The Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) leads the Department of State's and U.S. government's efforts to forge international energy policy, strengthen U.S. and global energy security, and respond to energy challenges from around the world that affect U.S. economic interests and national security.

ENR’s principal goals include:

- ensuring the energy security of the United States, our partners, and our allies by supporting the diversification of energy sources, supplies, and routes;
- opening markets and reducing barriers to energy trade and development;
- promoting exports of U.S. energy resources, technologies, and services;
- ensuring that energy resources are not used by terrorists, rogue regimes, and others who seek to fund violence and harm the United States and its allies;
- promoting universal access to affordable, reliable energy; and
- improving regional cooperation, fostering political stability, and preventing energy-related conflict.

For more information, visit us at www.state.gov/e/enr/ or follow us on Twitter @EnergyAtState.

ENERGY PRIORITIES

- Strengthen Europe’s energy security by advocating for projects that advance Europe’s efforts to diversify its energy mix – by country of origin, path of delivery, fuel type, and improved efficiencies. ENR supports infrastructure projects that increase energy supply options for European customers, such as the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC), regional interconnection projects including the Baltic-EU Electricity Synchronization or the Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria, and other infrastructure that support LNG imports.

- Support U.S. exports of LNG, in accordance with the National Security Strategy of the United States, to enhance European energy security by providing additional supply options.

- Liaise with companies affected by Russian energy sanctions to ensure compliance and leverage diplomacy to discourage foreign companies from engaging in business activities that are inconsistent with U.S. sanctions laws.

- Improve Ukraine’s energy security through a combination of diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance to strengthen energy governance and increase domestic gas production.

PROGRAMS & INITIATIVES

Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI)

ENR provides U.S. interagency and independent expert advice to build oversight and governance capacity in the hydrocarbon and mineral sectors. ENR assists Ukraine’s national oil and gas company, Naftogaz, and its upstream subsidiary, UkrGasVydobuvannya (UGV), to reform corporate governance, increase domestic gas production, provide strategic planning advice, and assess critical sub-surface and above-ground technical issues that impact core business functions.

U.S.-EU Energy Council

ENR directs the U.S.-EU Energy Council, a Cabinet-level bilateral energy dialogue covering energy security and other issues. Common topics of discussion include market conditions, the Southern Gas Corridor, Ukraine, Russia, emerging energy technologies, and cooperation on standards and cutting edge research and development.
Energy security in Europe has been a longstanding U.S. strategic priority, fundamental to the stability of the transatlantic relationship and to our own national security. Many European countries are dependent on a single source for their energy needs, leaving their economies vulnerable to supply disruptions.

Our European energy policy has focused on encouraging diversification of energy. We promote an integrated approach to diversification that includes development of new resources, energy conservation, and reform. Through active diplomacy and the U.S.-EU Energy Council, ENR has worked closely with our EU counterparts to promote creative ways to work with our European allies to achieve their own goals to enhance energy security.

ENR works together with the European Commission and EU member states to promote projects that will increase diversity of supply. The European Union committed $363 million to priority infrastructure projects with the purpose of integrating European gas and electricity markets to achieve more efficient markets, more resilience to supply shocks, and improved energy security.

ENR diplomatic efforts have helped to keep the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) moving towards completion. TAP is a pipeline under construction from Greece to Italy and is part of the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC), an approximately $45 billion multi-pipeline project to connect Azerbaijan’s Caspian gas fields to Turkey and Georgia by 2018, and to Greece, Albania, and Italy by 2021. When completed, the SGC will provide a significant new source of gas to Europe.