Energy Card Of The Eastern Mediterranean: Cyprus[**]

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Introduction

Many natural gas fields of different sizes have been discovered in recent years as a result of research that have been conducted by international companies from Eastern Mediterranean`s waters. Among the most important of these are the Egyptian Zohr, the Greek Cypriot Administration (GASC) Aphrodite and Israel's Tamar and Leviathan fields. These reserves are thought to be able to meet the energy demands of neighboring countries as well as source countries. Thus, in March 2010 U.S. In the light of the information obtained as a result of the researches carried out by the Geological Survey in the region, it is estimated that there are 3.4 trillion cubic meters of recyclable natural gas and 1.7 billion barrels of oil in the Eastern Mediterranean (Kurt ve Duman 2020, 285). The energy potential of the Eastern Mediterranean makes the region strategically important for both countries in the region and foreign countries.

At the same time, not only hydrocarbon deposits, but also logistics to countries needed by these discoveries, it opens the door to new economic and political cooperation between countries in region and on the other hand would be deepening existing disputes and conflicts. In this context, Israel and Egypt policies, which have the largest reserves in the region with the natural gas reserves discovered in Tamar (280 billion cubic meters) in 2009, Leviathan (620 billion cubic meters) in 2010 and Zorh (850 billion cubic meters) in 2015 in the Nile Delta had been fueled conflicts as well as new alliance relations (Kurt ve Duman 2020, 285). It can be said that these two countries focus on issues such as meeting domestic demand, energy security, natural gas transfer and increasing regional cooperation in their policies towards the Eastern Mediterranean.

Israel is historically an energy poor country. Its dependence on foreign energy creates strategic and political weakness and pressure on Israel. Israel imports hydrocarbon from countries such as Angola, Colombia, Mexico, Azerbaijan and Norway, which cannot import from neighboring Arab countries (except Egypt), which have rich natural gas and oil resources and energy resources. This has brought great costs both in terms of price as well as transfer costs. Indeed, Israel met 13.4 percent of its energy production itself in 2012, but

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imported 49.3 percent of its energy needs, including oil and 35.4 percent coal. However, with the use of gas in the Tamar region in 2013 and the use of gas in the Leviathan region in 2015, Israel was able to meet 60-65 percent of its energy needs. This figure will increase to 70 percent in 2030 (Kurt ve Duman 2020, 286).

The existence of energy resources around the Island of Cyprus had been set in motion Greece together with the Greek Cypriot Administration. Greece, ignoring the special status of the Eastern Mediterranean and Aegean Sea due to semi-enclosed seas and islands, regardless of the decisions made by international judicial bodies, especially on the maritime jurisdiction areas of the Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) an important part of the continental shelf and Greece and GASC have prepared maps showing as belonging. Turkey began to take measures to prevent this unfair share since 2004. Ankara notified the United Nations (UN) of the western boundaries of the continental shelf in the Mediterranean in 2004. Also in 2011, it signed a licensing agreement with the TRNC. With this agreement, Turkey has been able to demonstrate the presence of the naval component and drilling ships around the Cyprus. With these moves, the use of the TRNC arising from the island's hydrocarbon resources was ensured and attempts to violate these rights were deterred.

1. Importance of the Eastern Mediterranean in terms of Energy Transport and Distribution:

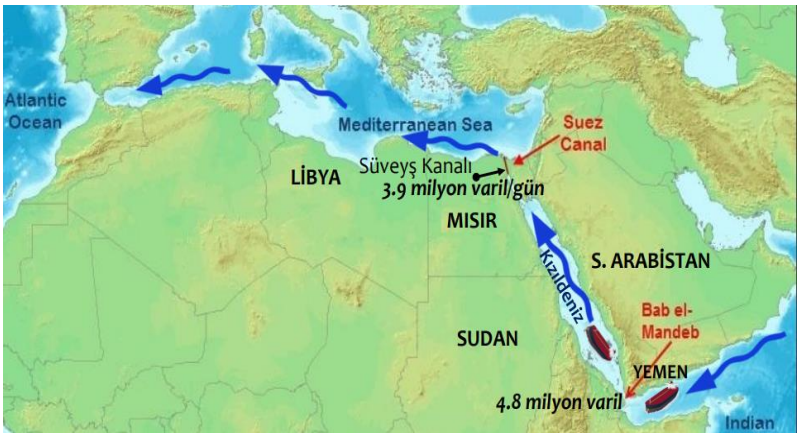
Eastern Mediterranean, Middle Eastern geography; It is the gateway to the Mediterranean, the Aegean, the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Atlantic.

Map 1: The ways from the Mediterranean, the Aegean, the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Atlantic in East Mediterranean (Source: Kandemir 2013, 13)

The Eastern Mediterranean is part of the Middle East geography, which contains 48% of the world`s found oil reserves and 41% of natural gas reserves. It is the gateway to the Mediterranean, Aegean, Black Sea, Red Sea and Atlantic. Cyprus, one of the most delicate

balance in Cyprus for Turkey's security, especially in England (Russia, China, Israel), USA, Greece, Cyprus and protect the strategic and military importance for the European Union countries.

Approximately 30% of world trade and 20% of oil trade by sea pass through the Mediterranean basin. Every day, an average of 4 thousand cargo and trade ships are cruising in the Mediterranean. Approximately 40 thousand Russian merchant ships cross the Turkish Straits to the Mediterranean every year. Its proximity to the Suez Canal, which is one of the three gates providing entry and exit to Cyprus' oil and natural gas resources, has increased its geostrategic importance. The British bases placed in the region to "control" the Mediterranean, energy and international trade security, "early intervention" and listening stations used by the Americans are also at this point (Olgun 2016, 327).



Map 2: Oil transport road to the north to Mediterranean from Red Sea (Source: www.naturalgasnow.org 2018).

Oil and product of 61% of the world is transported by sea. At the top of these roads, the Suez Canal in Egypt is the most important waterway in terms of connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. 3.9 million barrels of crude oil and refined products produced in 2016 were transported from the Suez Canal to target countries. As the 200-mile Collected Pipeline was transported to the Mediterranean via Egypt, the amount of transport in the northern direction of the canal increased by 300.00 barrels per day in 2016. The south direction had gone down for the first time since 2009.

Its capacity is 2.34 million barrels a day and it is the only way to cross the Mediterranean from the Red Sea where ships can pass through the Suez Canal. On the other hand, the Bab-el-Mandeb is located between from the Horn of Africa and the Middle East and connects the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean. The amount of crude oil and products transported in 2016 reached 4.8 million barrels per day (3.3 million barrels per day in 2011) (Talkbusiness.net. tarih yok).

59 million barrels, which means 61% of the daily world crude oil and petroleum products trade, were transported by sea in 2016. Most of these products are transported

around the Arabian Peninsula and through bottlenecks such as the Suez Canal, the Sumed Pipeline, the Bab-el-Mendeb Strait and the Strait of Hormuz. According to the US Department of Energy, these narrow waterways are critical to global energy security. Even for short periods of time, the disruption of oil flow through these important bottlenecks is the basis for serious supply delays, high freight charges and ultimately high oil prices (naturalgasnow.org 2018).

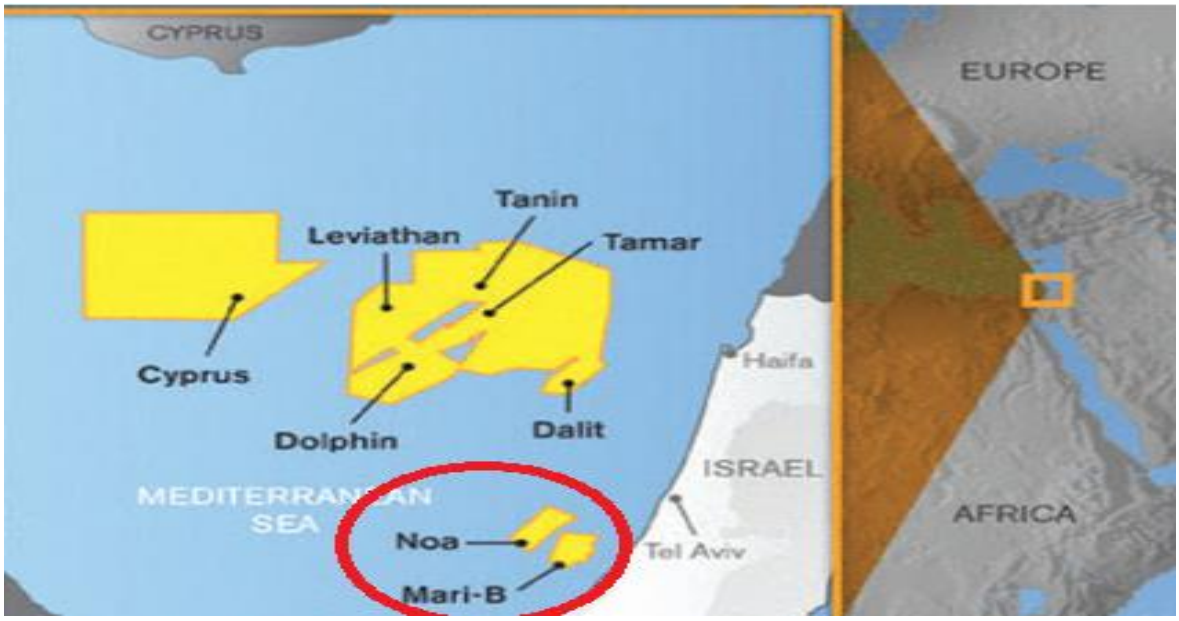
2. Eastern Mediterranean Hydrocarbon Resources

Exploration studies to find hydrocarbon resources in the Eastern Mediterranean had started in the 1960s. Especially the drilling in Syria is not developed enough to compare with today's activities for the commercialization of hydrocarbon resources, because it was carried out close to the coastline (EIA, U.S. . 15 08 2013. (accessed: June 20, 2020). 2013). In the 1970s, a more successful process was experienced in the drilling in Egypt, Jordan and Israel compared to the studies in Syria (Üstün tarih yok, 2) . This is because; the drillings in the specified period have been made in offshore areas. The first known offshore hydrocarbon studies were conducted in Egypt (34 km northeast of Alexandria) (Karbuz ve Baccarini 2017, 1). However, unstable developments such as the Arab-Israeli War in this period and the 1973 Oil Crisis; had slowed down the discovery process of hydrocarbon resources. The purpose of the drilling works in the specified period; it is the determination of the hydrocarbon resources that are estimated to exist.

The process of commercializing hydrocarbon resources will only begin to be evaluated with the reserves found in the mid-1990s. It had been many factors that motivated the countries of the region to discover hydrocarbon resources in the 1990s. These factors are the development of the techniques in seismic exploration and drilling activities with the effect of the development of technology in the specified period and the emergence of a suitable environment for the exploration of hydrocarbon resources due to the increasing energy prices (Stocker, 579). With the effect of developments, especially Israeli and US energy companies have accelerated their efforts to explore hydrocarbon resources in Israel's offshore fields. In particular, the Israeli energy company Delek Group has been operating for hydrocarbon exploration since the 1950s (Delek Group 2017). Discovered by Delek Group and US energy company Noble Energy in 1999 at Israel's offshore field, Noa gas field, and also at Israel's offshore Ashkelon in 2000, the Mari-B gas field are important for the commercialization of hydrocarbon resources. This had been caused energy companies to change their policies

towards the region for the Tamar and Leviathan gas fields to be discovered in the late 2000s (Bahgat 2011, 29).

Map 3: Noa gas field located in Israel offshore in 1999 by Delek Group and US energy company Noble Energy (Karpuz 2013, 1).



Gas deposits discovered by Israel in the late 1990s are shown on the map. Gas discoveries mentioned above; improved hydrocarbon discovery and accelerated the acquisition of geophysical data across the region (Karpuz 2013). Also, in the period of 1999-2000, the Veya and Nir gas fields discovered in the Israeli offshore field and the Gaza Marine gas field discovered in the offshore field of the Gaza Strip within the borders of the Palestinian National Authority increased their hopes for the discovery of Eastern Mediterranean natural gas (Bahgat 2011, 28). Of the five discovered regions, only the Noa, Mari-B and Gaza Marine fields had been able to find natural gas with reserves of 1.1, 42.4 and 28.3 billion cubic meters, respectively (BDO 2017, 85).

Israel: The discovery of hydrocarbon resources for Israel has not ended with gas fields with high reserves such as Tamar and Leviathan. Especially, energy companies such as Noble Energy and Delek Group continued their activities in the Eastern Mediterranean to find gas fields with higher reserves after Tamar and Leviathan. As a result, Dolphin in 2011, Shimshon and Tannin in 2012 and Karish gas fields in 2013 were found in Israel's offshore fields (Karpuz 2013). The reserves in these discovered gas fields were calculated as Dolphin

22.6 Shimshon 84.9 Tanin 33.9 Karish 50.9 billion m^3, respectively (U.S., Energy InformationAdministration. Overview of oil and natural gas in the Eastern Mediterranean region 2013, 5).

Egypt: For Egypt, there was a positive development in gas discoveries in 2015. In 2015, the Italian energy company ENI announced that it had found a gas field in the Shorouk block 120 miles off Port Said in the Egyptian offshore field, determined that there is an estimated 850 billion m^3 of gas in the specified gas field. It is stated that the discovered gas field was the largest area ever found in the Eastern Mediterranean (Shiryaevskaya 2016).

Lebanon: Seismic research activities has conducted in Lebanon to explore hydrocarbon resources date back to the early 2000s. 2D (two-dimensional) research conducted by UK seismic survey ships in the offshore areas of Lebanon between 2000-2002 and the Norwegian seismic research company PGS (Petroleum Geo-Services) in 2007 in Lebanon's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) hydrocarbon sources have been identified in 3D research (Khadduri 2012, 115). As a result of the determinations made, it was determined that there is a potential gas reserve of between 339-707 billion cubic meters in the seismic research areas, but the drilling and exploration activities required for the estimated reserve amount to become proven could not be carried out (U.S. tarih yok, 6). The most important factor hampering drilling and exploration activities is the country's war with Israel in 2006 (Altunısık 2007, 11). The country's failure to elect a President in the 2007 Presidential election, but the unfavorable environment created by events such as the 2008 presidential election also led to the inability to do the necessary work to discover hydrocarbon resources (Cingoli 2016, 2).

Cyprus: The Southern Cyprus Parliament decided to open an international tender for exploration of hydrocarbon resources in its own EEZ area, for which the EEZ area to be licensed was divided into 13 parcels in 2007 (Collinsworth tarih yok, 23). The move made by Southern Cyprus has been a game changing strategy in the Eastern Mediterranean, but there has been created an additional situation besides the unresolved conflict such as the Cyprus Problem for years.

Southern Cyprus has given the license of the 12th parcel to the US energy company Noble Energy at the end of 2010 in an international tender for the exploration of hydrocarbon resources (Watkins 2011, 23). The goal of discovering Southern Cyprus's Eastern Mediterranean hydrocarbon resources became a reality with the announcement of Noble

Energy in 2011, and the company announced on 15 November that an estimated 84 to 141 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves was detected in the 12th parcel of Southern Cyprus (Leventis 2012, 8). The estimated reserve amount announced by Noble Energy paved the way for other energy companies to bid for other hydrocarbon parcels in Southern Cyprus. Because other energy companies had not bid for the international tender opened by Southern Cyprus, due to the unknown amount of gas to be commercialized in hydrocarbon parcels (Kaymak 1968, 18).

South Cyprus; after the estimated natural gas reserves found in the 12th parcel discovered in 2011, it decided to make an international tender for other parcels in 2012 (Khadduri 2012, 116). Southern Cyprus has opened the parcels it has put out for a new tender, not in the EEZ area, which overlaps with Northern Cyprus, but in areas on the southern coast of the island and the Italian energy company ENI and Korean Gas Corporation (KOGAS) had received the license for the parcels no. 2,3,9, and the French energy company Total had licensed the parcels no.10, 11 (ENI 2013). In the parcels in the second license round, there were no hydrocarbon reserves as in parcel 12. Despite this situation, the interest of energy companies in Southern Cyprus's parcels has continued. South Cyprus; In March 2016, it started the third round of international license tender for parcels 6, 8 and 10 (AlJazeeraTurk 2016).

The ability of Southern Cyprus to produce and commercialize its discovered resources in the future will provide significant gains in terms of both the country and the energy center of the region. However, for The Southern Cyprus, for The Cyprus to be used as a transit point, its relations with other countries in the region should be on a positive course. The unresolved situation of the Cyprus Problem, which continues to date, is a situation that needs to be resolved in the context of transferring hydrocarbon resources to the European market.

3. Cyprus and its Strategic Importance

Cyprus is located in the middle of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Egypt, Greece and Libya. It is also 65 km from Turkey and 965 km from Greece. Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily and Sardinia. The Cyprus Island is the center of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Although Cyprus is shown on the map of Europe, it can be considered geographically and strategically in the Middle East. Transport routes of oil and natural gas in the Eastern Mediterranean control the Island of Cyprus. The island has a very important place

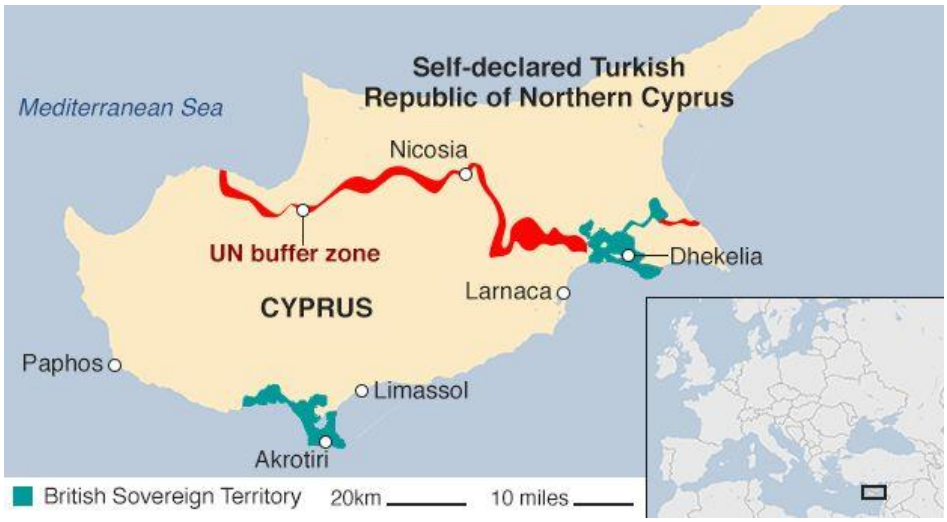
in the region in terms of politics, economy and military. Especially the fact that Britain has military bases in the region shows that the thoughts of dominating the region from the past to the present continue (Capanoglu ve Ozkurt 2013, 1).

The thoughts of dominating and controlling the Mediterranean continue by making continuous plans on the island. One of the global powers is the EU. On the island of Cyprus, it tries to be effective in the region by making the GASC a full member of the EU. In fact, the most important reason why Cyprus made Cyprus a full member to the EU, despite the fact that the island of Cyprus has no economic, political, social or cultural affiliation with the EU; the European Union sees it as a bridge from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Middle East. In addition, considering the geopolitical position of Cyprus, it is important for the EU that energy points are close to the island. The island of Cyprus has an inhomogeneous structure in terms of population. The people are made up of Turks and Greeks. However, Cypriots are unlikely to have a say in the island. Whoever controls the Eastern Mediterranean, at same time this is power in dominance over the island (Capanoglu ve Ozkurt 2013, 1).

It is the preparation and rescue area of the forces for the operations of power centers to operate in the east. There were the three major fluctuations for the importance of the island after the cold war period. Firstly; during the invasion of Iraq after the US entry into the Middle East did not allow US troops to take part in Turkey's territory. In contrast, the US administration, threatening the Turkey has responded that with relocate the Incirlik Air Base in Southern Cyprus. Second; as a result of the acceptance of the GASC as a member of the EU, the EU has taken over the authority to control the Eastern Mediterranean basin and the GASC. The third fluctuation is directly related to energy geopolitics. Eastern Mediterranean basin is geostrategic importance like Cyprus for the USA and other great powers. With the increasing globalization, the USA, which has continued its idea of dominating the world from past to present, had wanted to control the areas where energy resources are located in order to control the economy. Therefore, the Island of Cyprus provides important advantages in terms of security problems in energy resources in terms of great powers (Yılmaz tarih yok).

The Greek administration, which insistently demanded that the Turkish army to be withdrawn from Cyprus and the guarantor ship of Ankara be lifted, had made base agreements with France and Israel in the last two months in addition to the two British bases on the island. The last request came from the USA. The Commander of the Land Forces, General Mark A. Milley made a surprise visit to the Greek administration and demanded "understanding" from the Greeks regarding their naval and air bases. Under normal circumstances, the US naval and air forces have no difficulty in using military bases from Greek Cypriot-administered. The

USA, the UK's Akrotiri air base near Limassol and the Dhekelia naval base near Larnaca is used in joint operations.



Map 4: Akrotiri air base near Limassol and the Dhekelia naval base near Larnaca (www.dikgazete.com/amerikanin-afganistanda-stinger-suriyede-tow-bgm-71-fuzesi-diplomasisi-makale,1491.html).

As a result, the Island of Cyprus provides the USA and Britain with "its proximity to the centers of instability and the opportunity to provide early intervention and supply to possible crisis".

4. Cyprus as an Energy Transition Point

When the studies carried out by the countries in the region mentioned to research the hydrocarbon reserves in the Eastern Mediterranean are examined; extraction of resources, the production and transportation processes are necessary for economic gain from the reserves. The fact that the export options of resources could not been created and released, the result is that energy not be used as desired for the countries in the region. The necessity of cooperation between the countries in the region in transporting their natural gas reserves to the European market becomes even more important due to the sensitive nature of the region, especially the political instability. However, in order to establish cooperation, the countries in the region must solve the problems between them and allow the gas to be commercialized within the framework of a common understanding. In order for cooperation to be possible, resolving the disputed issues between the countries in the region (like the Cyprus Problem) will be among the priorities (Tuttle ve Shiryaevskaya 2013).

The option of commercializing the gas to be created in light of the strategies will also provide a political gain for the countries in the region, apart from the economic gain

mentioned above. The possibility of being named as independent and exporting countries in energy markets will also emerge (Morning 2014, 4). Particularly, Israel and Southern Cyprus, which are the least are affected by the political instability environment experienced in the majority of the countries in the region. The goals of Israel and Southern Cyprus to become energy exporters and the studies carried out by the Israeli Ministry of Energy on the subject are important in terms of making the goals concrete (MEI 2012). Although Southern Cyprus is not an active actor in energy markets as much as Israel, it aims to become an energy center with the natural gas reserves discovered in parcel 12 and resources in other parcels in the future (GazetteFamagusta 2014).

The resolution of the problems among the countries in the region, which has been examined above, will be an important step in terms of commercialization (export options) of the Eastern Mediterranean hydrocarbon resources. In the export of hydrocarbon resources, European Union countries are a market that should be evaluated due to their geographic proximity and dependence on energy. Especially due to the low energy consumption in the Cyprus Island, almost all of the gas reserves in the 12th parcel could be exported (Demiryol 2015). It is also possible to export the reserves in the Tamar and Leviathan and Zohr gas fields in the sea fields of Israel and Egypt. However, it is necessary to determine which routes should be used for gas export and to create projects for this.

The European Union, which countries in the Eastern Mediterranean see as the main buyer in the goal of exporting gas, was foreseeing the establishment of the Mediterranean Gas Center in the "European Energy Security Strategy" with the document published by the European Commission in May 2014 (EC 2016, 16). With the published document, the European Union had taken a concrete step towards achieving its goal of increasing resource diversity. In addition, the European Commission aims to complete the planned gas projects faster and more efficiently thanks to the 'Joint Investment Projects' by including three gas projects in the Eastern Mediterranean in the 'Joint Investment Projects' list of 2014-2020, published in 2013 (EC 2016, 16). The gas projects and routes in the Eastern Mediterranean that have been listed by the European Commission are as follows (EC 2016, 18):

- ✓ Mediterranean Gas Storage Project: Creation of an initially 6 billion m^3 capacity LNG terminal for export of Southern Cyprus and Israeli gas (Vasilikos LNG terminal);
- ✓ Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline: Transport of gas from Israel's Leviathan field to Greece through a 1,600 km long pipeline with an annual capacity of 8.5 billion m^3 to be passed under the Mediterranean;

✓ Eurasia Power Line Connection aiming to pass 2000 megawatts of electricity cables and other equipment under the Mediterranean in the course of Israel-Southern Cyprus-Greece.

Map 5: The gas projects and routes in the Eastern Mediterranean that have been listed by the European Commission (EC 2016, 16).

It is seen that despite the problems faced by the countries in the region with each other regarding the integration of Eastern Mediterranean gas into the EU, it is seen that they are trying to develop many policies, especially gas projects, for the export of gas to the European market.

If we need to examine the contribution of the three gas projects mentioned above to the commercialization of hydrocarbon resources in the Eastern Mediterranean; first of all, the aim of the Mediterranean Gas Storage Project is to establish an LNG facility next to the Vassilikos Power Plant in Southern Cyprus and to restore the power plant's production capacity (Lakes tarih yok, 82). With the LNG facility to be established, it is aimed to deliver Israeli and Southern Cyprus gas to Europe. However, difficulties in securing control of the plant in another country due to the Cyprus issue with Turkey regarding to had live and tensions have led to the postponement of the process of establishment of the LNG facility.

Secondly; The Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline project basically aims to transport the gas of Israel and Southern Cyprus to Greece on the coast of Crete and then to Italy, before under the Mediterranean. But the project, between the region's countries (especially Turkey-Cyprus) EEZ area due to disputes (Karbuz ve Baccarini 2017, 3) and one of the longest undersea pipelines would be difficult to implement with the emergence of financial incompetence had been become.

Thirdly; Eurasia Power Line Connection aims to pass electricity cables in a length of 1000 km from 2000 meters below the sea and to establish a Pan-European electricity system on the Israel-Cyprus-Greece route. With a total budget of 1.5 billion Euros, the link between Israel and Cyprus is planned to be 500 million Euros.

As a result; despite the problems faced by the countries in the region, it is that they are trying to develop many policies, especially gas projects, for gas export to the European market. Naturally, time is needed for the development and commercialization of hydrocarbon resources in the Eastern Mediterranean, but resolving the fundamental negative situations such as the Cyprus Problem will allow all actors in the region to take advantage of the opportunity.

Conclusion

In the Eastern Mediterranean region, the Cyprus is the most important actor strategically in terms of regional security as well as political problems and disputes. Although Cyprus attracts attention with its rich hydrocarbon deposits today, these reserves are relatively low, especially when compared with the Middle East Region and nearby regions. Nevertheless, if the relevant reserves are extracted and presented to the international market, the relevant parties will gain substantial financial gain and contribute to their economic development directly and indirectly. However, another important point is that the island is at a very important crossroads and is in a position to function as a transfer base for the realization of strategically important energy projects.

The Cyprus Island has the opportunity to control both the Middle East Region and the Eastern Mediterranean region due to its location. Another main reason behind the island's importance is that it is located on the major air and sea trade routes in the world. Cyprus, as found that location as Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, and each of the countries like Iraq also has direct access to possibility the Suez Canal. Therefore, it is inevitable that countries that want to have a say in the region and energy resources will be interested in Cyprus.

In the areas of energy, the projects that have been developed and brought to the agenda in Cyprus are extremely important in terms of regional and global politics. The most important issue that Cyprus and neighboring countries should consider in this equation is the new geopolitical balances formed on the basis of energy reserves. In particular, the rapprochement between Israel-Greece and the Greek Cypriot Administration can be described as the expression of the security circle they are trying to establish in the Mediterranean. All

these developments are creating the Republic of Turkey's foreign policy should be followed carefully.

Cyprus energy resources have a great share in the formation of regional politics. The first point that is essential for Cyprus is the two-state structure of the island. The event that further deepened this duality was the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus' becoming a full member of the European Union (EU) under the name of Cyprus.

Today, the European Union countries realize a significant part of their energy imports through the Eastern Mediterranean. It is also important for the European Union that the Eastern Mediterranean region can play a key role in the distribution of energy resources coming from the Middle East and Caspian region. For this reason, the Cyprus Island is of great importance for the European Union to have a say in the Eastern Mediterranean. However, by accepting the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus as a member, the European Union further expanded the political deadlock on the island and became a part of the problem themselves. Today Cyprus blocks the opening of the chapter in Turkey's eight chapters under negotiation in the European Union. The most logical of the policies followed by the European Union on the Cyprus Problem is that it declared that all parties on the island should benefit from sharing energy resources on the island. Another important political process in the region is occurring on a series of events will keep coming to the breaking point range experienced in relations between Turkey and Israel. Especially after the tense political agenda with Israel since 2009, Israel quickly came closer with Greece and the Greek Cypriot Administration, and had signed agreements in many areas including energy. Other actors in the region in Egypt and Lebanon to establish close relations with the Greek Cypriot Administration, aims to leave alone in the region of Northern Cyprus Turkish Republic and Turkish Republic.

Another problem that continues in the region is that it is not possible to determine the conditions under which the natural gas revenue to be extracted will be shared between the parties. The most logical and realistic perspective regarding the use and marketing of energy resources in the region is the signing of a partnership between the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Greek Cypriot Administration within the framework of mutual interest. In this regard, an income pool or a joint fund can be established between the parties. However, today all these offers are turned down by the Greek Cypriot Administration.

The Greek Cypriot Administration claims that it is the only and legal representative of the energy resources on the island today. The guarantor Republic of Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, denied these allegations that expresses at every

opportunity that the Turkish side, as one of the two communities that took place after the foundation of the island in 1960, should be included in the issue of revenue sharing. In response to these allegations of Turkey, the Greek Cypriot Administration, on the other hand, sovereignty over the island's resources is based on the resolution 186 of the United Nations Security Council on March 4, 1964.

When a general evaluation is made, it can be seen that the main way in the problem of not realizing the energy projects developed over Cyprus is not the technical and legal problems regarding the sharing of energy resources on the island, but the discussion under which conditions the general sovereignty of the Greek and Turkish sides over the island will occur. Additionally, the Greek Cypriot Administration also receives support from the international community within the scope of its sovereignty claims. Important global powers such as the European Union, the United States of America and Russia are directly a party to the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus in the sovereignty debate over the Cyprus hydrocarbons.

As a result, the extraction and operation of the rich hydrocarbon reserves of Cyprus will undoubtedly benefit both Turkish and Greek sides. In addition, making Cyprus an important center in energy will also be a positive reflection in terms of the guarantors: Turkey and Greece. However, the sharing of energy resources and income distribution issues have deepened the Cyprus political crisis that has been going on for years. If both sides solve these problems on the basis of common consensus, rationality and logic, the island of Cyprus will take its place as an important energy exporter with all relevant countries with its strategic location and reserves as an important energy card in the region.

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Doğu Akdeniz'in Enerji Kartı: Kıbrıs[**]

Doç.Dr. Murat Köylü[*]

Öz

1974'ten sonra iki ayrı idareye sahip olan Kıbrıs Adası için enerji kaynaklarının varlığı, her iki kesim için de gelecek planlarını değiştirecek gibi görünmektedir. İki taraf arasında yıllarca süren müzakereler ve uzlaşmaya varılamaması enerji kartıyla çözülmesi daha da zorlaşacaktır. Rum Yönetimi, bölgesindeki elektrik açığını kapatmak için 2001 yılından beri KKTC'den elektrik almaktadır. Kıbrıs adasının etrafındaki doğalgaz, özellikle 2015 yılından bu yana adanın enerji dengesini değiştirmiştir. Kıbrıs, sadece doğalgaz ve enerji sorununu çözmekle kalmayacak, aynı zamanda AB ülkelerine ve özellikle enerji transferi Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi için önemli bir lojistik üssüdür. Bu nedenle Kıbrıs Adası, bölgedeki enerji potansiyelinin tüketici ülkelere ihracatı ve teslimi açısından Doğu Akdeniz coğrafyasında "anahtar" rol üstlenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, Doğu Akdeniz'deki hidrokarbon yataklarının son yıllardaki etkilerini ve Kıbrıs üzerindeki geleceğini incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıbrıs Adası, Hidrokarbon, Enerji Kartı, KKTC, GKRY

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Energy Card Of The Eastern Mediterranean: Cyprus[**]

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Abstract

The existence of energy resources for the Island of Cyprus, which had two separate administrations after 1974, seems to change the plans for both segments. Years of negotiations between the two sides and the failure to reach consensus will become even more difficult to resolve with the energy card. The Greek Cypriot Administration has been receiving electricity from the TRNC since 2001 in order to close the electricity gap in its region. The natural gas off the around island of Cyprus has especially changed the energy balance of the island since 2015. Cyprus will not only solving the natural gas and energy problem, but also an important logistics base for energy transfer to EU countries and especially for the Greek Cypriot Administration. Therefore, the Cyprus Island has assumed the "key" role in the Eastern Mediterranean geography in terms of the export and delivery of the energy potential in the region to consumer countries. The aim of the study is to examine the effects of hydrocarbon deposits in the Eastern Mediterranean in recent years and their future on Cyprus.

Key Words: The Cyprus Island, Hydrocarbon, Energy Card, TRNC, GASC

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Восточно-Средиземноморская энергетическая карата: Кипр[**]

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Резюме

Наличие энергетических ресурсов у острова Кипр, расколовшегося после 1974 года фактически на две обособленные части, изменит планы на будущее обеих из сторон. Видимо, года потраченные на переговоры между двумя сторонами и невозможность достижения договоренностей, затруднят ситуацию по решению вопроса с помощью энергетической карты. Администрация греков-киприотов, начиная с 2001 года в целях покрытия дефицита электрической энергии в своей части получают электроэнергию из ТРСК. Особенно, начиная с 2015 года, имеющийся природный газ вокруг острова Кипр привело к изменению энергетического баланса острова. Кипру придется решать не только вопросы, связанные с природным газом и энергией, но и вопросы, связанные со странами ЕС, и особенно вопросы по передаче электрической энергии для администрации киприотов-греков, для которых она станет важной логистической базой. По этой же причине остров Кипр играет «ключевую» роль в Восточно-Средиземноморском регионе с точки зрения экспорта и доставки энергетического потенциала региональным странам потребителям. Целью настоящей статьи является изучение влияния углеводородных залежей Восточно-Средиземноморского региона на сложившуюся ситуацию в регионе за последние годы и влияния их последствия на будущее Кипра.

Ключевые слова: остров Кипр, углеводороды, энергетическая карта, ТРСК, АЮКГ

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