market has been going through unstable conditions since mid 2014. Oil prices kept falling over the past 5 years in a rapid and unexpected way.

It is common knowledge that oil price movement is affected by different reasons including supply and demand, which in turn

witnessed major developments and formed one of the direct reasons for the current drop in oil prices. This is in addition to other major factors regarding the world economic growth slowdown and increasing supplies, as estimations pointed out to an increase in the world's oil supplies of 8.7 million b/d between 2010 and 2014. As for demand, there is still a state of uncertainty on the prospects of the world economy, which

directly influences the world's oil demand.

Oil prices can fluctuate due to various factors including population growth rates, income levels, size of investments in production, geopolitical factors, natural disasters, and the world economy rates.

There is no doubt that current developments in the world oil market are a point of great

interest for both oil producing and consuming countries worldwide. The Secretariat General closely observes all world and Arab oil market developments, and prepares periodical studies and reports in this regard. We hope that the coming stage would witness further constructive dialogues between the world producers and consumers on the reality and future of the world oil market.

**What are the most significant implications of the current drop of oil prices for the OAPEC members and for the consuming countries?**

Current drop in oil prices has a direct impact on the economies of our member countries, which mainly depend on oil revenues that have hugely dropped in 2014 and 2015 compared to the previous years. This impact varies from one country to another with regards to implications and direct influence.

The fall of oil prices have caused the increase of public budget deficits in member countries, as well as, the postponement or stop of many major infrastructure projects. Also, huge drops occurred in GDP growth rates, exports, balance of trade surplus, and public budgets.

On the other hand, the IMF estimates point out to an increase in the balance of trade surplus of the advanced economies' group in 2014 and 2015 due to a number of factors like the fall of oil prices. The same scenario applies to the developing and emerging Asian economies.

**What are the possible economic tools or approaches that would enable member countries face the current world oil market challenges?**

There's no doubt that current drop in the world oil prices created new challenges for our member countries. There is a dire need to divert to adopting policies on diversifying the economy, and enhancing the role of the various economic sectors whether private or public, in a way that contributes to the diversification of public revenues resources. Also, there is a dire need for reconsidering the subsidies policies in some member countries without harshly affecting people's incomes, since current policies resulted in increasing the financial burden on countries and the increase of energy consumption rates.

**How do OAPEC members look at unconventional oil and gas production?**

OAPEC member countries welcome all international efforts aiming at securing the world energy resources whether fossil or new and renewable, which are complementary to the fossil fuel and not alternative to it.

OAPEC members spare no effort in securing oil and gas supplies in a safe and stable way for all countries worldwide due to their global role as major oil and natural gas exporters on the condition that supply is secured upon securing demand.

Unconventional oil and gas production has witnessed



“ Oil prices movement influenced by demand and supply in addition to other factors ”

“ Oil prices drop contributed to public budget deficit in most OAPEC countries ”

important developments in recent years, especially in North America, where modern technology contributed to the development of this industry. However, the drop in oil prices and world demand for oil has led to a drop in the number of operating rigs worldwide recently, including shale oil rigs, which created huge challenges for the oil industry, including shale oil.

**The world has recently reached an agreement on climate change, that is the Paris**

## “ OAPEC members welcome international efforts on securing global energy resources ”



### **Agreement, what do you think are the desired results of this agreement for the developing countries?**

The success of the world in concluding the Paris Agreement, which mainly aims at the coordination of the world in facing climate change, represents a hope and a start of a new decisive stage for a serious international cooperation to tackle the possible negative impact of this phenomenon. For the first time the agreement stated the common but differentiated responsibility of all the countries worldwide in facing climate change. Developed countries are committed to provide financial

and technical support to developing countries to face potential negative impacts of the climate change. The agreement also encouraged international cooperation in the field of climate-friendly techniques. It also stressed the concept of transparency on mitigation and adaptation measures in the developing countries. OAPEC, while congratulating the world for this historical success and achievement in concluding the Paris Agreement in spite of the different economic visions between the countries and international blocs worldwide, sees that the bet is on the coming stage where advanced countries should show commitment

to support developing, less-developed, and poorer countries

### **OAPEC celebrated the 47th anniversary of its establishment on 9 January, what is your evaluation of the impact of the organization on the Arab joint action?**

The establishment of OAPEC on 9 January 1968 as a specialized Arab petroleum organization of an international status, with 10 official Arab member countries- in addition to Tunisia whose membership is currently inactive upon their request, has been a core turning point in the progress of the Arab joint action through focusing on cooperation between its member countries



in petroleum industries in order to achieve mutual economic interests. During the past four decades, OAPEC has made many economic achievements, most significant of which is the establishment of a group of joint ventures in the member countries as follows:

Venture	Year of Establishment	Headquarters
Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company (AMPTC)	1972	Kuwait
Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Company (ASRY)	1973	Bahrain
Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (APICORP)	1974	KSA
Arab Petroleum Services Company (APSCO)	1975	Libya
Arab Petroleum Training Institute (APTI)	1978	Iraq

For the past decades, OAPEC joint ventures contributed to the boosting of the Arab petroleum industry actively through either executing or funding petroleum projects, which benefited most Arab countries whether members or not.

We should also mention the huge difficulties facing OAPEC joint ventures due to the severe competitiveness with international companies of similar activities. Also, they face difficulties in entering some Arab markets. In spite of these challenges, the joint ventures continue to work on achieving their planned goals with a big support from the member countries and the efforts of their management boards and general assemblies.

#### **In what way does OAPEC work on achieving its goals?**

OAPEC adopt various tools and measures to achieve its goals including observing procedures to ensure the coordination of the economic petroleum policies of the member countries, synchronizing legal regulations in the member countries to

allow the organization do its work, helping member countries to exchange knowledge and expertise, providing training and job opportunities where appropriate, the cooperation of the member countries in resolving any problem in their petroleum industries, utilizing the members' resources and potentials in establishing joint ventures in the various activities of the petroleum industry.

#### **What are the most significant activities that the organization works on both globally and on the Arab level?**

The organization encourages all kinds of cooperation and coordination among Arab countries in connection to the petroleum and energy industry. OAPEC has been taking part for long years in the Arab coordination meetings and gatherings relevant to energy, economy, and environment, which are held at the level of the Arab League or other Arab organizations, like participating in the meetings of the Arabian Negotiation Group on Climate Change, Arab League's Economic and Social Council (as observer), in addition to other activities. Also, for more than three decades, the organization has been organizing the Arab Energy Conference, in cooperation with many joint Arab action institutions, as well as, contributing in the preparation of the Joint Arab Economic Report, in cooperation with the joint Arab action institutions.

This is in addition to boosting cooperation and coordination



“The world is very optimistic following the signing of the Paris Agreement”

“OAPEC establishment has been a core turning point in joint Arab action”

with the GCC Council through an MOU that will be signed soon between the two sides.

On international levels, OAPEC is keen on supporting and developing its international relations in order to highlight the Arab concept on energy, environment, and sustainable development issues. It works hard on exploring the economic and technical cooperation prospects between its members and other oil and gas producing or consuming countries, as well as other developing countries.

Therefore, the Secretariat General is keen on boosting its relations with specialized international energy organizations through active participation in energy forums both on regional and international levels.

Our distinguished relations include those with Crans Montana Forum, World Energy Council (WEC), Amadeus Institute, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, French Institute of Petroleum, and others. This is in addition to the ongoing cooperation with Japan Cooperation Center, Petroleum (JCCP) through an MOU signed between the two sides. OAPEC is also seeking to join the IEF and the WTO.

**What were OAPEC’s most significant activities in 2015?**

The Secretariat General carries out its activities according to its

annual plan that is thoroughly considered, then endorsed by OAPEC Executive Bureau and the Council of Ministers in order to achieve its goals in enhancing the cooperation and integration among member countries in the petroleum industry from one side, and in a way that enables the organization to keep in pace with the accelerating Arab and international developments in the petroleum and energy industry on the other side. During 2015, the Secretariat General organized and took part in various activities and events, most important of which:

- Meetings of OAPEC Executive Bureau and the Council of Ministers
- Organizing ‘Options for Energy Conservation in the Oil Refining Industry’, in Bahrain from 3 to 5 February 2015 in cooperation with Japan Cooperation Centre Petroleum (JCCP)
- The 23rd Forum on the Fundamentals of Oil and Gas Industry, from 4 to 7 October 2015, at OAPEC headquarters in the State of Kuwait. The event takes place every two years aiming at developing technical and administrative capacities of the middle management working in the OAPEC members’ petroleum sector.

- The annual OAPEC Joint Ventures Meeting to review cooperation among these ventures.
- The Coordination Meeting of OAPEC Environment and Climate Change Experts: an annual meeting aimed at coordinating member countries’ stances before COPs and preparing for upcoming negotiations.
- Meeting of Experts on Natural Gas Investment Cooperation Potentials in OAPEC Member Countries: an annual meeting aiming at reviewing cooperation in the natural gas sector in OAPEC member countries.
- Coordinating Meeting for OAPEC Databank Communications Officers: an annual meeting aimed at following up and reviewing cooperation between OAPEC member countries on oil data flow mechanism and updating the Databank information.
- Active participation in Crans Montana, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, World Energy Council, and others.

**Final words:**

**I’d like to thank the OAPEC Monthly Bulletin staff for their work and I wish them further succe. ●**

### **Abdul Karim Ayed**

Director, Media and Library  
Supervisor, Administrative Affairs

## The Concept of “Petroleum Media”

Media plays a significant role in all walks of life whether economic, social, or political. For long decades, media outlets contributed to the spread of news and covering of events. They also played an essential role in forming public opinions on certain issues to the extent that it is considered that having influential and wide-spread media outlet means owning an important weapon in facing the different types of conflicts. As for the petroleum industry, the petroleum media is considered a vehicle that facilitates the spreading of the industry’s developments, events, and stances of great importance for all economic sectors due to the vital status of the petroleum industry as the core of the global economy.

For more than half a century, the petroleum media has been a living witness on the various petroleum industry developments. Material published on the petroleum industry is considered an actual documentation of the industry’s history.

“Petroleum Media” is defined as “collecting, storing, processing, and spreading news, data, facts, views, and opinions in connection to the oil industry on all its aspects and stages like exploration, production, marketing, pricing, and refining”. If we could add some of the 21st century flavor to this definition, we would also include all aspects relevant to the petroleum industry like environment, society, health, safety, and sustainable development since petroleum revenues are used in developing these aspects closely related to our daily life.

Globally, the petroleum media started in the middle of the 20th century, when some oil companies were issuing something like reports on their activities while western media broadcasted limited news on petroleum. In the beginning of the 1960s, the first Arab magazine specialized in petroleum affairs was issued in Beirut. The increasing and significant role of oil as a highly influential good on all aspects of life, whether for common people or international policies and conflicts, has enhanced the concept of “Petroleum Media” on the Arab level, especially in the beginning of 1970s when oil exporting countries took a firm stance to amend prices in 1973.🌐

# OAPEC Secretariat General Studies in 2015

OAPEC monthly bulletin now launches a new section as of this issue to give an overview of the studies and reports published by the Secretariat General. We are presenting the studies and highlighting their most important recommendations. The Secretariat General will also present executive summaries of these studies on our website [www.oapecorg.org](http://www.oapecorg.org).

The Secretariat General has published a number of technical and economic studies in 2015 tackling the current developments in the world's petroleum industry and their implications for the member countries' economies. The studies are as follows:



## **(A sequel of) The Study on the Distribution of Gross Revenues of an Oil Barrel and OAPEC Member Countries' Share out of it**

The study comes in the context of OAPEC Secretariat General's constant follow up of the world oil price developments and their implications for the member countries on one hand, and the G7 tax revenues and the net profit of the oil companies on the other hand.

## **Energy Subsidies Policies in OAPEC Member Countries and their Implications for National Economies**

The study aims at evaluating energy subsidies policies in OAPEC member countries and stating their impact on national economies, while identifying the motives behind reconsidering these policies.

## **Energy Balance in India... Reality, Prospects, and Implications for the Member Countries**

The Secretariat General prepared this study due to the increasing importance of India in the global economy, as India is considered the fourth biggest energy consumer worldwide following China and the USA.

## **Reality and Future Trends of Unconventional Oil and Natural Gas Industry in North America and their Implications for the Member Countries**

The study aims at highlighting the current situation of the unconventional oil and natural gas industry in North America and its implications for the member countries.

**The Role of Heavy Oil in Meeting the World Demand for Energy**

The study presents heavy oil production projects on Arabian and international levels. It tackles the most significant challenges facing the production of heavy oil while presenting a summary of the future prospects of this industry.



**The Development of Energy Supplies in Brazil and their Future Prospects and Implications for the Member Countries**

The study gives a general overview on the energy mix in Brazil. It gives a thorough analysis on the future of the Brazilian oil industry according to the latest global data and studies in this regard.



**The Role of Natural Gas in achieving Sustainable Development in the Arab Countries**

The study tackles the challenges facing the natural gas industry in the Arab countries in light of the increasing demand for crude energy and electrical power in a faster pace than production.



**Improving Performance and Profitability in the Oil Refining Industry**

The study tackles the most important opportunities to improve the performance, profitability, and competitiveness of the oil refining industry. It also presents the current situation of the refining industry performance in the Arab countries and compares it to other regions in the world.



**The Developments of the World Oil Prices and their Potential Implications for the Member Countries' Economies**

The study aims at analyzing developments in oil prices during the period 2010-2015 and the influencing factors and their implications for the world economy and OAPEC member countries' economies.



**Natural Gas in the Energy Mix in the Member Countries and its Future Prospects**

The study aims at highlighting the position of natural gas in OAPEC member countries' energy mix through shedding the light on its production, consumption, exports, and imports, as well as, the main trends for its member countries' exports and future projections on its consumption.



# Petroleum Developments in the World Market and Member Countries\*

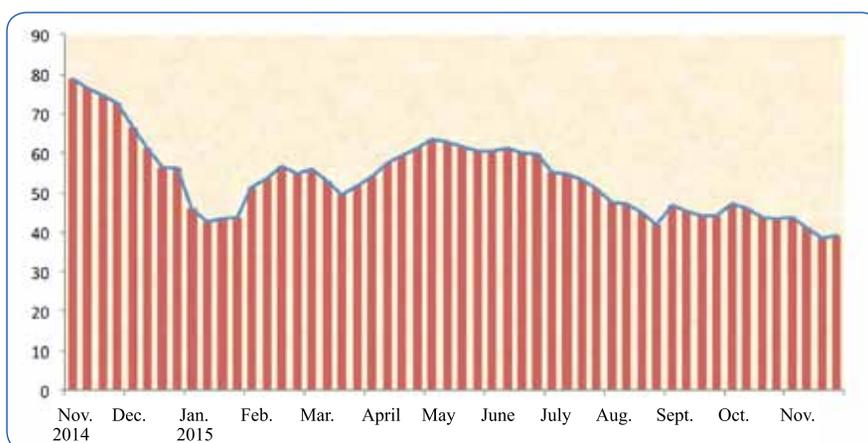
## 1. Oil Market

### 1. Prices

#### 1-1 Crude Oil Prices

Weekly average price of OPEC basket increased during the first week of November 2015, recording \$43.7/bbl, and decline thereafter, to reach its lowest level of \$38.3/bbl during the third week. During the fourth week, weekly average price raised to \$39.3/bbl, as shown in figure 1:

Figure - 1 Weekly Average Spot Price of the OPEC Basket of Crudes 2014 - 2015 (\$/bbl)



On monthly basis, OPEC Reference Basket in November 2015, averaged \$40.5/bbl, representing a decrease of \$4.5/bbl or 10% comparing with previous month, and a decrease of \$35/bbl or 46.4% from the same month of previous year. Enduring oversupply and the slowdown in the Chinese economy and lower refinery crude intake amid planned and unplanned outages, were major stimulus for the decrease in oil prices during the month of November 2015, to their lowest levels in almost seven years.

### Key Indicators

- In November 2015, **OPEC Reference Basket decreased** by 10% or \$4.5/bbl from the previous month level to stand at \$40.5/bbl.
- **World Oil Demand** in November 2015, **decreased** by 0.8% or 0.8 million b/d from the previous month level to reach 95.3 million b/d.
- **World oil supplies** in November 2015, **increased** by 0.2% or 0.2 million b/d from the previous month level to reach 98.4 million b/d.
- **US tight oil production** in November 2015, **decreased** by 1.6% to reach 5.1 million b/d, and **US oil rig count decreased** by 16 rig from the previous month level to stand at 504 rig.
- **US crude oil imports** in October 2015, **decreased** by 2.1% from the previous month level to reach 7.2 million b/d, and **US product imports decreased** by 10.4% to reach about 1.7 million b/d.
- **OECD commercial inventories** in October 2015 **decreased** by 9 million barrels from the previous month level to reach 2971 million barrels, and **Strategic inventories** in OECD-34, South Africa and China **remained stable** at the same previous month level of 1853 million barrels.
- **The average spot price of natural gas** at the Henry Hub in November 2015 **decreased** by \$0.25/million BTU from previous month level to reach \$2.09/million BTU.
- **The Price of Japanese LNG imports decreased** in October 2015 by \$0.2/m BTU to reach \$9.4/m BTU, whereas the **Price of Korean LNG imports increased** by \$0.1/m BTU to reach \$9.7/m BTU, and **the Price of Chinese LNG imports increased** by \$0.6/m BTU to reach \$8/m BTU.
- **Arab LNG exports to Japan, Korea and China** were about 3.447 million tons in October 2015 (a share of 32.6% of total imports).

\* Prepared by the Economics Department.

Table (1) and figure (2) show the change in the price of the OPEC basket versus last month and the corresponding month of last year :

**Table 1** Change in Price of the OPEC Basket of Crudes, 2014-2015 (\$/bbl)

	Nov. 2014	Dec.	Jan. 2015	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
OPEC Basket Price	75.6	59.5	44.4	54.1	52.5	57.3	62.2	60.2	54.2	45.5	44.8	45.0	40.5
Change From previous Month	-9.5	-16.1	-15.1	9.7	-1.6	4.8	4.9	-2.0	-6.0	-8.7	-0.6	0.2	-4.5
Change from same month of previous Year	-29.4	-48.2	-60.3	-51.3	-51.7	-47.0	-43.3	-47.7	-51.4	-55.3	-5.12	-40.0	-35.1

\* Effective June 16, 2005 OPEC replaced its seven-crude basket with one comprised of eleven crudes, one from each member country (weighted according to production and exports to major markets). Effective 1 January and mid of October 2007, Angola's Girassol and Ecuadorian Oriente crudes have been incorporated to become the 12th and 13th crudes comprising the new OPEC Basket. As of Jan. 2009, the basket excluded the Indonesian crude.

**Figure - 2** Change in the Price of the OPEC Basket of Crudes, 2014-2015 (\$/bbl)

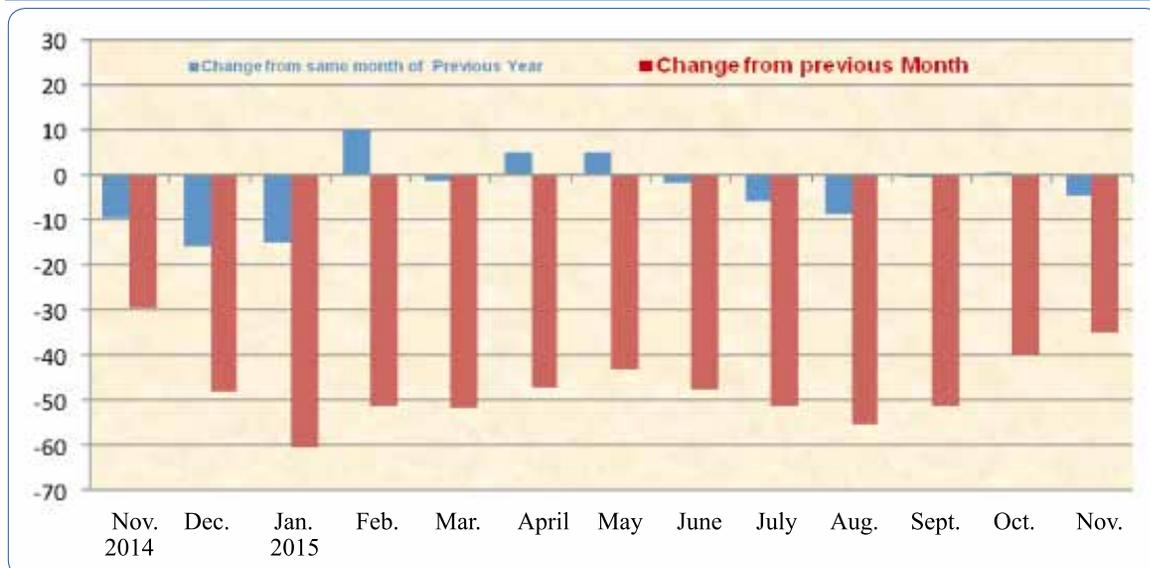


Table (3) in the annex show spot prices for OPEC basket and other crudes for the period 2013-2015.

## 1-2 Spot Prices of Petroleum Products

### - US Gulf

In October 2015, the spot prices of premium gasoline decreased by 3.8% or \$2.5/bbl comparing with their previous month levels to reach \$63.3/bbl, spot prices of gas oil decreased by 0.2% or \$0.1/bbl to reach \$58.2/bbl, whereas spot prices of fuel oil increased by 0.6% or \$0.2/bbl to reach \$35.1/bbl.

### - Rotterdam

The spot prices of premium gasoline decreased in October 2015, by 5.7% or \$4/bbl comparing with previous month levels to reach \$66.7/bbl, spot prices of gas oil decreased by 3.6% or \$2.2/bbl to reach \$59.2/bbl, whereas spot prices of fuel oil remained stable at the same previous month level of \$33.9/bbl.

### - Mediterranean

The spot prices of premium gasoline decreased in October 2015, by 6.4% or \$4/bbl comparing with previous month levels to reach \$59/bbl, spot prices of gas oil decreased by 3.2% or \$2/bbl to reach \$61.3/bbl, whereas spot prices of fuel oil increased by 5% or \$1.7/bbl to reach \$36.2 bbl.

### - Singapore

The spot prices of premium gasoline decreased in October 2015, by 2.8% or \$1.8/bbl comparing with previous month levels to reach \$63.4/bbl, spot prices of gas oil also decreased by 0.4% or \$0.2/bbl to reach \$60.7/bbl, whereas spot prices of fuel oil increased by 2.5% or \$0.9/bbl to reach \$38.3/bbl.

Figure (3) shows the price of Premium gasoline in all four markets from October 2014 to October 2015.

**Figure - 3** Monthly Average Spot Prices of Premium Gasoline, 2014-2015 (\$/bbl)

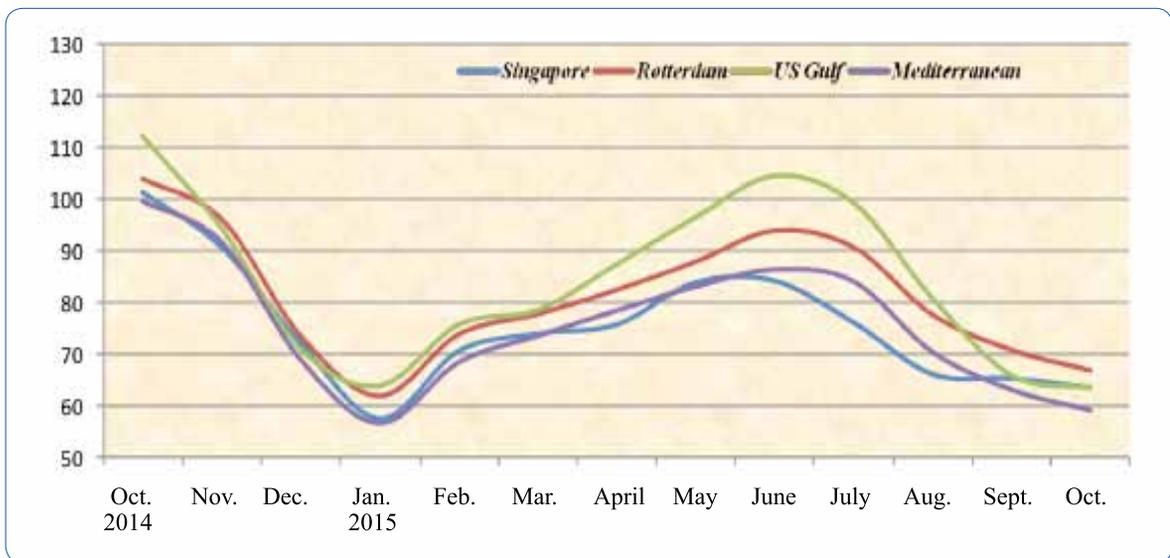


Table (4) in the annex shows the average monthly spot prices of petroleum products, 2013-2015.

### 1-3 Spot Tanker Crude Freight Rates

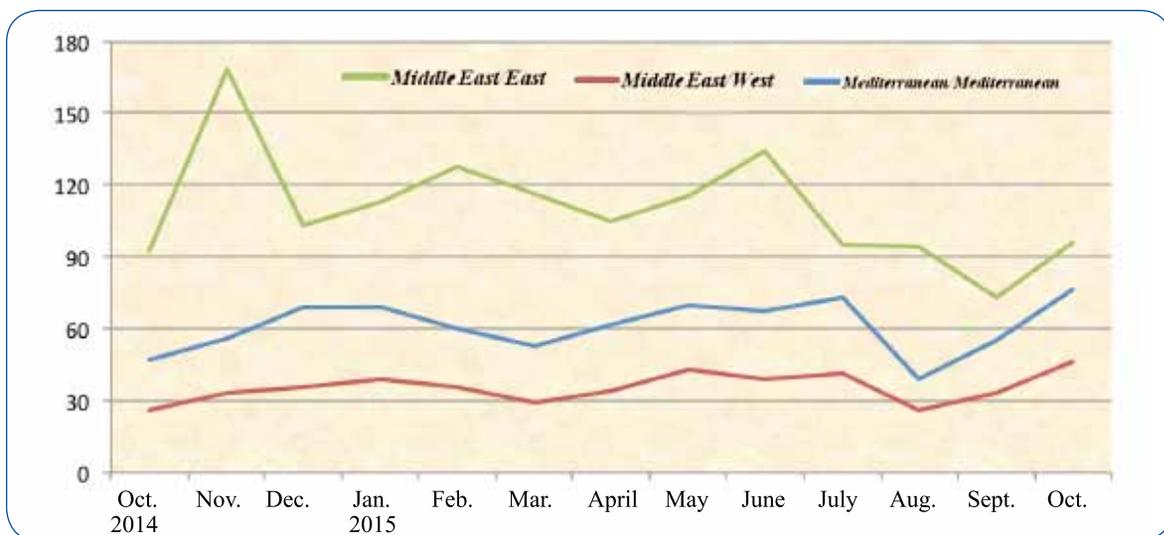
In October 2015, Freight rates for crude oil for tanker size (230-280 thousand deadweight tons (dwt)), leaving Middle Eastern ports to the East, increased by 21 points or 38.2% comparing with previous month to reach 76 points on the World Scale (WS\*), freight rates for crude oil for tanker size (270-285 thousand deadweight tons (dwt)), leaving Middle Eastern ports to the West, increased by 13 points or 39.4% comparing with previous month to reach 46 points on the World Scale (WS), and freight rates for inter - Mediterranean for small to medium sized tankers (80-85 thousand deadweight tons (dwt)), increased by 23 points or 31.5% comparing with previous month to reach 96 points on the World Scale (WS).

Figure (4) shows the freight rates for crude oil to all three destinations from October 2014 to October 2015.

Figure - 4

Monthly Spot Crude Oil Tanker Freight Rates, 2014 -2015

(World Scale)\*



\* World Scale is a method for calculating freight prices. One point for the WS means 1% of the standard price of freight in the direction in the WS book, which is published annually by the World Scale Association. The book contains a list of prices in the form of US dollar per ton, called "World Scale 100," for all the major routes in the world.

### 1-4 Spot Tanker Product Freight Rates

In October 2015, monthly spot Tanker freight rates for petroleum products [for tanker size 30-35 thousand deadweight tons (dwt)], leaving Middle

Eastern ports to the East, decreased by 26 points, or 24.5% comparing with previous month to reach 80 points on WS, freight rates for Petroleum Products across Mediterranean [for tanker size 30-35 thousand deadweight tons (dwt)], decreased by 10 points, or 7.3% to reach 127 points on WS, and freight rates for petroleum products [for tanker size 30-35 thousand deadweight tons (dwt)], leaving Mediterranean to North-West Europe also decreased by 10 points, or 6.8% to reach 137 points on WS.

Figure (5) shows the freight rates for oil products to all three destinations from October 2014 to October 2015.

Figure - 5

Monthly Spot Product Tanker Freight Rates, 2014 -2015

(World Scale)

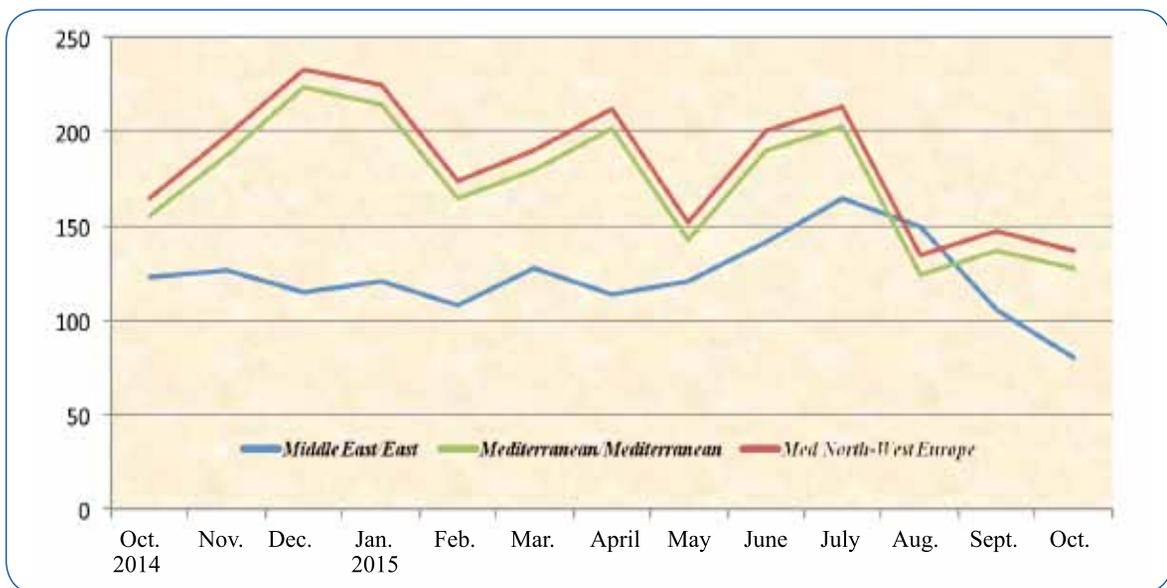


Table (5) and (6) in the annex show crude and products Tankers Freight Rates, 2013-215.

## 2. Supply and Demand

Preliminary estimates in November 2015 show a decrease in world oil demand by 0.8% or 0.8 million b/d, comparing with the previous month to reach 95.3 million b/d, representing an increase of 2.1 million b/d from their last year level.

Demand in OECD countries decreased by 1.3% or 0.6 million b/d comparing with their previous month level to reach 46.2 million b/d, representing an increase of 0.6 million b/d from their last year level. And demand in Non-OECD countries decreased by 0.4% or 0.2 million b/d comparing with their previous month level to reach 49.1 million b/d, representing an increase of 1.5 million b/d from their last year level.

On the supply side, preliminary estimates show that world oil supplies for November 2015 increased by 0.2% or 0.2 million b/d comparing with the previous month level to reach 98.4 million b/d, a level that is 3.6 million b/d higher than last year.

In November 2015, OPEC crude oil and NGLs/condensates total supplies increased by 0.3% or 0.1 million b/d comparing with the previous month level to reach 38.8 million b/d, a level that is 2.5 million b/d higher than last year, preliminary estimates show that Non-OPEC supplies increased by 0.2% or 0.1 million b/d comparing with the previous month level to reach 59.5 million b/d, a level that is 1 million b/d higher than last year.

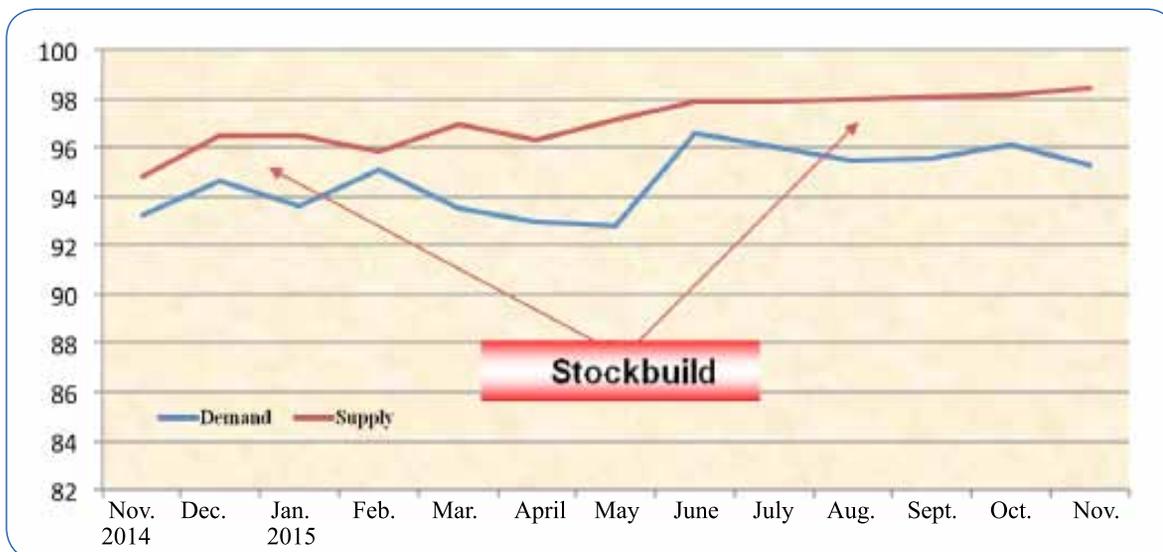
Preliminary estimates of the supply and demand for November 2015 reveal a surplus of 3.1 million b/d, compared to a surplus of 2.1 million b/d in October 2015 and a surplus of 1.6 million b/d in November 2014, as shown in [table \(2\)](#) and [figure \(6\)](#):

	<i>November 2015</i>	<i>October 2015</i>	<i>Change from October 2015</i>	<i>November 2014</i>	<i>Change from November 2014</i>
<i>OECD Demand</i>	46.2	46.8	-0.6	45.6	0.6
<i>Rest of the World</i>	49.1	49.3	-0.2	47.6	1.5
<i>World Demand</i>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<i>OPEC Supply:</i>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<i>Crude Oil</i>	32.1	31.9	0.2	29.6	2.5
<i>NGL's &amp; Cond.</i>	6.7	6.8	-0.1	6.7	0.0
<i>Non-Opec Supply</i>	57.2	57.1	0.1	56.1	1.1
<i>Processing Gain</i>	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.4	-0.1
<i>World Supply</i>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<i>Balance</i>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>		<b>1.6</b>	

Source: Energy Intelligence Briefing December 20, 2015.

**Figure - 6 World Supply and Demand**

(Million b/d)



Tables (7) and (8) in the annex show world oil demand and supply for the period 2013-2015.

**US tight oil production**

In November 2015, US tight oil production decreased by 83 thousand b/d or 1.6% comparing with the previous month level to reach 5.078 million b/d, representing a decrease of 95 thousand b/d from their last year level. The US oil rig count decreased by 16 rig comparing with the previous month level to reach 504 rig, a level that is 800 rig lower than last year, as shown in table (3) and figure (7):

**Table 3 US\* tight oil production**

(Million b/d)

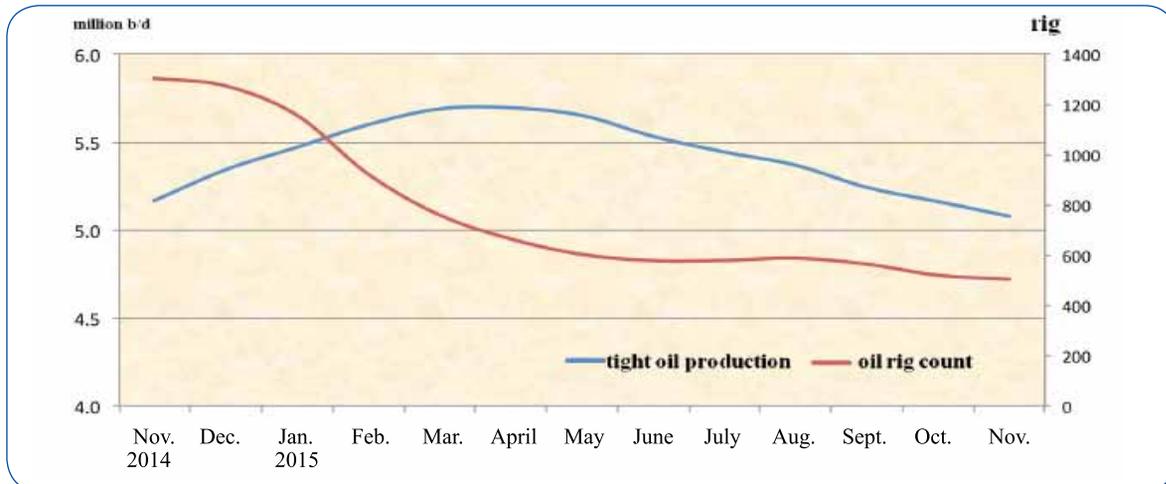
	November 2015	October 2015	Change from October 2015	November 2014	Change from November 2014
<b>tight oil production</b>	<b>-0.095</b>	<b>5.173</b>	<b>-0.083</b>	<b>5.161</b>	<b>5.078</b>
<b>Oil rig count (rig)</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>504</b>

Source: EIA, Drilling Productivity Report for key tight oil and shale gas regions, December 2015.

\* focusing on the seven most prolific areas, which are located in the Lower 48 states. These seven regions accounted for 95% of domestic oil production growth during 2011-13 (Bakken, Eagle Ford, Haynesville, Marcellus, Niobrara, Permian, Utica)

**Figure - 7 US tight oil production and oil rig count**

(Million b/d)



### 3.Oil Trade

#### USA

In October 2015, US crude oil imports decreased by 154 thousand b/d or 2.1% comparing with the previous month level to reach 7.2 million b/d, and US oil products imports decreased by 197 thousand b/d or 10.4% to reach about 1.7 million b/d.

On the export side, US crude oil exports increased by 26 thousand b/d or 5% comparing with the previous month level to reach about 515 thousand b/d, and US products exports increased by 84 thousand b/d or 2.2% to reach 3.9 million b/d. As a result, US net oil imports in October 2015 were 461 thousand b/d or nearly 9.3% lower than the previous month, averaging 4.5 million b/d.

Canada remained the main supplier of crude oil to the US with 45% of total US crude oil imports during the month, followed by Saudi Arabia with 12%, then Venezuela with 11%. OPEC Member Countries supplied 33% of total US crude oil imports.

#### Japan

In October 2015, Japan's crude oil imports decreased by 141 thousand b/d or 4% comparing with the previous month to reach 3.1 million b/d. And Japan oil product imports decreased by 101 thousand b/d or 15% comparing with the previous month to reach 570 thousand b/d.

On the export side, Japan's oil products exports decreased in October 2015, by 26 thousand b/d or 4% comparing with the previous month, averaging 593 thousand b/d. As a result, Japan's net oil imports in October 2015 decreased by 216 thousand b/d or 7% to reach 3.1 million b/d.

Saudi Arabia was the big supplier of crude oil to Japan with a share of 34% of total Japan crude oil imports, followed by UAE with 22% and Russia with 11% of total Japan crude oil imports.

## China

In October 2015, China's crude oil imports decreased by 597 thousand b/d or 9% to reach 6.2 million b/d, and China's oil products imports decreased by 198 thousand b/d or 15% to reach 1.1 million b/d.

On the export side, China's oil products exports decreased by 96 thousand b/d or 10% to reach 882 thousand b/d. As a result, China's net oil imports reached 6.4 million b/d, representing a decrease of 10% comparing with the previous month.

Saudi Arabia was the big supplier of crude oil to China with 15% of total China's crude oil imports during the month, followed by Angola with 14% and Russia with 13% .

Table (4) shows changes in crude and oil products net imports/(exports) in October 2015 versus the previous month:

**Table 4** USA, Japan and China Crude and Product Net Imports / Exports (Million bbl/d)

	Crude Oil			oil Products		
	October 2015	September 2015	Change from September 2015	October 2015	September 2015	Change from September 2015
USA	6.675	6.855	-0.180	-2.159	-1.878	-0.281
Japan	3.122	3.263	-0.141	-0.023	0.052	-0.075
China	6.222	6.808	-0.586	0.203	0.301	-0.098

Source: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report, various issues 2015.

## 4. Oil Inventories

In October 2015, OECD commercial oil inventories decreased by 9 million barrels to reach 2971 million barrels – a level that is 242 million barrels higher than a year ago. It is worth mentioning that during the month, commercial crude inventories in OECD increased by 25 million barrels to reach 1182 million barrels, whereas commercial oil products inventories decreased by 34 million barrels to reach 1789 million barrels.

Commercial oil inventories in Americas decreased by 4 million barrels to reach 1566 million barrels, of which 637 million barrels of crude and 929 million barrels of oil products. Commercial oil Inventories in Europe

increased by 4 million barrels to reach 969 million barrels, of which 344 million barrels of crude and 625 million barrels of oil products. Commercial oil inventories in Pacific decreased by 9 million barrels to reach 436 million barrels, of which 201 million barrels of crude and 235 million barrels of oil products.

In the rest of the world, commercial oil inventories decreased by 24 million barrels to reach 2725 million barrels, whereas the Inventories at sea increased by 21 million barrels to reach 1091 million barrels.

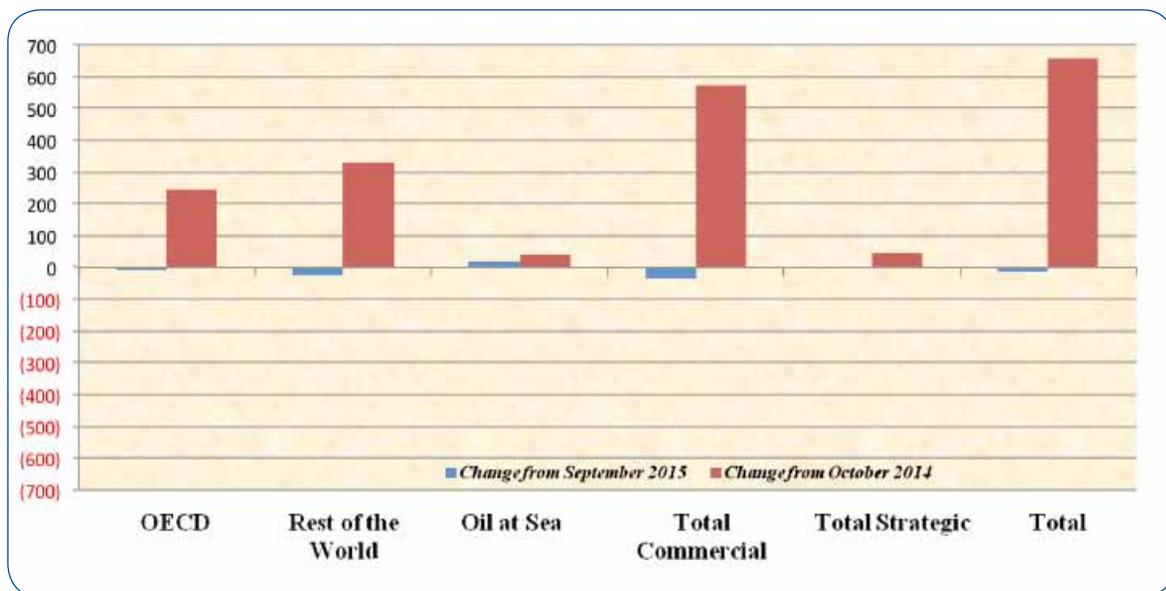
As a result, Total Commercial oil inventories in October 2015 decreased by 33 million barrels comparing with the previous month to reach 5696 million barrels – a level that is 574 million barrels higher than a year ago.

Strategic inventories in OECD-34, South Africa and China remained stable at the same previous month level of 1853 million barrels – a level that is 46 million barrels higher than a year ago.

Total world inventories, at the end of October 2015 were at 8640 million barrels, representing a decrease of 12 million barrels comparing with the previous month, and an increase of 658 million barrels comparing with the same month a year ago.

Table (9) in the annex and figure (8) show the changes in global inventories prevailing at the end of October 2015.

**Figure - 8** Changes in Global Inventories at the End of October 2015 (Million bbl)



## II. The Natural Gas Market

### 1- Spot and Future Prices of Natural Gas in US market

The monthly average of spot natural gas price at the Henry Hub in November 2015 decreased by \$0.25/million BTU comparing with the previous month to reach \$2.09/ million BTU.

The comparison, shown in table (5), between natural gas prices and the WTI crude reveal differential of \$5.3/ million BTU in favor of WTI crude.

**Table 5** Henry Hub Natural Gas, WTI Crude Average, and Low Sulfur Fuel Oil Spot Prices, 2014-2015 (Million BTU<sup>1</sup>)

	Nov. 2014	Dec.	Jan. 2015	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Natural Gas <sup>(2)</sup>	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1
WTI Crude <sup>(3)</sup>	13.1	10.3	8.2	8.8	8.2	9.4	10.2	10.3	8.8	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.4

1. British Thermal Unit.

2. Henry Hub spot price.

3. WTI – West Texas Intermediate Crude oil price, in dollars per barrel, is converted to dollar per million BTU using a conversion factor of 5.80 million BTU/bbl.

Source: <http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/hist/rngwhhdM.htm>

### 2- LNG Markets in North East Asia

The following paragraphs review the developments in LNG Markets in North East Asia, concerning prices and Japanese, Chinese and South Korean imports of LNG and their sources, and Spot LNG Exporters Netbacks.

#### 2.1. LNG Prices

In October 2015, the price of Japanese LNG imports decreased by \$0.2/ million BTU comparing with the previous month to reach \$9.4/ million BTU, whereas the price of Korean LNG imports increased by \$0.1/ million BTU comparing with the previous month to reach \$9.7/ million BTU, and the price of Chinese LNG imports increased by \$0.6/million BTU comparing with the previous month to reach \$8/million BTU.

#### 2.2. LNG Imports

Total Japanese, Korean and Chinese LNG imports from various sources, decreased by 0.2% or 24 thousand tons from the previous month level to reach 10.574 million tons.

Table (6) shows the prices and quantities of LNG imported by Japan, South Korea, and China for the period 2014-2015.

**Table 6 LNG Prices and Imports: Korea, Japan, and China 2013-2015**

	Imports (thousand tons)				Average Import Price (\$/million BTU)		
	Japan	Korea	China	Total	Japan	Korea	China
<b>2014</b>	<b>104669</b>	<b>44622</b>	<b>23673</b>	<b>172964</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>January 2014</b>	8179	4451	2652	15282	16.7	15.5	13.3
February	7511	4194	1498	13203	16.8	16.5	11.7
March	8044	4115	1479	13638	16.6	16.5	12.0
April	7212	3220	1375	11807	16.8	16.4	10.8
May	6495	2212	1579	10286	16.3	16.3	11.4
June	6821	2207	1343	10371	16.1	16.6	11.2
July	7838	2182	1835	11855	16.1	16.3	10.3
August	7050	2543	1582	11175	15.7	16.2	11.7
September	7276	2302	1394	10972	15.2	16.5	12.2
October	6944	2755	1381	11080	15.9	16.2	12.3
November	6877	2932	1757	11566	15.6	15.9	11.6
December	8258	4289	2016	14563	15.6	16.1	12.1
<b>January 2015</b>	8434	4122	2121	14677	15.1	14.3	11.1
February	7730	3098	1661	12489	13.3	13.4	10.3
March	8137	3048	1346	12531	12.2	13.1	10.1
April	6598	2839	1545	10982	10.2	11.7	8.1
May	5755	2364	1123	9242	8.7	9.5	8.8
June	6633	1777	1724	10134	8.6	9.1	9.5
July	6953	2271	1922	11146	8.9	8.8	7.5
August	7062	1998	1348	10408	9.2	9.2	7.1
September	6853	2450	1295	10598	9.6	9.6	7.4
October	6057	2915	1602	10574	9.4	9.7	8.0

Source: World Gas Intelligence various issues.

### 2.3. Sources of LNG imports

Qatar was the big supplier of LNG to Japan, Korea and China with 2.305 million tons or 21.8% of total Japan, Korea and China LNG imports in October 2015, followed by Malaysia with 20.5% and Australia with 18.9%. Whereas Algeria exported about 190 thousand tons to Japan and china. The Arab countries LNG exports to Japan, Korea and China totaled 3.447 million tons - a share 32.6% of total Japanese, Korean and Chinese LNG imports during the same month.

### 2.4. LNG Exporter Netbacks

With respect to the Netbacks at NE Asia markets, Russia ranked first with \$6.29 /million BTU at the end of October 2015, followed by Indonesia with \$6.02/million BTU then Australia and Malaysia with \$5.97 /million BTU. And LNG Qatar's netback reached \$5.82/million BTU, and LNG Algeria's netback reached \$5.68/million BTU.

Table (7) shows LNG exporter main countries to Japan, South Korea, and China and their netbacks at the end of October 2015.

**Table 7** LNG Exporter Main Countries To Japan, Korea and China, And Their Netbacks At The End Of September 2015

	Imports (thousand tons)				Spot LNG Netbacks at NE Asia Markets (\$/million BTU)
	Japan	Korea	China	Total	
<b>Total Imports, of which:</b>	<b>6057</b>	<b>2915</b>	<b>1602</b>	<b>10574</b>	
Qatar	873	1059	373	<b>2305</b>	<b>5.82</b>
Australia	1305	609	254	<b>2168</b>	<b>5.97</b>
Malaysia	1414	197	388	<b>1999</b>	<b>5.97</b>
Indonesia	737	287	165	<b>1189</b>	<b>6.02</b>
Russia	516	194	64	<b>774</b>	<b>6.29</b>
Nigeria	128	198	—	<b>326</b>	<b>5.50</b>
Algeria	63	—	127	<b>190</b>	<b>5.68</b>

\* Export Revenues minus transportation costs, and royalty fees.

Source: World Gas Intelligence various issues.



## Tables Annex



Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)



ANNOUNCEMENT

## OAPEC AWARD FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR THE YEAR 2016

Pursuant to its policy of encouraging scientific research by awarding two prizes on a biennial basis (First Prize KD 7000, Second Prize KD 5000, equivalent to USD \$24000 and USD \$17000), upon the resolution number 1/139 of OAPEC Executive Bureau at its meeting dated 12/10/2014. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) is pleased to announce that the research topic selected for the “OAPEC Award for Scientific Research for the Year 2016” is:

### “Re-Refining of Used Lubricating Oils and its Economic & Environmental Implications”

#### Research Theme

OAPEC members’ increasing interest in re-refining of used lubricating oils comes in line with their efforts to improving the performance of oil industry, seizing the added value opportunities, and maximizing the utilization of their natural resources, in addition to enhance their compliance with the requirements of the legislation related to environment protection.

The following main issues are suggested for the research, to which the researcher is encouraged to add other suitable aspects:

- 1- **Historical overview of used lube oils re-refining processes.**
- 2- **Sources and evaluation of used lube oils.**
- 3- **Types of used lube oils re-refining processes.**
- 4- **Environmental implications of re-refining of used lube oils.**
- 5- **Economic viability of the re-refining process and its role in improving the added value of oil industry and natural resources conservation.**
- 6- **Examples and case studies of used oils re-refining projects worldwide and in Arab countries.**
- 7- **Conclusions and recommendations.**

#### Conditions for Submitting the Research

- 1- **The research may be submitted by one or more author(s). Institutions and organizations are excluded.**
- 2- **The research submitted must be new and original, and has not been granted an award previously.**
- 3- **The author(s) shall agree in advance to give OAPEC the right to print and publish the research in case his/her/their win one of the prizes. A signed statement to this effect must be submitted with the research (sample provided below). The author(s) will maintain all other rights, including patent rights (if applicable). OAPEC shall not exercise its right to publish the winning research for a period of six months commencing with the date of advising the winning author (s) with the decision of the Award Committee.**

- 4- A statement by the author(s), attesting that the research is original. Segments fully or partially adopted from other sources should be properly cited. A detailed list of all references used must also be attached.
- 5- Four hard copies and a digital copy of the research (either in Arabic or English) should be submitted, along with the Curriculum Vitae of each researcher, to the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- 6- The deadline for submitting the research is 31st May, 2016. No submission will be accepted after that date.
- 7- Prizes are awarded to individuals of all nationalities advised of the Award Committee's decision.
- 8- **The award will not be presented twice consecutively to the same recipient.**
- 9- Any research that does not fulfill the above conditions shall be disregarded.

Researchers will be notified by OAPEC Secretariat of the Award Committee's decision. The winners will be officially announced at the end of the OAPEC's Ministerial Council in 2016.

**For further information you may contact the OAPEC General Secretariat at:**

**Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)**  
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**Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)**  
**OAPEC AWARD FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR THE YEAR 2016**

**TOPIC**

**“Re-Refining of Used Lubricating Oils and its Economic and Environmental Implications”**

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 to the Organization of the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), in the event of winning one of the two prizes of OAPEC Award for Scientific Research for the year 2016.

Name: .....

Signature: .....

Date: / /