

## **Dosie\_Eni company**

The sea in front of the wonderful coasts of Algarve in Portugal, and that one of Alaska in the Arctic Circle. The Gulf of Mexico and the Venezuela. The Indian Ocean amidst Indonesia and Australia. The Kazakh Caspian Sea and the Barents Sea, offshore Norway. And more, the waters in front of the coasts of Ghana, Angola, Congo Democratic Republic and Mozambique. The Mediterranean Sea, with prospectings and new projects touching the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea in Italy, from Basilicata to Sicily, but also countries from Middle East and North Africa, like Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, and Cyprus. The underground of Algeria, Tunisia, Oman, Iraq. Of UK, Russia and Turkmenistan. Of Pakistan and Myanmar. To Ecuador Amazon rainforest.

Eni's activities concern 71 countries all over the world. In 2017 they produced 1,816 thousands barrels-per-day of hydrocarbons (oil and gas), breaking the production record of the company, with an increment of 3.2% with respect to 2016 (for 2018 a 4% growth is expected). In the last year only, the exploration portfolio enlarged with more than 97,000 kmq of new areas, allocated in Kazakhstan, Oman, Cyprus, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Mexico. The total investments were equal to 442 million euro, 83 of which in R&D activities in the Exploration & Production business line, a figure trending up compared to the 62 million of 2016.

Eni is company like no other if we advocate for the future of the Planet and for care for what idea of development Italy stands for in the next years.

That's because Eni is the biggest industrial group in Italy, State-regulated, and his history, since the '50s, has been entangled with the political economy and development agenda Italy pushes home and abroad. From the postwar to current days, oil and gas have been pivotal economic drivers and Eni played a central role in ensuring supply with extraction and distribution, hence casting a heavy shadow on Italian foreign policy.

But in 2018, after the world committed to the completely different path of economic decarbonization, with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, is Eni moving in the right direction?

And isn't it telling, as often happens with the extraction of oil and gas, that many protests against those projects burgeon in the territories? Wells and oil pipelines have fuelled protests following - among other things - environmental disasters, as in the case of Nigeria, where citizens drag the company to trial demanding compensation for the oil spill-induced damage that contaminated a huge area. Or Ecuador, where demonstrations of Amazon rainforest indigenous communities origin from the denied consultation and consensus, steps they were entitled to as established by Ecuadorian

constitution. Or also in Portugal, where Eni is part of a consortium that aims at extracting oil in front of the Algarve coast. Same goes for Montenegro where ENI has signed a concession for extraction of hydrocarbon in the offshore of the municipality of Ulcinj. Or again in Basilicata, where protests and prosecutions escalated year after year due to pollution of soil and aquifer. All over the world many are the new projects causing worry for their environmental impacts on very fragile ecosystems, with social and economic drawbacks, heating turmoils and demonstrations in the countries in which this is allowed (unlikely, a limited number, having many of those states repressive governments).

Surely, in the next years Italy, Europe and the entire world will have to cut oil and gas consumption. With the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in effect, a clear international commitment has been made to keep the rise of average global temperature well under the 2°C with respect to pre-industrial levels, so the phase out from fossil fuels is a non-negotiable condition. The inversion of route is urgent, because the impacts of climate change are already unleashing in many places on Earth, but above all desirable, since a renewables-driven energy model is the only one apt to support an inclusive and democratic development.

In the next months Italy, and all other European countries as well, shall present a plan consistent with the European 2030 targets on climate and energy. To meet this scenario, the consumptions of gas in civil and electric sectors should be severely reduced, through a more distributed and renewable generation, and oil use in the transport sector decimated. By now, the manifest problem is that this trajectory encounters a huge block ahead, in the first Italian industrial group, moreover Government-regulated. And the world risks to have Eni as the champion of fossil fuels and so as adversary in the fight against climate change.

Legambiente, together with CAN Europe, CCIIVS, Green Istria, Green Home Montenegro, ODI, Plataforma Algarve Livre De Petróleo, are launching a day of international mobilization to raise awareness on the matter of environmental disasters already on the go and alert about the danger that Eni represents for the planet, if it will not deviate from its stated programmes. In this dossier we gather numbers and informations about the projects of Eni in the fossil fuels line, but also about the few in renewable department. Even analysts and financial bodies, traditionally less devoted to the environmental cause, are giving advice to the stakeholders on the dubious yield of companies not capable to diversify with respect to a fossil-centric strategy. Nowadays Eni seems all-projected towards a future of expansion of oil & gas activities, while the crumbs are left to clean sources. We think that this path is spoiled, and we ask the Italian Government to be coherent with the pledges subscribed on the international stage. For sure, pushing forward with Eni as enemy of the planet is an unacceptable

scenario and we will fight together with associations, movements and citizens to prevent it.

## CHAMPIONS OF THE FOSSIL STRATEGY

Eni works in 71 Countries all over the world and it hires in total almost 35.000 workers, of which 79% in Europe. 11.970 of these workers are employed in the exploration and production sector of fossil fuels and 4.131 in the sector of gas&power.

Eni stocks of hydrocarbons are estimated around 6.990 million of barrels, distributed among 5 continents, for a service life of 10,5 years. 3.655 barrels are located in Africa with a production of 1.060 drums/day, the highest among all the continents.

The total production of hydrocarbons is 1.816 barrels/day (+3,2% compared to 2016) and the highest ever registered. A 4% increase in the production is foreseen for the 2018.

Eni is considered one of the *supermajor* global corporations in the sector Oil & Gas: on 31 March 2018, the market capitalisation of the company was equal to 64 billion dollars. Eni is also listed among the first 100 companies on the list of Future Global 500, classification based on the earnings and revenues.

## ENI ACTIVITIES IN OIL & GAS

EUROPA	E&P	G&P	R&MeC
Austria		•	•
Belgio		•	•
Cipro	•		
Croazia	•		
Danimarca			•
Francia		•	•
Germania		•	•
Grecia		•	•
Groenlandia	•		
Irlanda	•		
Italia	•	•	•
Lussemburgo		•	
Montenegro	•		
Norvegia	•		
Paesi Bassi		•	•
Polonia			•
Portogallo	•		
Regno Unito	•	•	•
Repubblica Ceca			•
Repubblica Slovacca			•
Romania			•
Slovenia		•	
Spagna		•	•
Svezia			•
Svizzera		•	•
Turchia		•	•
Ucraina	•		
Ungheria		•	•

ASIA E OCEANIA	E&P	G&P	R&MeC
Arabia Saudita			•
Australia	•		
Cina	•	•	•
Corea del Sud		•	•
Emirati Arabi Uniti	•	•	
Giappone		•	
Giordania		•	
India	•	•	•
Indonesia	•		
Iraq	•		
Kazakhstan	•		
Kuwait		•	
Myanmar	•		
Oman	•	•	
Pakistan	•		
Russia	•	•	•
Singapore		•	•
Taiwan		•	
Timor Leste	•		
Turkmenistan	•		
Vietnam	•		

AFRICA	E&P	G&P	R&MeC
Algeria	•		
Angola	•		
Congo	•		•
Costa d'Avorio	•		
Egitto	•	•	•
Gabon	•		•
Ghana	•		•
Kenia	•		
Liberia	•		
Libia	•	•	
Marocco	•		
Mozambico	•		
Nigeria	•	•	
Sudafrica	•		
Tunisia	•	•	•

AMERICA	E&P	G&P	R&MeC
Argentina	•		
Canada	•		
Ecuador	•		•
Messico	•		
Stati Uniti	•	•	•
Trinidad e Tobago	•		
Venezuela	•		•

ENI È PRESENTE IN

71

PAESI

Fonte eni.com/it

## **ENI ACTIVITIES IN RENEWABLE SECTOR**

The New Energy Solutions Management has been founded by Eni in 2015 with the objective of developing renewable energies in all the Countries in which the company works and in particular with the objective of complement the consumption of gas of the productive assets with solar and wind energy. In particular, in the 2018-2012 plan, Eni expects investments in renewables resources for 1,2 billion of euro for the realization of 1 GW of power. According to plan it should reach 5 GW in the 2025.

To this day, the Countries in which Eni started or concluded the realization of renewable energy projects are 12 on 71, realizing only the 10% of the plan.

### **Realized plants**

#### **In Italy**

For the development of renewables in Italy, Eni started Project Italy, with the objective of realize photovoltaic solar systems, but also biomass and/or concentrated solar, in its own industrial areas. The expected projects are 14, distributed among 12 regions, for a total capacity of about 220 MW of solar, by 2020, able to generate 0,38 TWh/y of electric energy and that will extend until a total extension of 400 hectare, for an investment of about 260 million of euro.

The first plant realised is the solar tracker photovoltaic system, in Ferrara.

**Erbognone.** 1 MW of power, composed of 2.968 photovoltaic modules able to produce electric energy equal to the needs of 500 families. Among the realized plants we find also that one of Assemini, at Saline Conti Vecchi, where instead they realized a photovoltaic system of 26 MW able to produce 42 GWh/y of electric energy.

#### *Biorefining*

**Venezia** (Porto Marghera): in July 2014 has been started the biorefinery of Porto Marghera, with the capacity of about 360 thousand tons/year of green diesel produced by vegetal oils refined with Eni technology (Ecofining™). A further phase of development is in progress. In full operation, the production will be able to satisfy about half of the biofuel needs of Eni in line with the necessary requirements required by the European legislation on the environment aimed to decrease the emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Gela:** in November 2014 the plan of relaunch of the site of Gela has been agreed upon with the Ministry of the Economic Development, the Sicily Region and the social parts. The key point of the agreement is the reconversion of the refinery in biorefinery. In

2017 the activities of riconversion proceed and they are in line with the phases planned in the agreement signed with the parts. In august 2017 the authorization VIA/AIA has been released, connected with the environmental impact, by the Ministry of Environment and Territory and the Sea and by the Ministry of Cultural Goods. The completion of the project of riconversion of the refinery of Gela in Green Refinery, with the first production of biofuels from the manufacturing of refined palm oil, is expected to be within 2018. The refinery will have a capacity of 750 thousand tons/year and will appeal to the technology of conversion Eni Ecofining™ able to convert raw materials of second generation in green diesel, a biofuel highly sustainable. The plant, that will use the entire productive capacity in the manufacturing of raw materials of second generation, will allow to produce green diesel in the respect of the recent regulatory burdens in terms of reductions of emissions of GHGs along the whole productive chain.

**Venezuela:** 23 aerogenerators installed of 1,5 kW of power able to produce about 104 MWh for houses in remote places.

**Kenya:** in 2017 photovoltaic solar systems installed in the schools in the camps of Ifo and Hagadera.

**Algeria:** in 2017 the realization of a photovoltaic system of 20 MW started.

**Ghana:** in progress ventures for the development of plants of generation of electricity from renewable sources, in particular photovoltaic systems.

**Kazakhstan:** Eni and General Electric (GE) signed an agreement with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan to promote the development of projects for the generation of energy from renewable sources in the County, with particular reference to the possibility to realize a wind plant of 50 MW.

## **THE MAIN PROTESTS AGAINST ENI WORLDWIDE**

**Congo:** in may 2008 Eni signed an agreement for an investment of 3 billion dollars for the period 2008-2012 with the objective of exploration of oil sands, production of palm oil for nutrition and biofuels, and the construction of a gas plant of 350 MW. The interested area in Congo covers a surface of 1.790 kmq, for a production of 2,5 billion of oil barrels. Most of the territory included in the licence is covered by primary tropical forest, whereas the remaining part is populated by local community of small farmers. The local communities report a lack of involvement and consultation. Among the charges to Eni, the procedure of gas flaring, that is burning in open air natural gas linked to the extraction of oil and cause of acid rain.

**Ecuador:** Eni-Agip (controlled by Eni) works in Ecuador since 1988, when the Ecuadorian Government assigned the first grant. In 2010 a new law established the re-negotiations of all contracts commitments between the Ecuadorian Government and the oil companies. In the re-negotiation Eni-Agip obtained modifications to the area, that comprises now also indigenous territories of the Federation Shuar of Pastanza (FENASHP), of Kichwa people of Sarayaku, of the community of Morete and of the nationality Achuar of Ecuador (NAE), without any consultation and consensus of local community, as established in the constitution. To this day the local population is still expressing a deep dissent in regard to the projects of exploration.

**Italy:**

**Val d'Agri:** the exploitation of the onshore deposit of Val d'Agri started in the '90s. Along the years, many criticalities occurred, that dealing with the productive area, composed of 38 wells of which 22 erogating; from the spill of hydrocarbons in the sterile well, until the impacts on the health and the environment that brought to the indictment against ENI that started in 2017.

**Gela:** Eni under indictment at Gela for environmental disaster caused by the presence of the industrial area of refinery, now reconverted in biorefinery.

According to the charges, carried on by many local associations, the productive cycle of Eni would have affected the health of citizens, causing the development of various diseases and pathologies.

**Nigeria:** the nigerian community of Ikebiri brought Eni at indiction for environmental disaster. The damage of an oil pipeline of the controlled Nigerian Agip Oil Company and the following leak of oil damaged, in 2010, more than 17 hectare of fauna and vegetation in the area. The local population asked for 2 million of euros for the compensation beyond the remediation of the area.

**Portugal:** protests of the population for the intentions of Eni (and Galp) to start activities of research and extraction over an area of 9.100 kmq in Algarve, the southern region and one of the most wonderful and touristic part of the Portugal.

**Montenegro:** local NGOs and the coalition One Adriatic organised protests against the concession that ENI signed, together with Russian energy company Novatek and Government of Montenegro for an area of 1.1228km2 long that includes four blocks in the municipality of Ulcinj.