



Black Sea **Energy** and Economic Forum 2010

Preliminary Agenda as of July 2, 2010

Conrad Hotel, Istanbul Turkey
Wednesday, September 29 – Friday, October 1

Atlantic Council Forum Co-Chairs

Senator Chuck Hagel, Chairman, Atlantic Council
Mr. Dinu Patriciu, Chairman, DP Holding SA
Ms. Güler Sabancı, Chairperson, Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş.
Mr. Paolo Scaroni, Chief Executive Officer, Eni SpA
Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Chairman, International Advisory Board, Atlantic Council

2010 Forum Co-Chairs

Mr. Harry Sachinis, Chairman and CEO, DEPA
Mr. Mehmet Uysal, Chairman and President, TPAO

Confirmed Speakers

H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister, Republic of Turkey
Dr. Theodore Ahlers, Regional Operations Director, Europe and Central Asia, The World Bank
H.E. Hussain al-Shahristani, Minister of Oil, Republic of Iraq
H.E. Egemen Bağış, Minister for European Union Affairs and Chief Negotiator, Republic of Turkey
Mr. Ahmet Çalık, Chairman, Çalık Holding
Ambassador Leonidas Chrysanthopoulos, Secretary General, Black Sea Economic Cooperation
Hon. C. Boyden Gray, Partner, Gray & Schmitz LLP and Former US Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy
Mr. Selahattin Hakman, President, Sabancı Holding Energy Group
Mr. Bruce P. Jackson, President, Project on Transitional Democracies
H.E. Alexander Khetaguri, Minister of Energy, Georgia
H.E. Yannis Maniatis, Deputy Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Hellenic Republic
Hon. Richard Morningstar, Special Envoy of the US Secretary of State for Eurasian Energy
Mr. Dinu Patriciu, Chairman, DP Holding SA
Ms. Güler Sabancı, Chairperson, Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş.
Mr. Harry Sachinis, Chairman and CEO, DEPA
Mr. Paolo Scaroni, Chief Executive Officer, Eni SpA
Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Chairman, International Advisory Board, Atlantic Council
Mr. Fazıl Şenel, Chairman and General Manager, BOTAŞ
H.E. Traycho Traykov, Minister of Economy, Energy and Tourism, Republic of Bulgaria
Dr. Paul Twomey, Founder, Argo P@cific and Former President and CEO of ICANN
Mr. Mehmet Uysal, Chairman and President, TPAO
Ambassador Ross Wilson, Director, Dinu Patriciu Eurasia Center, Atlantic Council
H.E. Taner Yildiz, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Republic of Turkey

September 29

14:00-15:00 Registration

15:00

Welcome Remarks:

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Chairman, Atlantic Council International Advisory Board
Ms. Güler Sabancı, Chairperson, Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş.

15:30

Keynote Remarks: **H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan**, Prime Minister, Republic of Turkey

16:15-17:30 *Executive Roundtable: Eurasia - Regional Opportunity and Challenges*

Eurasia is a dynamic region whose economies have achieved substantial – in some cases spectacular – growth over the past twenty years, but where broader socio-economic and political progress and modernization remain incomplete. A unifier across the region has been a greatly increased role for the private sector. For Eurasia to develop further and to keep pace with rapidly growing and modernizing economies in East, South and Southeast Asia, further economic and political change will be essential.

17:30-19:00 Coffee Break

19:00

Welcome Reception and Dinner: Leadership Speaker - An Integrating Future for Eurasia

Global trends will affect Eurasia just as much as other parts of the world. Adaptation will be essential, and policymakers' critical challenges relate to identifying and implementing effective strategies that take advantage of developments in the world at large and effectively shape their environments at home. Integration remains an essential element for the countries of Eurasia – enhanced integration and ties with the global economy and integration with the region and its sub-regions where opportunities for growth, development and regional cooperation abound.

September 30

9:00-11:00 ***Shaping Eurasia's Energy Future***

Over the last twenty years, hydrocarbon development has been the key driver of economic growth in Eurasia. Resource development and especially export infrastructure projects have required new forms of collaboration among companies and countries. Key next stage hydrocarbon projects include completion of pipelines to increase Caspian Basin gas exports to international markets and smaller-scale linkages in the region and with East-Central Europe that can help to diversify and strengthen local energy markets. Looking farther ahead, broader trends in the world economy and global energy markets, as well as changing demand for energy in Eurasia itself, may change the role and nature of Eurasia's energy sector in the future.

Part I: Resources and Development

Part II: Moving Energy to Market

11:00-11:30 Coffee Break

11:30-12:30 Eurasia and the World

Many observers of world events referred in the 1990s to an “arc of instability” running across and beyond the Eurasian heartland, and serious instabilities and potential problems exist – especially in the broader Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia. But the new countries that emerged from the Soviet Union have survived and, in most cases, are doing well twenty years into their independent lives, and the prospects in Iraq, just to take one example, now seem more promising than in decades. A growing Turkish role in and on the margins of Eurasia and Kazakhstan’s effective work as Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are examples of strong, new leadership from within the region.

13:00-14:30 Lunch: Building a Better Future through Cooperation

Successful parliamentary elections and the formation of a new government in 2010, as well as the drawdown of US forces, will mark this year as a special one for Iraq’s transition. Developments in 2011 and 2012 will determine the nature of post-war Iraq for many years to come.

15:00-16:00 Breakout Sessions*Breakout Session I: Shale Gas – Promise (and Hype)*

Shale gas development is transforming the US energy market. It holds promise elsewhere, including in Eurasia as both a new source and as a way of diverting away from overdependence on existing sources.

Breakout Session II: Regional Identity and Cooperation

The term “Eurasia” covers a wide swath of the globe between East-Central Europe and the Far East. Different parts of it share elements of culture and history with other parts, but Eurasia remains a geographic area more than a cohesive political, economic or social entity. What are the realistic opportunities for fostering cooperation in the political, economic, and commercial, and other realms?

Breakout Session III: After the Gulf of Mexico: Hydrocarbon Development and Risk Management

Events in the Gulf of Mexico have reminded all players of the risks inherent in hydrocarbon development. What should be the lessons learned, and what are the right strategies now?

16:00-16:30 Coffee Break**16:30-17:30 Eurasia’s Future: New Sources of Growth and Prosperity**

Successful development policies in the 21st century will likely rely more on new sources of growth than on the more traditional raw materials- and industry-based strategies that have driven Eurasia’s economies. Different opportunities will arise for different countries and even for different regions across Eurasia, and every country will face the challenges of adapting to the future in different ways.

17:30-18:30 Finance and Trade

The global financial crisis has affected Eurasia both directly and indirectly, but few if any of the region’s countries have been as overwhelmed as several in the industrialized

West. Nevertheless, the region's economic and trading future depends on access to capital.

18:30-19:30 Coffee Break

19:30 *Reception and Dinner: Leadership Speaker - TBA*

October 1

9:00-10:00 *Breakout Sessions*

Breakout Session IV: Environmental Challenges in Eurasia

Breakout Session V: Innovation Policy and Growth in Eurasia

Breakout Session VI: Iraq Looks to Turkey and Eurasia

10:00-11:00 *Economic Integration, Growth and Opportunity*

Economic integration has a vital engine of economic growth and development all over the world since World War II on both a global scale and regionally. Eurasian economies are all more connected with the global economy than they were a generation ago, but some have more developed links than others, and integration in Eurasia itself or even in its sub-regions remains little developed.

11:00-11:30 Coffee Break

11:30-12:30 *Energy: Successful Development and Choosing the Future*

Global energy markets are changing, and further changes seem likely looking out 10-25 years. These changes may complicate Eurasia's future to the extent that purchases of its hydrocarbons may decrease, but they may also hold opportunities for the region and for investors in it. Non-traditional hydrocarbon and other alternative energy sources will become more important.

Part I: CEOs on Black Sea Energy Issues

Part II: CEOs on Alternative Sources

12:30-13:00 Coffee Break

13:00-14:30 *Lunch: Leadership Speaker - Eurasia in 25 Years*

17:00-19:00 *Farwell Reception*

20:00 *Bosporus Cruise and Dinner (Optional)*

Note: A special program for spouses is under development