

Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa

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Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa **Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **The Poseidon pipeline project, which is developed by the Greek company IGI Poseidon S.A. (50% DEPA – 50% Edison), consists of two sections: The approximately 760 km onshore section, whose route crosses through Greece from the Greek-Turkish border at Kipi to Florovouni in the Thesprotia region, and the**

Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa **2025.** **Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed) is a 1,900km natural gas pipeline project to connect the gas reserves of the eastern Mediterranean to Greece. The pipeline will have an initial capacity to transport ten billion cubic meters per year (bcm/y) of gas to Greece and Italy and other south-east European countries.**

Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed) Pipeline Project, Israel **The pipeline will have an initial Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **Eastern Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **Through IGI Poseidon, the company is a major stakeholder of the EastMed and Poseidon pipelines which will transport Eastern Mediterranean gas to Europe’s markets.**

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Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa **Eastern mediterranean pipeline overview the eastern mediterranean eastmed pipeline project offshoreonshore natural gas pipeline that will eastern mediterranean pipeline overview depa you might interested read this eastern mediterranean pipeline overview depa publication would like show you description here but the site wont allow us.****Geopolitics the eastern mediterranean.**

Eastern mediterranean pipeline overview depa – Telegraph **The Eastern Mediterranean pipeline or simply EastMed is a planned offshore/onshore natural gas pipeline, directly connecting East Mediterranean energy resources to mainland Greece via Cyprus and Crete. The project, currently in design, will transport natural gas from the off-shore gas reserves in the Levantine Basin into Greece, and in conjunction with the Poseidon and IGB pipelines into Italy and other European regions. The pipeline will have a length of approximately 1,900 km, reach depths of**

EastMed pipeline - Wikipedia **As this eastern mediterranean pipeline overview depa, it ends stirring innate one of the favored book eastern mediterranean pipeline overview depa collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to see the incredible book to have. Wikibooks is an open collection of (mostly) textbooks. Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview ...**

Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa **The IGB project consists of an 182 km length pipeline (of which approximately 31 km are on Greek territory), with associated support facilities (Metering Stations, Valve Stations, Operation Center). The Interconnector IGB will start in Komotini (Greece) and end in Stara Zagora (Bulgaria). The IGB Pipeline will therefore act as a strategic gas transportation infrastructure providing diversification of gas supply to the Bulgarian and South East Europe gas market and supply security to Greece.**

International Infrastructures - DEPA COMMERCIAL S.A. **Business & Finance.** **January 3, 2020,** **by** **Subsea World News.** **Energean and the Public Gas Corporation of Greece (DEPA) have agreed to cooperate to further support the EastMed Pipeline Project. Ahead of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the EastMed Pipeline, to be signed later today by the Ministers of Cyprus, Greece and Israel responsible for Energy, Energean and DEPA have signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) for the potential sale and purchase of 2 BCM natural gas per annum from ...**

Energean Inks EastMed Pipeline Deal with DEPA - Offshore ... **Through IGI Poseidon, the company is a major stakeholder of the EastMed and Poseidon pipelines which will transport Eastern Mediterranean gas to Europe’s markets. DEPA is also a strong partner in a number of international projects such as the IGB pipeline (Gas Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria) – a project of national importance for the two countries, with projected capacity of up to 3 bcm/y that ensures the diversification of gas supplies for Bulgaria and the SEE Region – as well as the ...**

Greece’s Energean and DEPA support viability of EastMed ... **DEPA, as a 50% shareholder of the IGI Poseidon – a Joint Venture with Edison S.p.A - is developing the EU Project of Common Interest (PCI) EastMed Pipeline and is a leading player in natural gas supply and retail activities in the Greek and S. E European markets and in the development of major natural gas related infrastructure projects with the objective of enhancing the security and diversification of supply of Greece and the broader region.**

Energean, DEPA Pact for EastMed Pipeline **The pipeline will have an initial Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **The Israeli Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed) is a 1,900km natural gas pipeline project to connect the gas reserves of the eastern Mediterranean to Greece.**

Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa **Read PDF** **Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa offshore Israel and Cyprus to Greece and on to Italy. Israel clears East Mediterranean natural gas pipeline plan 2025.** **Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed) is a 1,900km natural gas pipeline project to connect the gas reserves of the eastern Mediterranean to Greece. The pipeline will have an initial**

Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa **IGI Poseidon is a 50:50 joint venture between Public Gas Corporation of Greece (DEPA) and Edison International Holding. Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed) is a 1,900 kilometers long natural gas pipeline project to connect the gas reserves of the eastern Mediterranean to Greece. EastMed pipeline project is currently in its FEED development phase.**

EastMed pipeline project seeks offshore EPCI players ... **Financing agreement for the construction of the first LNG bunkering vessel for maritime use in Eastern Mediterranean (Athens , 28/01/2020)** **Energean and DEPA agreement paves the way for commercial operation of EastMed pipeline (Athens, January 2nd, 2020)**

Financing agreement for the construction ... - demo1.depaa.gr **DEPA has signed a letter of intent with Energean, a gas producer with a focus on the Eastern Mediterranean, to buy two billion cubic meters of gas annually from Energean’s gas fields off Israel via the planned pipeline. (\$1 = 0.9207 euros) (Reporting by Angeliki Koutantou; Editing by Mark Potter and Jane Merriman)**

Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa **Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **The Israeli Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Overview Depa** **Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed) is a 1,900km natural gas pipeline project to connect the gas reserves of the eastern Mediterranean to Greece.**

Zhoršení vzťah? medzi Ruskom a západnými zem?mi v uplynulých deseti rokoch provázelo mimo jiné i vzájemné obvi?ování z politizace energetických dodávek. Rusko je v tomto smyslu nej?ast?ji obvi?ováno spot?ebitelskými zem?mi, že dodávky energetických surovin zneužívá jako nátlakového nástroje k dosažení svých zahrani?n?politických cíl?. Nejvyhrocen?jší spory se v tomto ohledu odehrály v souvislosti s p?erušením dodávek ruského zemního plynu, které v lednu 2009 významn? dopadl zejména na region jihovýchodní Evropy. Dopad na státy v této ?ásti kontinentu byl tvrdý s ohledem na jejich závislost na energetických importech a struktu?e ekonomiky. Autor v této knize odpovídá na otázku, zda Ruská federace skute?n? zneužívá plynové dodávky jako mocenský nástroj a za jakých podmínek takovéto zneužití hrozí. Na p?ípadech 13 zemí zkoumá, na kolik Rusko skrze státem vlastn?nou ruskou společnost Gazprom a její de?í?né společnosti jedná dle tzv. strategického p?ístupu k energetice, tj. zda tyto společnosti fungují jako nástroje ruské zahrani?ní politiky.

This publication presents a short, comprehensive outline of selected core issues that define the regulatory and political challenges of energy networks in the EU and its links with the Eastern Mediterranean. It aims to identify the key elements that shape the future of gas and electricity networks in Europe and examines the regulatory challenges that policy-makers and legislators face in delivering robust and effective policies for the future. It also provides an insight into the links between the European Union’s Energy Policy and some of the key geopolitical elements currently facing the Eastern Mediterranean region. An analysis of the legislative issues on the integration of European energy markets and the digitalisation of energy networks provides a valuable insight into the future transformation of the energy market in the EU and its potential impact in Southeastern Europe.00The book is the result of a joint initiative between the Energy Union Law Area of the Florence School of Regulation (EUI) and the Hellenic Energy Regulation Institute. Several of the chapters have been discussed during the 2017 Athens Conference on European Energy Law.

After being the focal point of the regional and global power competition for centuries, the Eastern Mediterranean region has recently re-emerged as a point of convergence in international politics. Over the last two decades, especially, many regional and global powers have begun to develop strategies toward the Eastern Mediterranean leading to a fierce rivalry amongst them. There are several reasons for the increase in the political, strategic, and economic importance of the region. However, four are especially noteworthy, and while two are long-standing factors, there are two significant novel developments that have contributed to the re-emergence of the strategic importance of the region. First, the main deep-seated reason stems from its geostrategic and geopolitical importance. The Eastern Mediterranean hosts some of the most strategic seaways in the world, such as the Suez Canal and the Turkish Straits. While the Suez Canal has served as the main sea passage bridging the East to the West since its opening in 1869, the Turkish Straits (the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles) has for centuries connected the Black Sea with the Mediterranean Sea and so the Atlantic Ocean. Second, due to its strategic importance the Eastern Mediterranean region has always been one of the most penetrated regions in the world. Many global and regional powers such as the U.S., Russia, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Egypt and Saudi Arabia continue to intervene into regional affairs resulting in power struggles. While the U.S. is trying to maintain its superiority in the region following the Cold War period, Russia aims to reach the warm seas, its long-time strategic objective. On the other hand, the UK, France, and Turkey are working to protect their historical and imperial links with the region. Starting with President Obama, the U.S. has followed a retrenchment policy which has resulted in power vacuums in different regions including the Eastern Mediterranean. Under these circumstances the Western-dominated regional system and political stability has changed dramatically, and the power vacuum created after the U.S. downsized its regional role is filled by many other challenger states. One of these states is Russia which seems to have settled itself into the region permanently. From now on, it will be quite difficult to extricate Russia from the region and without doubt it will continue to pose a threat from the south to European countries. China is another actor that has gained a foothold in the region lately by improving its relations with some regional countries and by investing in the control of significant seaports. Furthermore, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE have also started trying to influence the regional balance of power. Consequently, all the cards are reshuffled in the Eastern Mediterranean and a new great game is underway in the region. Third, as the most significant novel development, the exploration of natural gas in the region has contributed to its geostrategic importance. Considered as one of the richest deposits with approximately 4.5 percent of the total natural gas reserves in the world, the Eastern Mediterranean has become of great interest to the energy market. The drilling activities performed to date show that essential portions of the reserves range from the Tamar and Leviathan gas fields, where the coasts of Cyprus, Egypt, and Israel meet, to the West Nile Delta field along the Egyptian coast. Within this framework, the regional and global powers have turned their attention to the region once again as the newly discovered rich energy resources have entered into the equation as a new parameter. Israel is the first state that discovered natural gas in Tamar (318 billion cubic meter) and Leviathan (605 billion cubic meter) fields and began to use and export it to other countries. Egypt and the Greek Administration of Southern Cyprus (GASC) also discovered natural gas in the Zohr (850 billion cubic meter) field and Aphrodite (129 billion cubic meter) field, respectively. Furthermore, lately, a considerable amount of gas reserves was discovered in the Calypso and Glaucaus fields located in the South of Cyprus. As new discoveries continue, other countries such as Turkey have been conducting offshore drilling activities to explore natural gas. All these activities have defrosted the longtime frozen problems of the region. The region is not rich only in terms of offshore natural gas reserves. It is known that some areas within the boundaries of Egypt and Libya are also rich in natural gas. Having the Wafa and Bouri gas fields, Libya is ranked 22nd in the world with around 1.5 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. Egypt ranks as 16th in the world, with the Zohr, West Nile Delta, and Atoll fields yielding a total of around 2.2 trillion cubic meters of natural gas. It must be said that the reason many global and regional players have become involved in the Libyan civil war is closely related to its abundant energy resources. Furthermore, it is important to state that the Eastern Mediterranean is quite rich in terms of crude oil as well. Considering onshore and offshore reserves together, the region possesses nearly 3.7 percent of the world’s total oil reserves with around 64 billion barrels discovered to date. Libya also has nearly 3.2 percent of the world’s oil reserves, with roughly 48.4 billion barrels, and Egypt has around 3.3 billion barrels of known oil reserves. Fourth, besides the three protracted crises, namely the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the political crisis in Lebanon, and the Cyprus question, two more recent regional political issues, the Syrian and Libyan crises, have been attracting the attention of many regional and global powers. The external involvement of some new actors in these crises has led to a new power struggle. Turkey and Russia are the two main states that have increased their presence in the region lately by becoming the two main powers involved in the Syrian and Libyan crises. Needless to state, their military intervention in these crises has undermined the status of the traditional Western colonial powers, such as France. As a country that has the longest shores in the Eastern Mediterranean and as one of the main players in regional geopolitics, Turkey has begun to increase its military presence in the region in order to deter anti-Turkish developments. The geography has begun to occupy a critical role in Turkey’s political, security, and economic policies, and eventually has become one of the most featured parameters in Turkish foreign policy. Turkey’s regional policy is shaped by a number of factors. First of all, the Eastern Mediterranean has long-standing importance for Turkey, which has historical ties with almost all regional states. For centuries the region was ruled by Turkey’s predecessor, the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, Turkey’s involvement in regional crises such as Libya, Syria, and Palestine can be partially explained by the historical ties between Turkey and these states. Second, the Eastern Mediterranean plays a crucial role in Turkey’s security and as a result Turkey’s foreign policy towards the region is highly shaped by its security concerns. Therefore, the policies of global powers such as the U.S., the European Union, and Russia towards the region are intrinsically linked to Turkey’s security. As all these actors pursue their own national interests, it has resulted in the U.S., EU, and Russia conflicting with Turkey’s policies and expectations in the region. This has become clear on issues such as the Cyprus problem and the attempts of the Greek side to sign international agreements regarding the maritime jurisdiction zones. Both of these developments aim at eliminating Turkey’s influence over the island and the region altogether. However, Turkey has made it clear that this is not something that it will accept, and has responded by signing agreements with the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) and Libya, in 2011 and 2019 respectively. Third, the Eastern Mediterranean is critical both for its abundant energy resources and for the bilateral economic relations between Turkey and the countries of the region; therefore, the economy is another factor determining Turkish policy towards the region. Turkey, an energy-dependent country that expects to discover new resources in its continental shelf, considers the rich hydrocarbon potential of the region as an alternative source of meeting its energy demands. Turkey seeks to both decrease its foreign dependence on energy and to increase its trade, first with neighboring countries and then with the world. In this regard, when forming its Eastern Mediterranean policy, Turkey is, on the one hand, intensely searching for natural gas and oil on its continental shelf and following policies towards transferring the resources found in other countries’ maritime zones to the Western markets through Turkey, and, on the other hand, trying to improve its relations with the countries in the region. The developments that threaten Turkey’s economic and security interests have urged Ankara to a closer involvement with the region. Tensions have risen with Greece’s eagerness to give its islands maritime jurisdiction zones beyond their territorial waters, which will cut into Turkey’s continental shelf and the GASC’s licensing of maritime blocks to international companies for energy research activities. Violating the TRNC and Turkey’s rights, and, with the aim of making their illegal actions permanent, their signing of agreements in close cooperation with Israel, Egypt, and the U.S., as well as conducting joint military operations will not contribute to the resolution of the problems. Within this framework, this issue of Insight Turkey highlights different affairs regarding the Eastern Mediterranean region. A number of leading and well-known intellectuals and academicians have contributed to this issue focusing on political, legal, and energy dimensions of maritime tensions and the rise of a new geopolitics in the region. This issue includes pieces that look at the Eastern Mediterranean tensions through the lens of international law. Ayfer Erdo?an’s research article examines the legal and political dimensions of the disputes by analyzing the standpoints of the main actor’s in the region. Meanwhile, the commentary written by Sertaş Hami Ba?eren reviews their justifications with reference to international law, with particular reference to Turkey’s actions. Furthermore, based on the principle that maritime delimitation should be carried out to reach an equitable solution by taking all the relevant circumstances into account, Yücel Acer argues that Turkey has developed a comprehensive legal approach as to the maritime delimitation in the Eastern Mediterranean and even submitted a map to the UN to demonstrate Turkey’s claimed continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) areas. While keeping up with the recent developments in the United States, Nur?in Ate?o?lu Güneş and Vi?ne Korkmaz’s research article examines how and why Washington has come to embrace the logic of ‘Alliance Axis’ to shape the Eastern Mediterranean and explores the projected impact of the U.S.-initiated Abraham Accords on regional geopolitics. Meanwhile, Muhammad Soliman Alzawawy’s commentary aims to forecast the route and different scenarios that the new American President Joe Biden will take in his foreign policy towards the Eastern Mediterranean region through investigating the content of his speeches and rhetoric before and shortly after taking office. Galip Emre Y?ildiz?m highlights the stance of another actor in the region by arguing that France’s identification of Turkey as an “external enemy” reflects the former’s political and economic concerns with regard to the Mediterranean gas reserves. Sobhet Karbuz gives an overview of the key commercial, technical, legal, and political challenges the East Mediterranean gas faces, with a critical eye and proposes possible ways to overcome them. Karbuz discusses the challenges facing the monetization of the discoveries by looking at both the commercial challenges hampering the exploration and field development activities and the technical challenges for exporting gas to the immediate and distant markets. In addition to these eight pieces focusing on the Eastern Mediterranean, there are some insightful manuscripts on a range of topics regarding the recent developments in the international political arena. With regard to the recent changes at the level of the white house, Inderjeet Parmar analyses President Donald Trump’s attempted coup. Parmar also questions the political will of the new President to extirpate Trumpism and white supremacy from the U.S. body politic. After three-and-a-half-years into the crisis that struck the heart of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Marwan Kabanal sheds light on how the 41st Gulf Summit in the Saudi city of al-Ula, brought the blockade of Qatar to an end. From our off-topic research articles, Nikolay Kozhanov tries to prove the importance of the economic factors for the current development of Russia’s relations with the Gulf States. He also assesses the prospects for continued

economic cooperation between the GCC states and Moscow. Ramazan Erda?’s article concludes this issue with a discussion on why Russia replaced the South Stream project with the TurkStream by changing its route and name, and why Turkey is involved in a project on the North-South line although it plays a vital role in the Trans-Anatolia Natural Gas Pipeline Project in the southern gas corridor. While the importance of the region certainly is going to increase in the following years as more regional and global actors will be included in the power struggle, it is necessary to analyze and understand the issue from geopolitical, economic and legal standpoints. With that said, we are confident that this issue of Insight Turkey entitled “New Geopolitics in the Eastern Mediterranean” will provide timely studies regarding the Turkish perspective on a complex and increasingly important issue in the global power struggle.

The Caspian Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean are two regions with abundant energy resources. Their gas routes to Europe intersect and actors, exporters, pipeline owners and operators, transit states and downstream customers are connected to one another in a web of political and economic interdependencies. More significantly, these regions have been plagued by deep-seated ethnic conflicts and disputes: namely, the two oldest registered in the United Nations (the Cyprus and the Arab-Israeli Conflicts), the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, the Syria War and numerous tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Caspian Sea and the Balkan regions. This book investigates what impact these energy resources have had on the respective conflicts and disputes, as well as their influence on the power game between the EU and Russia.

States must develop new approaches, maritime policies, strategies and tactics to cruise through the contemporary maritime politics. Soft power, as well as economic, commercial, and logistics factors are of critical importance in establishing marine power. It is critical to promote maritime-related products such as films, serials, literature and art, maritime journalism, and maritime photography as part of governmental policies. Marine and maritime security challenges are becoming more important in today’s world. As a result of all these developments, the preparation of a multidimensional and comprehensive work on the oceans and seas at the global level has been brought to the agenda. Our book has been written to elucidate these concerns and contribute to this important scholarly and policy field. This book can also be useful for wider audiences as a comprehensive volume on maritime geopolitics covering many cases from around the world and discussions from Turkish perspectives. CONTENTS PREFACE PART 1. ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC MARITIME SECURITY INTERACTION WITHIN LIBERALISM, REALISIM AND CRITICAL THEORIES – Burak ?akir ?eker and Hasret Çomak Global Geopolitical Shift: Balance of Power in The Arctic – Ferdi Güçyetmez BALTIC STATES AND ARCTIC NEGOTIATIONS – Öncel Sençerman UNDERSTANDING THE ANTARCTIC BIODIVERSITY AND TURKISH CONTRIBUTION TO ITS PROTECTION – Bayram Öztürk and Mehmet Gökhan Hal’c? PART 2. INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEAN GEOPOLITICS SECURITIZATION PROCESS OF INDO-PACIFIC AND ASIA-PACIFIC THROUGH IR THEORIES WITHIN MARITIME SECURITY INTERACTION – Burak ?akir ?eker THE GEOPOLITICS OF INDO PACIFIC REGION – ?nci Sökmen Alaca ASEAN AND ITS ROLE IN THE GEOPOLITICS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC – Ahmet Ate? and Süleyman Temiz REGIONAL CHALLENGES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THE COMPLEX REALITIES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC GEOPOLITICS – Amba Pande THE WIDER NORTH AND THE NEW GEOPOLITICS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC: CRYOPOLITICS – Ebrü Caymaz and Fahri Erenel PART 3. MARITIME POLICIES OF GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ACTORS THE AFRICAN UNION’S MARITIME SECURITY STRATEGY AND ITS IMPACT ON CONTINENTAL PEACE AND STABILITY – Asena Bozta? and Huriye Y?ldi?r?m Ç?nar CONTEMPORARY GEOPOLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE ATLANTIC: ACTORS, ISSUES, AND COOPERATION – Ahmet Ate? THE GEOPOLITICAL SCENARIOS OF THE “QUAD” COUNTRIES, THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND INDIA – Duygu Ça?a Bayram RUSSIAN NAVAL DOCTRINE AND RUSSIAN NAVY MODERNIZATION – Ahmet Sapmaz THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE CASPIAN SEA FOR REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ACTORS – Volkan Tatar MEDITERRANEAN GEOPOLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL BALANCE – Hüseyin Çelik EXISTING AND PROSPECTIVE CENTRAL PARADIGMS OF EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ENERGY GEOPOLITICS IN THE 21ST CENTURY: DO / WILL ALL THE RELATED PARTIES SEEK FOR COLLABORATIONS OR CONFRONTATIONS? – Sina K?sac?k TURKEY’S INTEGRATION OF ITS MIDDLE EAST – EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (ME-EM/MEM) AND CYPRUS (MEM-C) STRATEGIES IN ITS FOREIGN POLICY – Soyalp Tamçelik THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER AND TURKEY’S STRUGGLE IN THE BLUE HOMELAND – Do?an ?afak Polat THE GEOPOLITICAL REALITY OF THE ISLAND SEA – Hüseyin Çelik PART 4. MARITIME COMMERCE, ECONOMICS AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT A SHORT HISTORY OF MARITIME TRADE – Haldun Ayd?ngün AUTOMATION AND CYBERSECURITY IN MARITIME COMMERCE – Alaettin Sevim GEOSTRATEGIC AND GEOPOLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING MARITIME ECONOMICS – Murat Koray MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING FOR GLOBAL COMMONS – Dincer Bayer BLUE ECONOMY AND BLUE GROWTH FORA: A PRELUDE – ?. Melih Ba?

This collective volume examines the evolving political dynamics of the Eastern Mediterranean. Recently, both the opportunities, such as the energy resources, and the challenges, such as the enormous migration flows, have caught the international attention since they have redefined the balance of powers in the area. This volume assembles the analyses of acknowledged scholars and academics from the Eastmed countries, who assess the most fundamental developments of the region in a comprehensive manner, underscoring the significance of the Eastern Mediterranean for the world politics. The book focuses on readers and parties primarily at European level/ EU affiliated, interested in national, regional, EU or international aspects of the Eastern Mediterranean area, such as politics, security, migration governance and energy developments on regional and EU level.

Capitalising on its geographic position in the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans, Greece seeks to become an energy hub in the region and is increasing infrastructure interconnections with its neighbours. In the last four years, the country has also made significant progress in setting the course for reforming its electricity and gas markets. Energy diversification has improved, with natural gas becoming increasingly important in the energy supply. Significant challenges, however, remain. . Even though many of the market reform laws required by the EU are now in place, the market power of.

The Mediterranean is a highly interconnected geopolitical space in which instability, conflict and insecurity have increased dramatically in the last few years. Today, Mediterranean security is even more central to the national interests of Italy, and therefore requires a continuous, systematic and in-depth reflection by the country’s elites and public opinion. The book aims to contribute to this reflection by addressing the issue with a comprehensive and pragmatic approach. The first chapter analyses the “arc of crisis” in the Arab world, linking current instability and conflicts to the socio-economic, religious, political and geopolitical dynamics. The second chapter focuses on the Mediterranean Sea – from the Italian perspective – in terms of trade between littoral states, maritime traffic, and the “blue economy.” The third chapter focuses on the energy-producing North African countries, the Mediterranean offshore fields and European energy policies in this region (with a view not only to energy security). The fourth chapter analyses the positions of NATO and its major member states with respect to Mediterranean security, with a specific focus on the Alliance’s maritime strategy. The fifth chapter discusses the recent EU Maritime Security Strategy relation with the Mediterranean. Finally, the sixth chapter looks at the “Euro-Mediterranean region” from the Italian perspective, a region that is the priority area for use of the military, including its naval component, as evidenced by the series of naval operations conducted in recent years to respond to the migration crisis.

Critical energy infrastructure such as oil and gas pipelines, storage facilities and electricity grids are increasingly becoming the target of criminal and terrorist attacks. This book contains the papers presented at the NATO Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) ‘The Protection of Critical Energy Infrastructure against Emerging Security Challenges’, held in Tbilisi, Georgia, in November 2014.The main objective of this ARW was to investigate the security risks to critical energy infrastructure, namely cyber and terrorist attacks, as well as to identify opportunities for public-private partnerships to meet these risks. The workshop served as a forum for experts and stakeholders from government, academia and the private sector to exchange information and best practice and to produce findings and recommendations for integrated security solutions involving close cooperation between public and private stakeholders. Underlining the importance of a holistic approach to European energy security, this book will be of interest to all those involved in protecting critical energy infrastructure from a diverse range of threats.