

TOOLKIT:

**DISRUPTING
ENERGY
CORPORATIONS
FOR THE
LIBERATION OF
PALESTINE**

Alliances, strategies and
tactics grassroots movements
can use to target Eni and Dana
Petroleum towards a global
energy embargo for Palestine



AUTHORS

DISRUPT POWER

Describes itself as: a grassroots research-driven front that investigates energy production and supply to the Zionist regime across critical geographies. Instigating and activating research strategies and tactics of disruption and blockade. Disrupt Power operates in service of solidarity groups, trade unions targeting the energy and logistics sectors. We constantly evolve our methodologies of critical research to support direct actions.



Global Energy Embargo for Palestine

Describes itself as: a forum for researchers, community activists, human rights defenders, climate justice advocates, unionists and others to join forces in working towards a total global energy embargo against Israel until it ends its colonial regime of apartheid, genocide and ethnic cleansing against the Palestinian people.

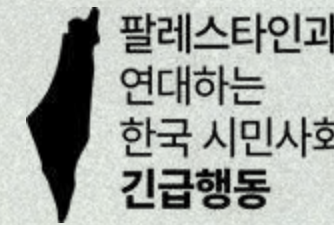
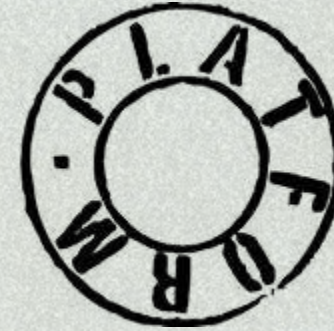


BDS National Committee

Describes itself as: the largest coalition in Palestinian society and leads the global Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement.



ENDORSED BY



This toolkit was produced by a global coalition of organisers and researchers, from both within and beyond the region, with the intention that the material is widely shared. The text is published under the Creative Commons license [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/). This license enables anyone to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon the material in any medium or format for non-commercial purposes, so long as attribution is given to this source.

The photos in this report were provided by Adalah, Al Haq, Al Mezan and PCHR (the map in Figure 1); Jonathan Brady/PA Media; Andrea Domeniconi; Filistin İçin Bin Genç (A Thousand Youth for Palestine).

When the toolkit uses words like target and disruption, the authors define these words as relating to exposing the ecological and potentially illegal activities by companies, using non-violent direct action and shareholder activism.

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Navigating the Toolkit

This toolkit was developed in collaboration with Palestinian organisations and builds on existing work done by other Palestinian organisations against these exploration licenses, found [here](#).

This is an activist toolkit designed to provide grassroots movements with the narrative framing, detailed research and tactical inspiration for targeting energy corporations fuelling and financing the ongoing settler occupation and genocide in Palestine. It focuses on two companies, Dana Petroleum and Eni SpA (Eni). In October 2023, these corporations were awarded gas exploration licences from Israel, despite being in Palestinian maritime waters, recognised under international law. This potential [legal violation](#) provides strategic leverage for movements to apply pressure on these corporations, and mobilise transnationally for an energy embargo to end the ongoing genocide and for the liberation of Palestine

SECTIONS

1. Talking about Energy and Palestine
2. Why we target Eni and Dana Petroleum
3. How we target Eni and Dana Petroleum
4. Learnings from the movement
5. Calls to action

1 Talking about Energy and Palestine

The first section of the toolkit explains why energy is a critical site of struggle in Palestinian liberation. We look into why energy supply chains - and by extension their corporate operators - must be disrupted to end systems of genocide and settler colonial occupation. We map the Israeli energy market, explore how it functions to sustain the settler occupation, and provide key messages activists can use.

2 Why we target Eni and Dana Petroleum

The second section situates Eni and Dana Petroleum within Israel's colonial energy network, exploring why it is important we target these companies and presenting the legal grounds to challenge them.

3 How we target Eni and Dana Petroleum

The third section provides detailed research into the two companies, exposing their global operations in strategic locations and how they can be materially disrupted. We explore Eni's relationship to the Italian state, the company's colonial roots, key decision-makers, shareholders and institutional connections. Drawing on local activists' expertise, we suggest strategies for intervention in four countries: Nigeria, Mozambique, the US, and the UK.

The toolkit then turns to Dana Petroleum, providing a deep-dive into the company's presence in two of the three countries it operates in: the UK and the Netherlands. We also explore Dana Petroleum's connection to South Korea, through its parent company, the South Korean National Oil Company (KNOC).

Learnings from the movement 4

Section four explores Palestinian, indigenous and anti-imperialist movements - past and present. Anti-normalisation campaigns, indigenous disruption, and trade union and labour organising provide tactical inspiration activists can build on today.

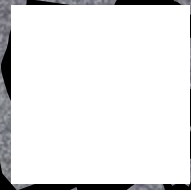
5 Calls to action

We finish with calls to action for the wider global movement for Palestinian liberation. We call on comrades in trade unions, anti-imperialist and climate justice movements around the world to take action to divest and disrupt energy companies profiting off the sale of stolen Palestinian resources that are, as we write, fuelling Israel's ethnic cleansing, apartheid and military campaign of genocide in Palestine.

Navigating the Toolkit

A NOTE: Each case study was chosen either as a strategic location for disruption and campaigning and/or to highlight a critical partner in our global struggle to liberate Palestine. The toolkit aims to amplify and stand in solidarity with global fights against these corporations, and showcase the global legacies of colonialism and resistance that we can collectively learn from and build on.

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**TALKING ABOUT ENERGY
AND PALESTINE**

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1 ■ TALKING ABOUT ENERGY AND PALESTINE

With contributions from Disrupt Power (see their ['Toolkit'](#) for more).

Why disrupt energy flows to and within Israel?

We stand at a critical juncture, presented with the rare opportunity to disrupt the energy flows and supply chains at the heart of Israel's war machine. Energy, in all its forms - including coal, [crude oil](#) and natural gas - play an active role in fuelling the illegal military occupation, brutal aerial bombardment, ongoing genocide and ecocide in Palestine.

Israel's military apparatus - warships, tankers, fighter jets, Apache helicopters, bulldozers, weapons factories - cannot function without a steady supply of extracted and imported fuel.

Disrupting Israel's access to energy is quite literally disrupting its means to enact the ongoing genocide.

It is time we recognise energy as a tool of imperialism, and integrate its disruption as an instrument for anti-imperialist resistance.

Energy has been routinely weaponised to incarcerate and collectively punish Palestinians for decades. The Oslo Accords institutionalised and normalised Israel's complete control over energy infrastructures and natural resources. As a result, Palestinian energy needs, such as electricity to run hospitals, [are totally dependent](#) on the occupier. Any alternative infrastructures, like the Gaza power plant or [solar panels in the West Bank](#), are systematically destroyed by the Israeli military to retain this dependency, and Palestinians are blocked from accessing their natural resources through [intense militarisation of the seas](#). Since the start of the most recent genocidal escalation, we've seen Israel weaponise this manufactured dependency, cutting off access to fuel, electricity, water and food, at will.

What do Israel's energy flows look like?



Israel's energy consumption needs are met from a combination of [12.8% coal, 37.8% oil, 43.6% natural gas and 5.3% renewables](#). [Petroleum](#), refined from imported crude oil, powers the military tanks, jets, and armoured vehicles. [Jet fuel](#) powers the fighter jets. [Coal and gas](#) electrify the arms factories and military training facilities. These are not neutral supply chains.

Coal is primarily imported via ship from [South Africa](#), Russia and [Colombia](#) (previously Israel's largest supplier, until the President of Colombia banned coal shipments in 2024 - an important and tangible way to oppose the genocide in Palestine).

Oil is mostly imported from Azerbaijan (via the Turkish port of Ceyhan), Brazil, Nigeria, Gabon, Kazakhstan and the United States, via pipelines and then oil tanker shipments that arrive at the Ashkelon and Haifa oil import terminals.

With natural gas, Israel is a net producer. This means it domestically produces all the gas it consumes, and has a remainder to export. This is due to relatively large gas reserves discovered in 2009-2010 - named Tamar and Leviathan - in Israel's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

[The Tamar field produces 91% of Israel's domestic gas demand](#), with the remainder coming from the Karish gas field, discovered in 2013. [Karish will eventually be utilised for export](#) alongside the Leviathan gas field, which is the primary field used for export to Egypt, Jordan and the European Union.

Gas - alongside coal - is used by the Israel Electric Company (IEC) to create electricity. Israel has a [complete and unified electricity system](#), meaning the same grid supplies Israeli households, powers illegal settlements across the West Bank and electrifies arms factories, training camps and AI infrastructure.

How do Israel's gas flows 'normalise' the genocide?

The United States and European countries have capitalised on Israel's newfound gas export potential by pushing for numerous [energy-centric normalisation deals](#) in the region, several of which were struck between Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the European Union. These [deals](#) not only legitimise the settler colonial occupation of Palestine, but create an economic and political incentive for states to maintain Israel's energy sector.

Such deals extend Israel's control apparatus, with the power to turn off other nations' gas supplies at will. In countries like Egypt that already suffer widespread industrial shutdown and power outages, this could be catastrophic, affording Israel significant leverage over the Egyptian government. **We cannot separate gas supply chains from the extensive complicity and military cooperation of neighbouring states in this ongoing genocide.**

Israel's energy sector has recently expanded to include gas exports to European ports across the Mediterranean. In 2022, [Israel signed an agreement with the EU](#) and Egypt to [supply significant amounts of gas](#), via Egyptian gas infrastructures. These supplies are exported through the Arish-Ashkelon pipeline, a highly militarised pipeline that [illegally passes through the Palestinian Exclusive Economic Zone](#), and arrives at two LNG terminals (Idku and Damietta) to be shipped to Europe. Since the deal, Europe has received irregular supplies of Israeli gas transported by LNG vessels docking across ports in Milford Haven, Tuscany, Revanthusa, Marseille, Brugges and Rotterdam. The supplies are limited and cannot meaningfully support European gas demand. Instead, **the shipments are demonstrative of Europe's political commitment to Israel.** Access to the European market allows Israel to justify economic integration into the region and attract investment to build its reserves and generate revenue for its genocidal war economy.

We cannot separate gas supply chains from the extensive complicity and military cooperation of neighbouring states.



Why target energy companies for Palestine?

Oil and gas companies operating the Tamar, Leviathan, and Karish gas fields provide significant revenues to Israel throughout the exploration, production and sale of gas. As such, they play a key role in the weaponization and occupation of Palestinian seas and natural resources.

BUT HOW DOES THIS WORK?

At phase one - the **'Explore'** phase - energy companies will bid money on plots in the sea and the government will pick the winner - often whoever bids the most. The energy corporation (or grouping of corporations: a consortium) will pay the government for an 'exploration' licence. **Each licence will cost millions of dollars.**

Governments also make money in phase four - the **'Produce'** phase. This is when oil and/or gas is extracted and transported for use and sale, domestically or on external markets. The phase can last between 20 to 50 years. **When an energy corporation produces gas, the state collects a percentage of the profit, or 'royalties'.**

In 2023, Israel collected [approximately US\\$581 million](#) from gas production. Multiple energy companies facilitated this, though two notable foreign corporations include Chevron and Energean - the operators of the main gas fields: Tamar, Leviathan and Karish. Chevron also co-owns and operates the Arish-Ashkelon pipeline that exports gas to Jordan, Egypt and the EU.



THE LIFECYCLE OF "UPSTREAM" OIL AND GAS HAS FIVE PHASES AND MONEY IS MADE FOR THE LICENSING GOVERNMENTS ACROSS THIS LIFECYCLE

The "security" of the Arish Ashkelon pipeline and the Tamar gas platform is used as justification to impose the [illegal 17 year naval blockade on Gaza](#) and [the systematic reduction of the Palestinian maritime area from 20 nautical miles to 1 mile](#). To enforce this, Israeli naval vessels illegally patrol up to 1 mile off the Palestinian coast, shooting live bullets at Palestinian fishermen who cross this [invisible barrier](#). These encounters are deadly, including for [Palestinian picnickers and children playing on the beach](#) killed by Israeli snipers. This is all in the name of "protecting" gas infrastructures and corporate profit.

The energy resources Israel has no domestic access to are extracted, shipped and/or piped to Israel by coal and oil companies. For example, [Glencore and Drummond extract coal in Colombia and South Africa](#) - often [violently affecting the nation's Indigenous or marginalised populations](#) - and ship it to Israel. SOCAR and BP [extract crude oil](#) from the Caspian Sea and send it to Israel. Valero Energy [refines specific kinds of military fuel](#) and ships them on the 'Overseas Santorini' to Israel. Energy companies continuously profit from the sale of resources that fuel the land appropriation, ethnic cleansing and military campaign of genocide in Palestine.

Multinational companies work with [20-100 year long plans](#), meaning that their investments in Israel are fundamentally investments in the continuation of its settler-colonial project. This means our disruptions need to be multi-generational and far-reaching to interrupt these exploitative energy contracts now and for generations to come.

THIS MEANS OUR DISRUPTIONS NEED TO BE MULTI-GENERATIONAL AND FAR-REACHING TO INTERRUPT THESE EXPLOITATIVE ENERGY CONTRACTS NOW AND FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.



2

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WHY WE TARGET ENI AND DANA PETROLEUM

2. WHY WE TARGET ENI AND DANA PETROLEUM

A NOTE: In the case of these licences, the exploration phase will run for an initial period of three years, subject to a two-year extension during which time the companies will have to drill an exploration well. The licences can be extended by another two years, if the partners commit to drill more exploration wells.

On 29th October 2023, [Israel awarded twelve new exploration licences](#), six to a consortium of three energy companies: BP, SOCAR and NewMed, and six to a consortium of another three energy companies: Eni, Dana Petroleum and Ratio Energies. In total, the bidders paid more than [US\\$15 million](#) in fees for the oil and gas licences. These energy companies funnelled millions of dollars into Israel's war economy during its genocidal onslaught against Palestinians.

This toolkit focuses on two companies: Eni and Dana Petroleum. **WHY?** There are grassroots campaigns already targeting [BP](#) and [SOCAR](#) oil supplies to Israel (as well as [Chevron](#)). Whereas Eni and Dana Petroleum - who according to industry data, have significant stakes in this consortium - are yet to be widely targeted on these grounds.

More importantly, in the total area covered by Eni and Dana Petroleum's six licences [Zone G on Figure 1], over half ([roughly 62%](#)) of it lies inside Palestine's Exclusive Economic Zone under international law.

In other words, the licences awarded to Eni and Dana Petroleum's consortium [are recognised](#) by leading human rights organisations as an explicit violation of international law, which prohibits occupying powers from pillaging, selling or exploiting natural resources.

This provides movements a strategic leverage point to apply pressure for divestment and for the corporations' withdrawal from Palestinian waters.

The third consortium member, Ratio Energies, is not included. As an Israeli company with close ties to the Israeli government and publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, it did not make strategic sense.

These corporations have already been legally challenged for the purchase of these licences by a coalition of Palestinian human rights organisations: Adalah, Al Haq, Al Mezan and PCHR. This research seeks to build on and support this existing work. [See here.](#)

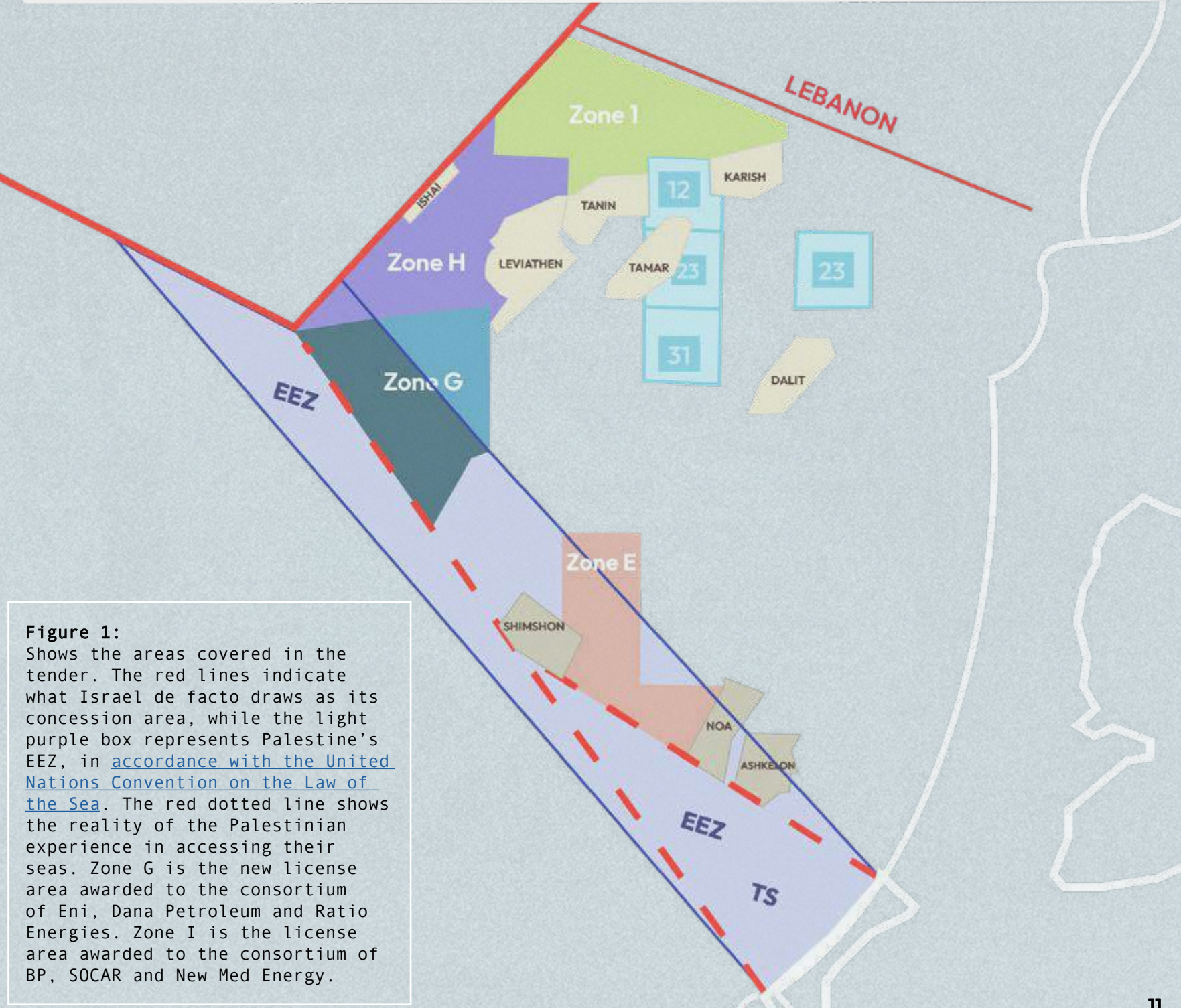


Figure 1: Shows the areas covered in the tender. The red lines indicate what Israel de facto draws as its concession area, while the light purple box represents Palestine's EEZ, in [accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#). The red dotted line shows the reality of the Palestinian experience in accessing their seas. Zone G is the new license area awarded to the consortium of Eni, Dana Petroleum and Ratio Energies. Zone I is the license area awarded to the consortium of BP, SOCAR and New Med Energy.

The legal case

On February 6 2024, three months after the licences were awarded, Foley Hoag, a US law firm wrote to the Chief Executives of [Eni](#) and [Dana Petroleum](#) to outline the legal case against the two companies. The letter, written on behalf of a coalition of Palestinian organisations, calls on the companies to refrain from signing any licence documents and to desist from undertaking any activities in areas of Zone G in Palestinian waters. The groups, Adalah, Al Haq, Al Mezan and PCHR, declared that they will:

“pursue all legal means available, including before the United Nations and international media, to bring [the] company’s complicity with Israel’s illegal actions to the world’s attention.”

In response to the coalition, Israel maintains that as it does not recognise Palestine as a sovereign state, Palestine lacks the authority to declare its maritime boundaries. This argument stands in direct contradiction to [established principles of international law](#).

The next section explores the legal grounds on which Eni and Dana Petroleum can be targeted.

■ Illegal licences

The six licences awarded to a consortium led by Eni, alongside Dana Petroleum and Ratio Energies on the 29th October 2023 are, [according to international law](#), considered illegal licences.

Israel does not have the authority to operate inside Palestine’s EEZ [marked purple on Figure 1]. According to international law, this maritime area does not belong to Israel. Instead, the State of Palestine, an [observer state according to the 2012 UN General Assembly Resolution](#), has [sovereign rights and jurisdictional claims to this area](#) and the natural resources they contain.

International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law: [Article 43 of The Hague Regulations](#) outlines the general framework for the actions of an occupying power in an occupied territory. It states that the occupying power may not destroy the natural resources of the occupied territories, transfer ownership of them to others, deplete them or exploit them for its general needs. Any long-term change made in the occupied territory should be made for the benefit of the local population. [Article 55 of The Hague Regulations](#), states that the occupying power is no more than a “trustee of the territory.”

These licences also stand in violation of [Article 47 of The Hague Regulations](#) and [Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention](#), which prohibit pillage. Pillage is also listed as a war crime in the Rome Statute.

■ Boycott, Divest and Sanction

On the 29th July 2024, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the UN’s top court, [ruled that](#) Israel’s occupation of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza is illegal under international law and should be ended as soon as possible.

In the historic ruling, the ICJ ruled that all states have a duty to help bring Israel’s system of apartheid, racial segregation, and occupation to an end. This includes [cutting off all economic, trade and investment relations with Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory](#).

In other words: **the 2005 Boycott, Divestment and Sanction (BDS) call from Palestinian groups is now not only a moral duty but an obligation under international law.**

This [brings into question](#) the responsibility of states currently involved in the exploration and production of gas reserves off the coast of Palestine.

Law of the Sea: [The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea](#) sets out rules relating to the world’s oceans and seas, including territorial limits and access to resources. The tenders in question [contravene territorial limits](#) the State of Palestine claims in accordance with the [Law of the Sea](#).

Aiding and abetting genocide

Following the 2023/24 case concerning the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip (South Africa v. Israel), the ICJ ruled that due to a “real and imminent risk” of genocide, [urgent measures must be taken](#).

The [2024 SOMO report](#), *Making a Killing*, details the legal implications of this ruling on state and corporate bodies with commercial ties to the ongoing genocide in Palestine.

The report states,

“Although multinational companies are not a party to the Genocide Convention or to other international legal instruments, corporations and their employees can be held liable for their contribution to acts of genocide, as well as, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Article VI of the Genocide Convention specifies that “persons” may be held liable for genocidal acts, which some leading scholars interpret as including legal persons such as corporations, and certainly includes individuals in their capacity as employees. Corporate managers and employees can be directly held criminally liable for genocide by the International Criminal Court under the Rome Statute, and corporations may be held criminally liable in national courts under laws transposing principles of the Genocide Convention into national legal systems.

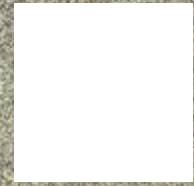
Corporate complicity in genocidal acts perpetrated by others is most often captured in an ‘aiding’ and/or an ‘abetting’ relationship, where aiding refers to the provision of physical or material support to a party committing a crime [...] Aiding and/or abetting requires corporations to be aware of their counterpart’s intent to commit genocide and that the support has a substantial effect on the commission of the crime of genocide.

Authoritative standards on the human rights obligations of corporations require corporations to apply human rights due diligence to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address their impacts on human rights linked to their operations. In situations of armed conflict, enterprises are explicitly required to respect the standards of international humanitarian law [...]”



**u r g e n t
measures
must be
t a k e n**

3



HOW WE TARGET ENI AND DANA PETROLEUM:

A DEEP DIVE INTO ENI

3. HOW WE TARGET ENI AND DANA PETROLEUM: A DEEP DIVE INTO ENI

Written with contributions from ReCommon

Who is Eni?

Eni was founded in 1953, by the existing company Agip, as an oil and gas exploration and production company part-owned by the Italian State. Eni is one of Italy's largest energy and publicly-listed companies whose first project in 1954 was based on acquiring extensive exploration licenses in North Africa. Globally, it is one of the seven largest western oil firms, and has been developing, in its own words, a "[strategic presence in the Eastern Mediterranean](#)" since the 1950s - most notably in Egypt. Eni is a fully integrated oil company, owning and operating oil and gas reserves, pipelines, terminals, refineries and petrol stations [in over 61 countries](#).

Eni and the Italian state

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF) [holds a substantial, yet minority stake \(30.5%\)](#) in Eni's share capital. 2% of this is directly owned by MoEF and 28.5% by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP), a development bank also owned by MoEF. According to Italy's Court of Auditors, MoEF and CDP exert a dominant influence on Eni's shareholder assembly ([see Page 3](#)).

The operations and strategic direction of Eni is closely connected to Italian domestic, foreign and military policy. Former Prime Minister of Italy, Matteo Renzi, claimed that [Eni is a fundamental piece of Italy's intelligence and secret services](#).

In 2021, Italian campaign group ReCommon exposed a protocol, remaining in place today, that allows Eni to station personnel at Italy's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to facilitate [this relationship](#).

This relationship can be seen in Italy's diplomacy in Africa. In January 2024 the Italian government, led by Giorgia Meloni and her far-right coalition, launched the Mattei Plan, named after Eni's founder. This plan is allegedly an [investment plan for Africa](#) with a far from neo-colonial dynamic. When Meloni addressed the press during her tour of African countries, she was accompanied by Eni's Chief Executive.

This intertwining of Italian state interests and Eni's operations can be seen in its military interventions. [Nearly two-thirds of EU military missions are linked to fossil fuel interests](#), with Italy reportedly dedicating significant military resources to securing Eni's foreign assets and access, under the pretexts of energy security, migration control, and regional stability.

Eni's colonial roots

Eni is the offspring of its predecessor, Agip, a state-owned company established in 1926 during Italy's fascist era. Like the rest of the European petroleum market, Agip was founded with the [primary focus of foreign extraction](#), due to the European continent's scarcity of fossil fuels. Agip grew off the back of Italian colonialism, in alignment with the policies of the fascist party at the time.

The inception and development of both Eni and Agip exemplifies a model of 'state-corporate symbiosis'. The Italian state's foreign policy not only provided a foundation for Agip and Eni's creation but the companies served as tools to advance Italy's [geopolitical and economic ambitions](#). They operated as both [an instrument](#) and beneficiary of Italian foreign policy, leveraging the state to access resource markets and secure energy supplies.

After WWII, Italy's role as a conventional colonial power became increasingly limited. Eni stepped in, establishing itself as a new kind of foreign partner in [a supposedly decolonising world](#).

Positioning itself as a non-conventional Western ally, Eni framed its partnerships with emerging states as "equitable", aligning itself with anti-colonial rhetoric (you can read more about this [here](#) and [here](#), as well as a speech by Enrico Mattei in Tunisia in 1960, [here](#)).

A NOTE: A public company (or publicly traded) is one that issues shares on a regulated stock exchange where any member of the public is able to purchase a share holding. Companies that are publicly traded have to publish annual reports that include all activities (as well as statutory information such as revenue, profit, and taxes paid) to the stock exchange before they can be made public. They have to announce any event that could have an impact on share price to the market before making any statements to the press.

This contrasted sharply with the [resource-plundering models of the 'Seven Sisters'](#), the name given by Eni's founder, Enrico Mattei, to Western oil companies dominating the global industry until the 1970s.

This narrative concealed Eni and Italy's underlying extractivist aims. By harnessing the decolonization momentum, Eni secured influence in regions previously dominated by other European colonial powers, leveraging Italy's status as a relatively "less imperialistic" actor.

Eni further embedded itself by fostering ties with oil elites and political leaders in OPEC states who likewise sought to resist the Seven Sisters' hegemony. This approach allowed Eni to operate both as an opportunistic ally to decolonising states and as a quasi-state actor, positioning Italy in a unique diplomatic and economic role on the world stage.

Eni, Italy and Israel

Eni plays an increasingly crucial role in mediating the relationship between Italy and Israel, as [Italy seeks to establish itself as an 'energy hub'](#) to meet its own demand and provide 'energy security' to Europe.

A NOTE: The vitality of Israel's role in providing 'energy security' for Europe is questionable, and is instead likely largely utilised to normalise the presence of, and relations with, the occupation. Israel's production levels are relatively small, and exporting through Egypt is costly. In comparison, Italy is directly connected to Algeria through a [much cheaper and safer pipeline](#), with larger reserves.

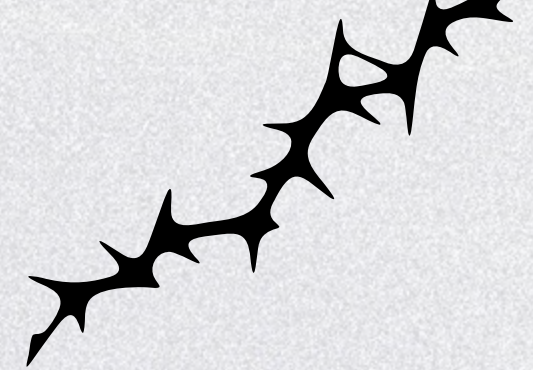
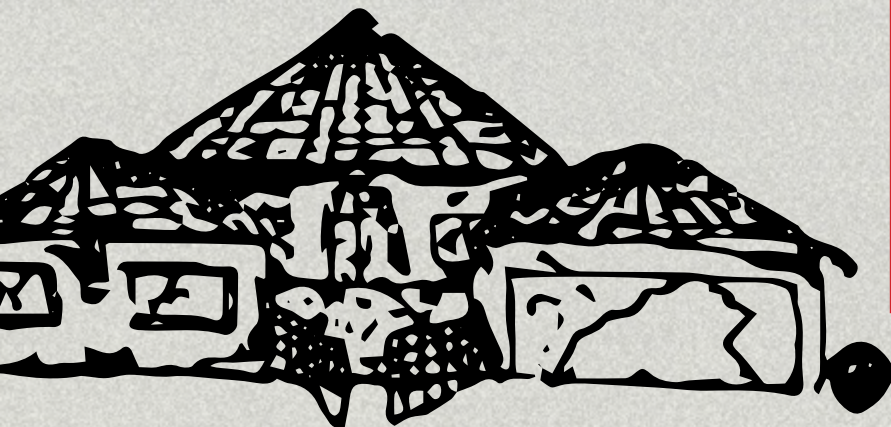
[Eni CEO Claudio Descalzi met with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu](#) on 29 October 2015 to discuss exploring natural gas in the Eastern Mediterranean and connecting Eni's pre-existing operations and infrastructure in Cyprus and Egypt, to Israel. These efforts have intensified post-Russia's invasion of Ukraine. In March 2023, Meloni and Netanyahu [held bilateral discussions](#) where Eni's role in natural gas transmission between the two countries was specifically mentioned by Netanyahu.

The relationship between Italy and Israel has, at least publicly, started to sour. In 2024 Meloni [stated](#) that the government had blocked all new arms deals to Israel. However, [an investigation](#) by the Italian communication agency Altraeconomia found that the supply of arms to Israel by the Italian company Leonardo has [continued after October 7 2023](#). Moreover, Meloni's statement has not stopped Eni from going ahead with its planned expansion in the region.

Take action on Eni

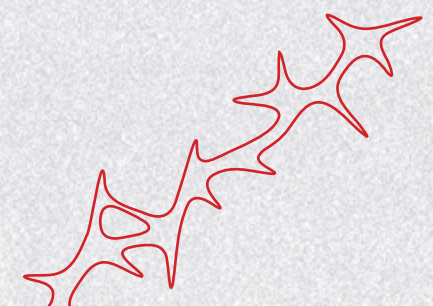
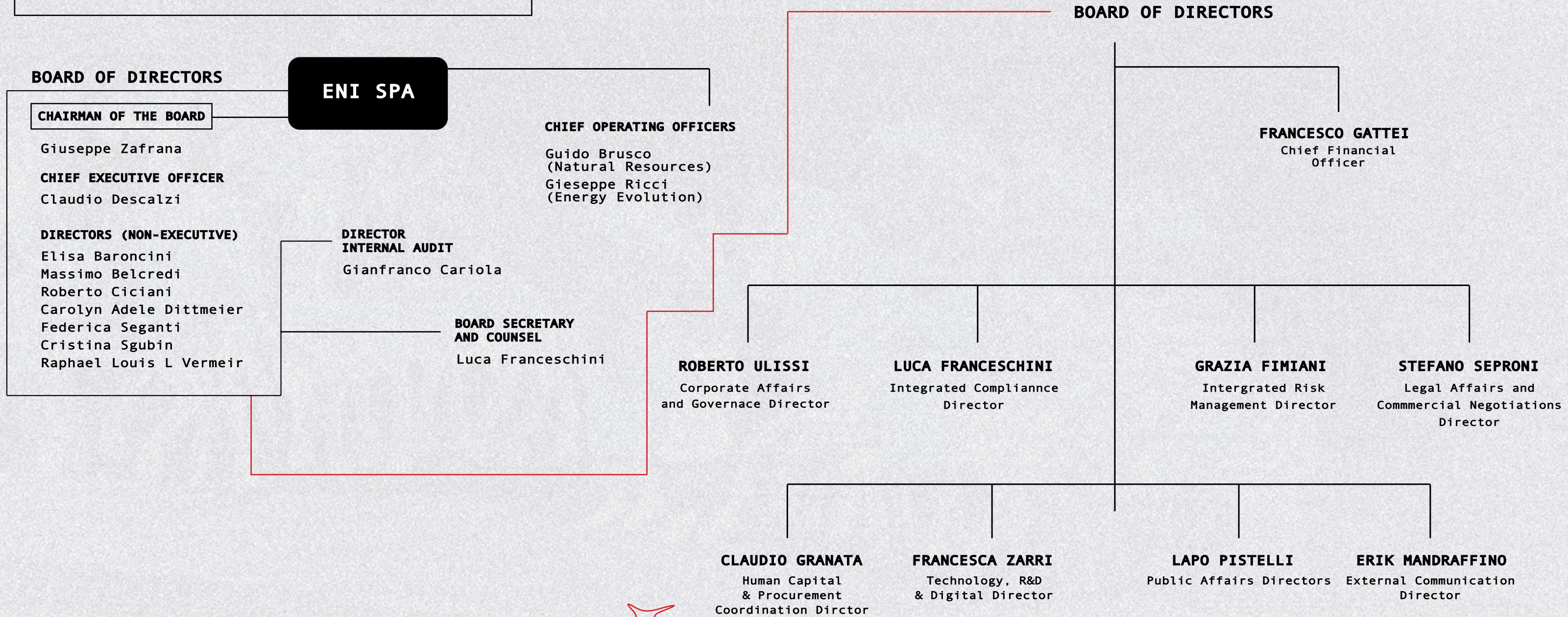
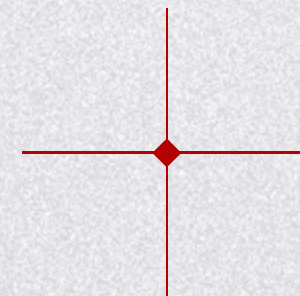
Below you can find key stats about Eni to help identify targets for your campaigns.

REVENUE	€94.8 billion in 2023
OPERATING PROFIT (PROFIT BEFORE TAX AND INTEREST):	€8.3 billion in 2023
NET PROFIT (PROFIT AFTER TAX AND INTEREST):	€4.9 billion in 2023 - up 57% from the previous five-year average
MARKET CAP (VALUE):	US\$43.82 billion the sixth largest company traded on the Milan Stock Exchange and the 54th largest energy company traded globally by market cap (February, 2025).
HEAD OFFICE	Rome (Piazzale Mattei, 1 - 00144)
CEO	Claudio Descalzi
CEO REMUNERATION	€8.21 million in 2023



KEY DECISION MAKERS:

Figure 2: A table showing the decision-making structure of Eni and the membership of the board of directors.



Targeting Shareholders

Targeting Eni's biggest shareholders to demand they withdraw their shares can be an effective tool for activists. Shares are issued at the top company level, meaning that they represent an ownership stake across all of Eni's multinational operations. It is therefore not possible for a shareholder to divest discretionarily from illegal operations in Palestinian waters.

!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

Since October 2023, campaigners in the UK have scaled up their work targeting Barclays bank for their shares in Elbit Systems and others arming Israel. Find out more about this work [here](#).

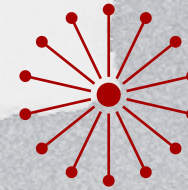


Figure 3: Eni's top 12 shareholders as of June 2024, according to information accessed by report researchers using LSEG Eikon. For a list of up to date shareholders, [see here](#):

NAME	PROPORTION	VALUE	HEADQUARTERS
Italian Government	30.5%	15,591 \$million	Rome
• Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP) SpA	28.5%	14,569 \$million	
• Ministry of Economy and Finance	2.0%	1,022 \$million	
BlackRock	2.7%	1,450 \$million	New York
The Vanguard Group	2.0%	1,075 \$million	Pennsylvania
MFS Investment Management	1.5%	787 \$million	Boston
Amundi	0.9%	462 \$million	Paris
GQG Partners	0.7%	382 \$million	Florida
Fidelity Investments	0.6%	303 \$million	Boston
Geode Capital Management	0.6%	294 \$million	Boston
Natixis	0.5%	259 \$million	Paris
Dimensional Fund Advisors	0.5%	250 \$million	Texas
Schroder Investment Management	0.4%	234 \$million	London
Charles Swab Investment Management	0.3%	169 \$million	San Fransico

Targeting Universities

Universities have become a key site of struggle in the global Palestinian solidarity movement. In 2024, a [global movement](#) saw students occupying university grounds, demanding an end to investments and partnerships with arms companies and close relationships with Israeli institutions. Find out more [here](#).

Eni works with around 70 universities worldwide, and runs over 400 Research and Development projects. In Italy, Eni has agreements with eight universities and four other research bodies, taking advantage of public funding shortages to greenwash its operations: providing training for teachers and students, offering career days, supporting degree courses, and financing and purchasing research and patents. This is a [well-established strategy of Eni](#).

[The institutions that partner with Eni can be targets for campaigns:](#)

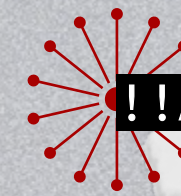
- Polytechnic University of Milan
- Polytechnic University of Turin
- University of Bologna
- University of Milano-Bicocca
- University of Naples Federico II
- University of Pavia
- University of Padova
- University of Pisa
- National Interuniversity Consortium of Materials Science and Technology (Across 45 universities in Italy)
- National Research Council of Italy (CNR)
- Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA)
- National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (INGV)

Targeting Pension Funds

In the last year we have seen a wave of global pension funds sell their shares in companies complicit in the genocide. Below are the top pension funds which hold shares in Eni. These pension funds could become targets for new or existing divestment campaigns.

Figure 4: Top pension funds holding shares in Eni as of June 2024, according to information accessed by report researchers using LSEG Eikon.

NAME	PROPORTION	HEADQUARTERS
California State Teachers Retirement System (CalSTRS)	0.18%	West Sacramento, CA
Florida State Board of Administration	0.07%	Tallahassee, FL
The Lothian Pension Fund	0.03%	Edinburgh, UK
PGGM Vermogensbeheer B.V.	0.03%	Zeist, NL
British Columbia Investment Management Corp.	0.03%	Victoria, BC
CPP Investment Board	0.02%	Toronto, ON
PensionDanmark A/S	0.02%	Copenhagen, DK
KLP Forsikring	0.0034%	Oslo, NO



!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

KLP Forsikring have recently divested from United States industrial group Caterpillar, over concerns about Caterpillar's role in human rights abuses in occupied Palestine. Could they divest from Eni next?

TOP TIP: Taking action on pension funds. Companies like Eni or Dana Petroleum will continue to invest in extractive operations in the EastMed so long as it's profitable. Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) shifts how profitable these operations can be. Pension funds are a key BDS target. To name a few, last year alone:

- Pension Denmark, one of the biggest pension funds in Denmark, withdrew all its investments from Israeli banks.
 - The KLP, a private pension fund in Norway, announced divestment from Caterpillar over concerns about human rights abuses in occupied Palestine.
 - The Norwegian pension fund, the largest sovereign fund in the world divested completely from Israel Bonds (close to US\$500 million).
 - The Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), the UK's largest private sector pension fund, announced it would sell £80 million of Israeli assets.
- Take a look at Palestinian BDS National Committee to find out more about how BDS works.

Targeting Eni's Global Operations

Below are four country-specific case studies drawing on knowledge and experience from local activists. Each case study explores Eni's presence and, where possible, highlights opportunities for disruption. The section highlights both critical partners in our global struggle to liberate Palestine, and other anti-colonial struggles against Eni that likewise need global solidarity.

This is not a prescriptive or exhaustive list but a springboard for groups thinking about targeting Eni.

1. NIGERIA

Written with contributions from a Nigerian-Moroccan activist and researcher on the Niger Delta, with support from HEDA.

Eni's presence in Nigeria

Nigeria is a major player in the global oil market, extracting and exporting around 1.5 million barrels of oil daily from the Delta area. Nigerian oil is predominantly sold to and consumed by European, North American, and Asian countries. However, recent studies have indicated that approximately 9% of the fuel utilised by Israel originates from Nigeria.

The quantity of oil sold is not reflected in the quality of life for those living in the Niger Delta, who are severely impacted by climate catastrophe, violence and poverty.

For this, oil corporations hold significant responsibility.

In 1955, Eni launched its "grande disegno africano" project to commercially explore and expand on the African continent. Within a decade, Eni established itself as a leading force in the oil markets of twenty-five newly independent countries across North and West Africa, building a vast, multi-billion-dollar empire. This undoubtedly solidified its position as a leading oil and gas company in the region, including its presence in the Niger Delta.

What connects Nigeria to Palestine goes beyond the weaponization of oil and gas, and the presence of Eni. Both nations were ruled by British colonialism, leaving lasting imprints on their political and economic landscapes. In Nigeria, the British administration governed through a strategy of divide and rule, deepening ethnic divisions that persist to this day, shaping political struggles and resource control conflicts. Oil was first discovered in the Niger Delta during the final years of British colonial rule (1956). This transformed Nigeria's agricultural and green hub into a wounded landscape of state oppression, oil pollution, and corporate crimes.

Eni played a prominent role in the Niger Delta through its subsidiary, the Nigerian Agip Oil Company Ltd, which began extracting oil both onshore and offshore in the region in 1962. Now, Eni participates in 17 onshore blocks and produces 11 million barrels of oil a year. Recently, Eni has stated it is exiting onshore projects but there is no mention of its continuing offshore activities. Together with Nigeria Liquid Natural Gas LNG Ltd, it manages the Bonny natural gas liquefaction plant, on the South coast of Nigeria, set to become one of the world's major LNG hubs. In the words of Eni, this "will make it possible to better exploit Nigeria's abundant associated gas resources."

A history of profiting amid genocides

Ethnic division manufactured by colonial rule, combined with the struggle for oil control, was the main reason for the Biafra War (1967-1970). The “Biafrans”, those living on top of oilfields, hoped discovery of oil would give them economic autonomy. But by mid 1965, tensions rose, as it became apparent that the wealth generated from the Delta was being controlled by the nation’s capital. The Biafra War led to allegations of genocide, claiming 500,000 - 1 million Biafran lives through execution, bombing, and widespread starvation. Biafran soldiers attacked the oil infrastructure because of its crucial role in sustaining the war.

Just as Eni is present in Palestine today, they were also present amid the Biafra War, profiting off oil extraction amongst extreme violence. In 1969, tensions rose high, 18 Eni workers were kidnapped, and 11 were killed. Biafrans claimed that the 11 Eni workers were killed, as they served as mercenaries, which is to this day denied by Eni. Its involvement in the war solidified its position alongside Shell, ExxonMobil, TotalEnergies, and Chevron as one of the dominant International Oil Companies (IOCs) in the Niger Delta. IOCs share extensive oil infrastructure through joint ventures and shared investments with the Nigerian state and other IOCs, making accountability for oil pollution difficult to determine.

Environmental abuse and resistance

The Niger Delta has been described as having one of the worst cases of oil pollution. The Bayelsa State Oil and Environmental Commission attributes 75% of all oil spillages in the Niger Delta between 2006 and 2020 to Shell and Eni.

In 2010, a pipeline malfunction at an Eni-operated site caused a major spill near Ikebiri, releasing an estimated 50–150 barrels of oil. The people of Ikebiri filed a lawsuit against Eni in 2017, alleging that the company failed to properly clean up the spill, which had devastating consequences for the local community’s livelihoods and well-being.

This struggle for environmental justice has been further complicated by shifting strategies of IOCs. Whilst Eni claims to be ‘exiting’ the Niger Delta, selling their land-based operations, in practice they are shifting their focus to offshore operations.

This allows Eni to continue profiting from Nigerian resources while leaving unresolved ecological and social crises for the communities they have impacted.

The communities of the Niger Delta have long resisted the exploitation of their land by oil companies such as Eni through a range of actions, including legal battles, peaceful protests, and, at times, direct attacks on accessible oil infrastructure. Their struggles for justice, dignity, and environmental repair continue despite overwhelming challenges. The case of the Niger Delta demonstrates a prioritisation of profit over environmental preservation and human life. This disregard is not limited to Nigeria as the pattern continues in Palestine. This reality not only highlights the global inequality and injustice that is paired with resource extraction but also how transnational solidarity networks are needed to hold these giant corporations accountable.

Niger Delta

2. MOZAMBIQUE

Written with contributions from *Justiça Ambiental* and *ReCommon*.

Eni's presence in Mozambique

Eni has been present in Mozambique since 2006. The company discovered gas resources in the Rovuma Basin, offshore of Cabo Delgado, where it operates the only operational plant in the region: Coral South Floating LNG (FLNG) Project. It also leads the proposed Coral North FLNG, which is a near-replica of Coral South and would be placed 10 km away. It is a key partner in the onshore Rovuma LNG project which shares land rights with the Mozambique LNG project. Mozambique LNG is majority owned by TotalEnergies, and is currently stalled.

In 2018 Eni was granted an exploration and development contract in the Northern Zambezi Basin, and in 2024 was granted rights for the Mozambique Basin, offshore of the Angoche region. Mozambique is one of the countries considered to be strategic by the Italian government and an “opportunity” for Italian industries.

None of the gas extracted by Eni's Coral South FLNG is used domestically, despite only 33% of Mozambicans having regular access to electricity. Instead, the gas is sold mainly to Asian markets, including Japan, which already faces oversupply and resells the gas elsewhere.

Eni is also involved in a number of so-called ‘development initiatives’ across Mozambique.

A history of militarisation and violence

Eni's operations in Mozambique are taking place in a context of nation-wide disillusionment, disenfranchisement and protest. In Northern Mozambique, in the Cabo Delgado region, where gas projects are most advanced, extractive projects have not improved living conditions for the people affected, adding to the poverty, unemployment, and exclusion of communities. An insurgency emerged alongside the development of the extractives industries, becoming violent in 2017. This resulted in heavy militarisation of the region in 2021 after a major attack near a gas project. Thousands of people have been killed and over seven hundred thousand to one million people remain displaced as of October 2024.

The increase in militarisation in the region, particularly since 2021 around the gas projects, has not achieved stability, but has created ‘islands of security’ around LNG projects. It is alleged that severe human rights violations were perpetrated against civilians near the entrance of the Mozambique LNG site in July to September 2021.

While TotalEnergies stopped its operations in the darkest moments of the regional conflict and these operations remain suspended, Eni has continued to export gas as part of its US\$7 billion Coral North FLNG project.

!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

REACH OUT TO THE CAMPAIGN

“Say No to Gas! in Mozambique” and join the call for an independent international investigation into the alleged human rights violations associated with the Mozambique LNG Afungi premises. Find out more here.

Other controversies

Tax avoidance: The majority of the loans provided to Coral South FLNG and Mozambique LNG are routed through special purpose entities based in the United Arab Emirates, which has a tax treaty with Mozambique that exempts withholding tax payments on interest transactions. As a consequence, Mozambique risks losing between US\$717 million and US\$1.48 billion due to tax avoidance on Mozambique LNG's financing, and US\$568 million on Coral South FLNG's debt financing.

Loss of local benefits: The Coral North FLNG's contract proposed by ENI excludes two clauses that could be crucial for the national interest: the possibility of paying the production tax in kind and a requirement to use local content. These alterations raise significant concerns about the benefits Mozambique will obtain from the exploitation of its natural resources.

Delayed revenues: A 2021 independent analysis estimated government revenues from Mozambique LNG and Coral South FLNG would reach US\$18.4 billion, which is about 40% of the 2018 government projections. Most of this revenue would reach Mozambique only after 2040 because the contracts are front-loaded in favour of the companies.

Ecological damage: The northern Mozambique Channel is important in terms of its representation of Indian Ocean biodiversity, especially coral reef biodiversity. However, there is not enough research on the Rovuma Basin to understand fully what the impacts of gas exploration would be on marine biodiversity and ecosystems. Mozambique has little capacity to monitor compliance with environmental and social standards, which effectively places responsibility for upholding international and national standards in the hands of the gas companies and their financiers.



!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

JOIN ITALIAN ACTIVISTS

to demand Intesa Sanpaolo and UniCredit, Italy's biggest banks, stop financing Coral North FLNG. Find out more [here](#).

3. US

Eni's presence in the US

In addition to being traded on the Milan Stock Exchange, Eni is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Eni has been operating in the US since 1968. The company is active in 7 different states, historically operating in oil and gas exploration and production, but also renewables and increasingly biofuels.

In the Gulf of Mexico, Eni has 46 exploration blocks. In Alaska, Eni held 28 blocks until November 2024, when it sold its Nikaitchuq and Ooguruk assets in a US\$1 billion deal to the American company Hilcorp. The company said the transaction was part of its strategy of divesting from so-called non-strategic assets.

Greenwashing

Eni is significantly expanding its “biofuels” subsidiary, Enilive, in the US. In October 2024, Eni agreed to sell a 25% stake in Enilive to US private equity firm KKR for €2.94 billion, giving Enilive a valuation close to €12 billion.

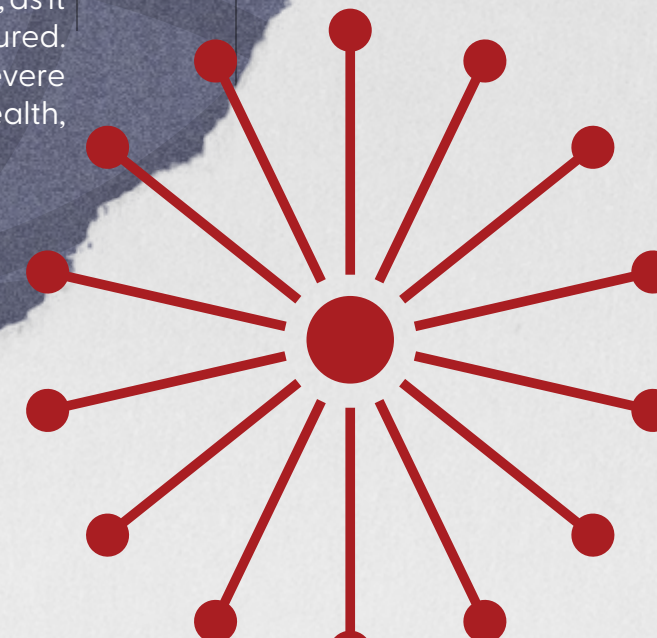
The company maintains that this investment in biofuels demonstrates their commitment to sustainability and low carbon products. However, this so-called ‘renewable’ diesel is widely considered a controversial fuel source, as it relies on large amounts of fossil fuels to be manufactured. According to BiofuelWatch the fuel “presents severe threats to food security, forest protection, public health, air quality, ecosystem protection, and social justice.”

!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

CALLING ALL MIT STUDENTS

Eni has a close partnership with Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). The two have been working in ‘collaboration’ since 2008 and Eni is a founding member of MIT Energy Initiative (MITEI). According to their New Four-Year Agreement, signed in March 2024, Eni will support MIT with ‘knowledge sharing’ and fellowships for students. Eni researchers will “visit MIT to share concrete business needs and identify market opportunities.”

MIT students and staff are well positioned to use their leverage over the university to highlight and condemn this particularly close connection with Eni.



Legal battles

Eni has repeatedly been challenged, and sometimes charged, for its practices abroad by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), an independent agency of the US federal government.

In 2010, Eni was charged for violating the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) in connection with a bribery scheme in Nigeria by its then-wholly-owned subsidiary Snamprogetti Netherlands. According to the SEC, the scheme “included deliveries of cash-filled briefcases and vehicles to Nigerian government officials to win construction contracts.”

Likewise in 2020, Eni agreed to settle charges that it violated the FCPA in connection with an “improper” payment scheme in Algeria by Eni’s 43% subsidiary at the time, Saipem, including allegedly sham contracts. Although Eni agreed to pay US\$24.5 million, it did not deny or admit to the SEC’s findings.

US legislators continue to be concerned about Eni’s Nigerian operations. In 2024, the United States House of Representatives pushed for the reopening of a FCPA investigation against Shell and Eni regarding their 2011 purchase of the controversial Oil Prospecting License 245, one of Nigeria’s most lucrative oilfields.

In a petition to the US Attorney General, the House stated that “available evidence implicates both companies in a scheme that resulted in the payment of US\$1.1 billion in bribes to Nigerian government officials”. Eni maintains that the company acted in full compliance with the law and company procedure.



!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

The California State Teachers Retirement System (CalSTRS) pension fund, one of US’s two largest state public pension funds, is a major investor in Eni, to the value of US\$83 million. In total CalSTRS has about US\$14.7 billion of investments in the fossil fuel industry.

TARGET THE CALSTRS PENSION SCHEME TO DIVEST FROM FOSSIL FUELS AND FROM ENI.

CALSTRS Fund

MIT

4. UK

Eni's presence in the UK

Eni has operated in the UK since 1964 and holds stakes in a number of oil and gas extraction projects in the North Sea.

In the last five years, the company pursued a stronger presence in the UK's so-called 'green' energy market. In October 2024 the Crown Estate granted Eni the licence to repurpose existing pipeline infrastructure into a Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) site in the HyNet North West industrial cluster, in Liverpool Bay. Eni was also awarded a licence to develop a CCS project in the Bacton, in the Thames Estuary, and a wind farm near Teesside.

In 2021 Eni entered into an agreement with Equinor and SSE Renewables to acquire a 20% stake in the Dogger Bank C project, the third phase of the world's largest offshore wind farm currently under construction. The windfarm is located off the North East coast of England.

NAME	OWNERSHIP (%)	OPERATED BY ENI ?	LOCATION
Liverpool Bay	100%	Yes	Liverpool Bay
Elgin/Franklin	21.87%	No	Central North Sea, 130 miles east of Aberdeen
Glenelg	8%	No	North Sea, 240 km east of Aberdeen
J Block	33%	No	North Sea, east of Teesside
Jasmine	33%	No	North Sea, east of Teesside
Jade	7%	No	North Sea, east of Teesside

Figure 5: Eni's operations and ownership stakes in the UK.

ORGANISE A DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE ENI'S LONDON OFFICES!

!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

Address: Eni House, 10 Ebury Bridge Road, London SW1W 8PZ
 Phone number: (0044) 020 73446000

From Rosebank to the West Bank

Eni has recently completed a £754 million deal with Ithaca Energy, an Israeli-owned, British based oil and gas company, one of the largest operating in the UK. The deal will combine the two companies' UK North Sea assets to create a "powerhouse" that will produce over 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day. It will have 100% ownership of the Cambo oil field and a 20% stake in Rosebank oil field. In exchange for handing over control of its assets, Eni receives shares in Ithaca Energy worth £754 million and will own 38.5% of the group, with Ithaca Energy controlling the remaining 61.5%. Eni UK former Managing Director, Luciano Vasques, was appointed CEO of the combined group.

The deal means profits from the newly combined group will flow from the UK to Ithaca's parent company, the Israeli Delek Group. Delek is blacklisted by the UN due to operations in illegally occupied Palestine. It is also a major fuel supplier to the Israeli military. Delek holds, via Ithaca Energy, a 50.7% stake in Ithaca (down from 82.70%).

Rosebank Oil Field

!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

**JOIN UP WITH
CLIMATE
ACTIVISTS
FIGHTING
ROSEBANK OIL
FIELD!**

Climate groups and Palestine activists have written to the CEOs of 12 major banks calling on them to stop financing Ithaca Energy. They have demonstrated outside of Ithaca's London office, highlighting the company's connections to the occupation. Groups have also targeted Equinor's London office in tandem with activists from Aksjon for Palestina, Stopp Oljeletinga (Just Stop Oil Norway) and Extinction Rebellion Norway who targeted four Equinor offices across Norway. This campaign could be expanded to incorporate Eni.

JOIN UP WITH ACTIVISTS FIGHTING THE HYNET PROJECT IN LIVERPOOL BAY!

The [HyNot](#) alliance, based in north-west England and North Wales, is active in challenging Eni's role in the Liverpool Bay project. Campaigners raised concerns with the company's existing environmental practices at Liverpool Bay, including [oil spills](#) and the use of flaring.

The alliance submitted questions to Eni's [2023](#) (pg. 107-113) and [2024](#) (pg. 101-108) Annual General Meetings. They raised complaints with UK [National Infrastructure Planning](#); challenged UK Government Ministers; and worked with Welsh members of Parliament. A community group in Cheshire village was [successful in legally challenging](#) HyNet partners, over the local group's exclusion from the decision making process.

The alliance has built links with groups in Mozambique, also challenging Eni's operations. In a statement shared with Welsh decision makers in 2023, Friends of the Earth Mozambique Director highlighted the inconsistency of Welsh policy with Eni's operations in the region: *'Eni has said that they understand the laudable goal of a Globally Responsible Wales. But their actions pushing fossil fuels in Mozambique [...] expose that they do not understand the meaning of global responsibility.'*

HyNot campaigners have good links with the active [Liverpool Friends of Palestine](#) campaign group.

LAUNCH - OR JOIN UP WITH - DIVESTMENT CAMPAIGNS DEMANDING PENSION PROVIDERS WITHDRAW THEIR INVESTMENTS IN ENI

£105 million worth of financial securities in Eni are held by UK local government pension schemes. £43 million is held through direct investment and £62 million is held through indirect investment (via an investment manager). Although there are 55 UK local government pension schemes invested in Eni, the top six pension funds (listed below) hold two-thirds of the investment value.

Figure 6: The top 6 pension funds which hold investments in Eni

UK LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME	VALUE OF INVESTMENT (GBP)
Strathclyde Pension Fund	26,940,939.15
Lothian Pension Fund	12,583,600.00
South Yorkshire Pension Fund	10,872,706.44
West Midlands Pension Fund	7,366,227.21
Hampshire Pension Fund	6,577,401.24
Teesside Pension Fund	6,207,394.66

A NOTE: The value of investment held in the pension schemes of local governments in the UK must be contextualised by the size of Eni's total outstanding shares. Eni's market capitalisation is £38.71 billion and UK LGPS hold £100 million, representing approximately 0.25%. Organisations like the Palestinian BDS National Committee and the Palestine Solidarity Committee should be consulted for targets of boycotts.

CALLING ALL OXFORD STUDENTS!

Eni has close and strengthening relationships with the University of Oxford's Saïd Business School, where Eni's CEO, Claudio Descalzi, is [a visiting fellow](#). In March 2020, Eni [announced](#) ten new MBA 'Eni-Oxford Africa' scholarships for students who are residents in one of the African countries in which Eni operates to study at Oxford Saïd. Eni also announced support for three Doctorates of Philosophy.

OXFORD STUDENTS COULD DEMAND OXFORD SAÏD BREAK ITS LINKS WITH ENI OVER THEIR ILLEGAL LICENCES, AND FIND ALTERNATIVE SCHOLARSHIP FUNDERS.

3

HOW WE TARGET ENI AND DANA PETROLEUM:

A DEEP DIVE INTO DANA PETROLEUM

COLONIAL GENOCIDE

3. HOW WE TARGET ENI AND DANA PETROLEUM: A DEEP DIVE INTO DANA PETROLEUM

Who is Dana Petroleum?

Dana Petroleum was founded in the UK in 1994 as an oil and gas exploration and production company. In 2010 Dana Petroleum was bought by the state-owned Korea National Oil Corporation (KNOC), meaning the company is now wholly owned by the South Korean government. Yet the company has little to no presence in South Korea - instead prioritising operations overseas. Dana Petroleum is headquartered in Aberdeen, Scotland and operates solely in the Netherlands, UK and Egypt.

As Dana Petroleum is wholly-owned by the Korean state (via KNOC), the company does not have shareholders that can

be targeted for their investments in the company. This is different from Eni, which is owned by the Italian state alongside shareholders. Dana Petroleum has also been operating for a much shorter period and has less of a global reach.

Alongside Eni, Dana Petroleum is part of the consortium that won the six exploration licenses from the Israeli Government on the 29th October 2023. To date, this is the only recorded relationship between Dana Petroleum and Israel.

Take action on Dana Petroleum

Here, you can find key stats about Dana Petroleum to help identify targets for your campaigns:

Key Statistics

REVENUE	£1.02 billion in 2022 - up 59% from preceding five-year average
OPERATING PROFIT (PROFIT BEFORE TAX AND INTEREST):	£387 million in 2022 - up 3,325% from previous five-year average
NET PROFIT (PROFIT AFTER TAX AND INTEREST):	£68 million in 2022 - up 440% from previous five-year average

HEADQUARTERS

Kings Close, 62 Huntly Street, Aberdeen AB10 1RS

PARENT COMPANY HEADQUARTERS:

305, Jongga-Ro, Jung-Gu, Ulsan, South Korea

CEO

Jongweon Choi

Key Decision Makers

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Jongweon Choi (CEO)
- Bongki Son (Director of Strategy and Technology)
- Brian Rodger (COO)
- Ewan Wildgoose (CFO)
- Kyungkeun Bae (Deputy COO)
- Kyoungtak An (Deputy CFO)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

- Wonjun Kwak (Chairman)
- Jongweon-Choi (Chief Executive)
- Bongki Son (Director of Strategy and Technology)
- Brian Rodger (COO)
- Ewan Wildgoose (CFO)
- Haeje Seong (Non-Executive Director)
- Jongchan Lim (Non-Executive Director)
- Roy Elliot (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Targeting Dana Petroleum's global operations

Below are three country-specific case studies which draw on the knowledge and experience of local activists to explore Dana Petroleum's operations and, where possible, highlight opportunities for disruption. We also include a case study on South Korea, focusing on KNOC, which has strong cultural, political and economic ties to the country and owns Dana Petroleum.

1. UK

Dana Petroleum's presence in the UK

Today, 70% of Dana Petroleum's operations are in the UK North Sea and the company itself is headquartered in Aberdeen. The company's UK operations consist of various exploration, production and development activities throughout the Northern, Central and Southern UK North Sea. Dana Petroleum holds ownership stakes in 22 producing oil and gas fields. Dana Petroleum also owns and operates the Triton and Western Isles Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessels, used to extract, process, store, and transport oil and gas.

Gas from Dana Petroleum's fields is transported to gas terminals across the UK. Triton FPSO vessel produces oil and gas from Dana Petroleum's operated fields to be transported via the Fulmar Gas Line to St Fergus Gas Terminal in Aberdeenshire. Gas from the Tolmount field, which is operated by Harbour Energy with Dana Petroleum holding a 50% stake, is transported via the Humber Gathering System to Easington Gas Terminal, East Yorkshire.



!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

Take inspiration from the Stop Cambo and Stop Rosebank movements for ways to question the legitimacy of a company's operations in the North Sea.

**Address: 62 Huntly Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1RS.
London registered office: 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AF**

**DEMONSTRATE
OUTSIDE DANA
PETROLEUM'S HQ
IN ABERDEEN!**



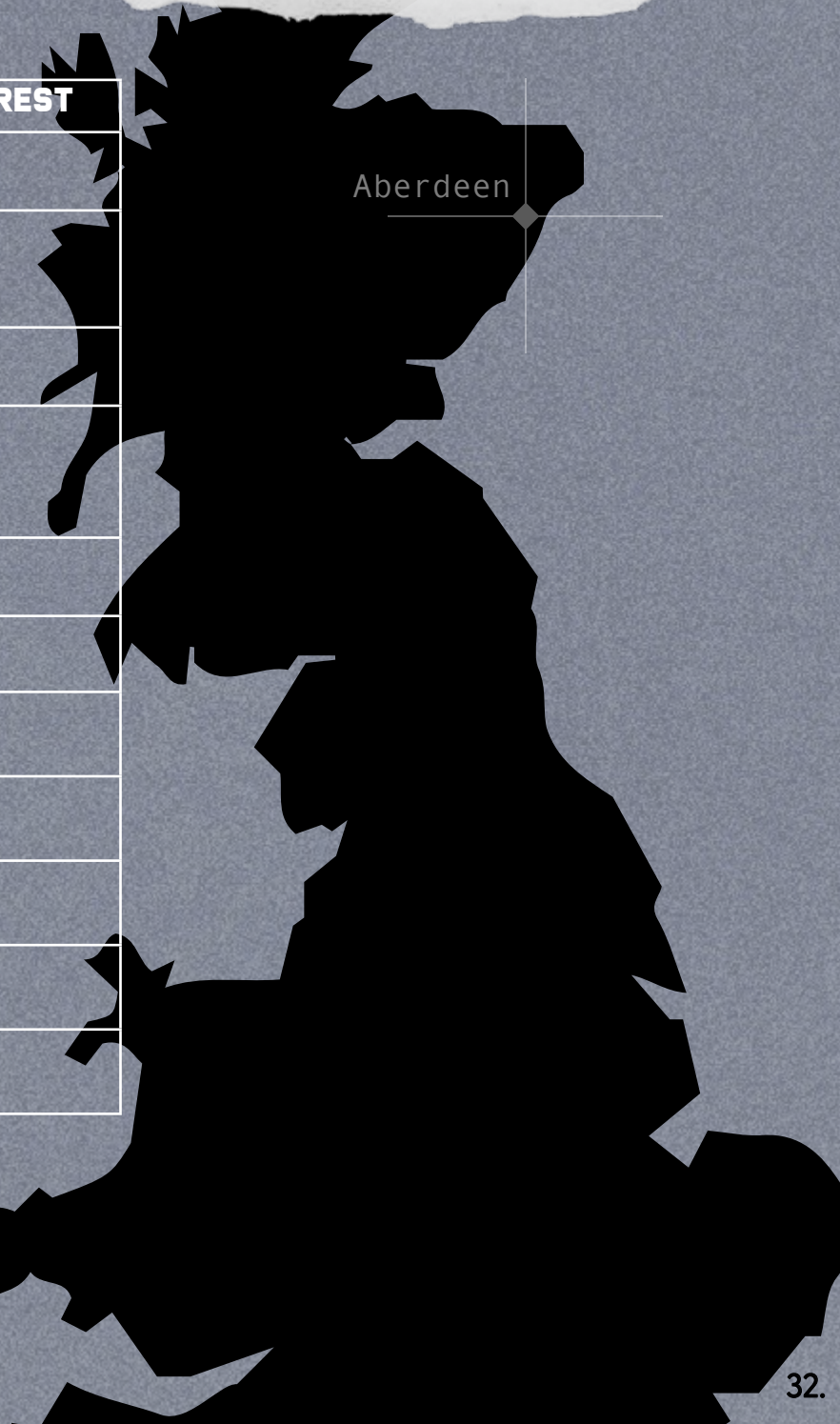
**ORGANISE AN EMAIL ACTION OR
PHONE BLOCKADE!**

Phone number: +44 (0) 1224 616 000
Email: general.info@dana-petroleum.com

Figure 7: Dana Petroleum's ownership stakes in UK operations (as of 2022)

FIELD/DISCOVERY NAME	OPERATOR	DANA NET % INTEREST
Anglia	Ithaca	25.00
Babbage	Neo Energy	40.00
Banff	CNR	12.40
Bittern	Dana Petroleum	32.95
Blane	RepsolSinopec	15.24
Captain	Ithaca	15.00
Cavendish	INEOS	50.00
Clapham	Dana Petroleum	100.00
Claymore	RepsolSinopec	7.52
Enoch	RepsolSinopec	25.20
Ettrick	CNOOC	13.08

FIELD/DISCOVERY NAME	OPERATOR	DANA NET % INTEREST
Goosander	Enquest	50.00
Guillemot West/ North West	Dana Petroleum	90.00
Guillemot West	Dana Petroleum	50.00
Mallard, Grouse, Gadwall, Kittiwake	Enquest	50.00
Pict	Dana Petroleum	100.00
Saxon	Dana Petroleum	100.00
Scott	CNOOC	20.64
Kyle	CNR	14.29
Victor	Harbour Energy	10.00
Western Isles	Dana Petroleum	76.92
Tolmount	Harbour Energy	50.00



2. NETHERLANDS

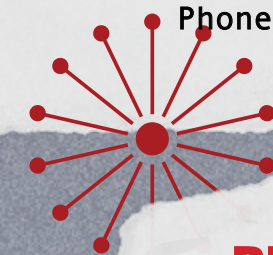
Dana Petroleum's presence in the Netherlands

Dana Petroleum Netherlands BV (Dana Petroleum NL), is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dana Petroleum, and has been present in the country since 1964. Dana NL has operated oil and gas exploration and production assets [since 2001](#). Their two major operations are both offshore locations in the Dutch North Sea. The [F2-A-Hanze platform](#) is located about 200 km north of Den Helder and produces oil and gas from 5 wells. The [P11-B-De Ruyter platform](#) is located about 60 km northwest of The Hague and produces oil and gas from three wells. In October 2023, Dana NL [received a permit](#) to drill the Johan De Liefde field, which is located in protected Natura 2000 area 'Bruine Bank'. Dana NL is also involved in other projects led by Taqa, NAM (joint venture Shell / Exxon), Wintershall and ONE Dyas, as a non-operating partner.

!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

ORGANISE A PHONE BLOCKADE TO DANA NL'S OFFICE!

Phone number: +31 (0)70 371 3000



DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE DANA NL'S OFFICE IN THE HAGUE!

Address: Binckhorstlaan 410, The Hague.



!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

PROTEST AT EBN PUBLIC EVENTS!

Energie Beheer Nederland B.V. (EBN) is a Dutch state-owned company responsible for oil and gas exploration. Dana's [De Ruyter platform](#) is a joint venture with EBN. EBN regularly hosts [public events](#) and have previously been [targeted by activists](#) of Extinction Rebellion NL for their new fossil fuel operations.

3. SOUTH KOREA

Dana Petroleum’s presence in South Korea , via KNOC

Dana Petroleum does not operate in South Korea. However Dana Petroleum is wholly owned by the state-owned Korea National Oil Corporation (KNOC), which has strong cultural, political and economic ties to the country. Ownership of Dana Petroleum lies with KNOC and profits from Dana Petroleum will be fed back to KNOC, making the company a key site of intervention for energy embargo campaigns.

KNOC, previously named the Korea Petroleum Development Corporation, was set up in 1979 as an oil and gas exploration company. As well

as its South Korean operations, KNOC operates in Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Canada, Peru, US, Venezuela, Libya, Senegal, UK (through Dana Petroleum), Yemen, and UAE. KNOC has a number of foreign subsidiaries, including Dana Petroleum UK; ANKOR Energy in the Gulf of Mexico; Harvest Operations Corp. in Canada; KADOC Ltd. in UAE; and KAZ B.V, in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

KNOC plays a central role in meeting South Korea’s energy demands, as almost all of its oil and gas is imported and the country is one of the largest buyers of crude oil and gas.

Key Statistics	
REVENUE	3.2671tn KRW, in 2023 (approx US\$123 million)
NET INCOME	178.8 billion KRW, in 2023
HEADQUARTERS	305, Jongga-Ro, Jung-Gu, Ulsan, South Korea
CEO	Dong Sub KIM (1957)
EMPLOYEE HEADCOUNT	1,449

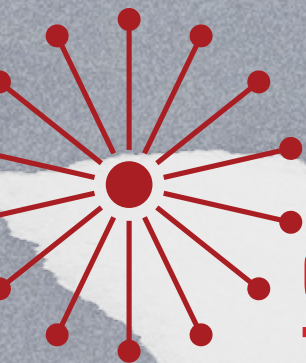
Environmental abuses

KNOC and its subsidiaries have a recent history of environmental mismanagement and abuse.

Severe soil and groundwater contamination caused by crude oil leaks was [identified in 2015 at the Ulsan Oil Reserve Base](#) which was previously owned by KNOC. Soil contamination levels in the area were found to be 18 times above the legal threshold, and harmful lead was detected in the groundwater. Residents organised a countermeasure committee and submitted a petition to the government, demanding KNOC take responsibility, remediate the contamination and implement environmental impact assessments.

In [September 2020](#) a crude oil spill occurred at the loading buoy facility of the Ulsan Oil Reserve Base, causing damage to coastal areas and communal fishing grounds. The oil spill was suspected to have been caused by loose bolts in the buoy facility. While the Coast Guard and KNOC conducted emergency cleanup operations, some oil drifted ashore.

Ongoing activities by KNOC’s oil companies in Kokzhide, a crucial water resource area in Kazakhstan, have led to violations of local residents’ rights to clean drinking water and a healthy environment. In [2022, Ada Oil, a subsidiary of KNOC, was fined US\\$124 thousand](#) and ordered to remediate the pollution, following a sustained campaign from residents in the Bashenkol region of western Kazakhstan and environmental activists. Complaints were dismissed by KNOC, which claimed that Ada Oil’s operations did not contaminate groundwater.



!!ACTION INSPIRATION!!

CALL ON KNOC'S HUMAN RIGHTS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE DANA PETROLEUM!

KNOC has a Human Rights Management Committee, established in 2018, to make decisions on matters related to human rights management systems and policies. The Committee is made up of three internal members, including the Head of the Human Rights Management Department, and three external experts, including a human rights activist, lawyer and one member recommended by the labour union. The 6th Human Rights Management Committee was held in December, 2023.



4

LEARNINGS FROM THE MOVEMENT

4. LEARNINGS FROM THE MOVEMENT

When challenging energy companies, learnings can be drawn from across the Palestinian, anti-imperialist and climate justice movements. Historically and in the present day, energy disruption is utilised by Indigenous and anti-colonial struggles to undermine imperial regimes' infrastructures.

Historic Energy Disruption

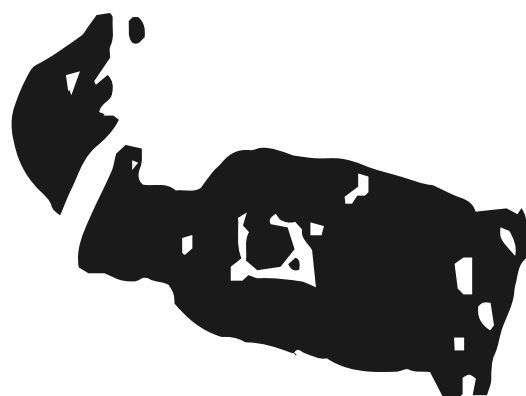
Anti-Apartheid groups: In 1987, anti-apartheid groups in the USA, Netherlands and the UK launched an [international campaign against Shell](#) for its complicity in helping Apartheid South Africa circumvent the oil embargo. Campaigners picketed Shell garages, pressured councils and unions to terminate Shell contracts, and disrupted its AGM.

Standing Rock Sioux: First Nation peoples in Turtle Island targeted the [Dakota Access Pipeline](#) that trespassed indigenous land and water reserves without consent. Defenders mobilised to blockade the pipeline's illegal construction, joined in 2016 by the Palestinian Youth Movement.

Revolutionary Uprisings in Egypt: In 2008, Egyptian rebels struck sections of [the gas pipeline to Israel 14 times](#) and [bedouin activists blockaded the infrastructure](#) to cut supplies for 45 days.

The Red Hand: Palestinian guerrilla groups [struck sections of the Kirkuk-Haifa oil pipeline](#) on a regular basis during the Arab Revolt of 1936-1939 against the British Mandate in Palestine and later targeted Israeli pipelines in Haifa and Aramco's pipeline in the Golan after the 1967 War.

ANTI-NORMALISATION CAMPAIGNS



NO GAS FROM THE OCCUPIER: is ongoing, widespread opposition to the gas deal between Jordan and Israel. Tactics include [simulated people's tribunals](#), parliament lobbying, mass protests, and 'turning off the lights' campaigns.

'NOTO THE GASSETBACK': is a campaign slogan launched in Egypt to stop gas exports to Israel.

TRADE UNION AND LABOUR ORGANISING

BLOCK THE BOAT CAMPAIGN: [Arab Resource and Organising Centre](#) organised community pickets outside Bay Area ports in California, in collaboration with dockworkers. This collective action seriously [delayed Israeli Zim vessels](#), who discounted their service for years. It builds on historic organising in these ports against settler colonial regimes, including South Africa.

WORKERS IN PALESTINE: is a Palestinian organisation organising dockworkers, transport workers and labour activists to [disrupt the production and transport of arms to Israel](#). Notable mobilisations include: [Sweden](#), [Greece](#), [Genoa](#), [Belgium](#), and [Barcelona](#). See their [step-by-step guide](#) on labour and port organising, plus research on ['Who Arms Israel'](#).

NO HARBOUR FOR GENOCIDE: Palestinian organisers collaborated with solidarity activists across Mediterranean port cities to urge dockworkers and port authorities to refuse shipments of jet fuel, destined for Israel, to dock. This tactic was successful in Algeciras, Spain, because the Spanish state joined South Africa's case at the ICJ accusing Israel of genocide. Other community activists in Crete, Cyprus, Athens, Gibraltar staged [important protests against the 'Overseas Santorini' jet fuel ship](#).

PORT PROTESTS: including 500 activists in Italy protesting at the Port of Genoa by preventing the passage of trucks carrying containers to be loaded on ships. Indian workers in the ['Centre of Indian Trade Unions'](#) also refused to load goods destined for Israel in 2024.

CARTOGRAPHY OF DARKNESS [خريطة الظلام](#): is a Beirut-based online research platform that probes the interlinks between energicide, ecocide and militarisation. The platform consists of an open access map, a repository and a periodical. It has worked to *"expose the supply chains, ports and labourers complicit in the transfer of toxic waste from Italy, to Lebanon and mapped the militarisation and targeting of energy infrastructure by the Zionist Entity in Lebanon."*

ARMS FACTORY BLOCKADES: Trade unionists and activists from [Workers for a Free Palestine](#) blocked arms factories across the UK to disrupt the production of arms components. Thousands mobilised outside complicit factories to blockade worker entrances, and regular outreach sessions were held to form relationships with workers.

MV KATHRIN: was a military [cargo vessel travelling](#) from Vietnam with 8 containers of explosive destined for use by Israel in its [genocide against Palestinians](#). The #BlockTheBoat campaign mobilized international solidarity groups from Malaysia to Slovenia and ensured significant delays for the shipments. For over two months the Kathrin was unable to dock anywhere. Kathrin eventually had to abandon the Portuguese flag.



British Petroleum (BP): Activists utilised BP's cultural partnership with the British Museum to create an accessible site of struggle to protest BP's role in fuelling the genocide. Energy Embargo for Palestine occupied the museum multiple times and launched an international campaign against the BTC pipeline - primarily owned and operated by BP - that transports 60% of Israel's oil from Azerbaijan through Turkey. Alongside other groups they organised two global action days - one outside Turkish embassies and another to protest COP29 in Baku.

Glencore: The company mines and ships coal to Israel from Colombia and South Africa. In Colombia, the Global Energy Embargo for Palestine coordinated a transnational coalition to pressure the government to successfully ban coal exports to Israel. The coalition included Afro-descendant Indigenous activists, Palestinian organisers and European activists who disrupted Glencore's AGM in Switzerland. Popular opposition in South Africa is also rising.

Corporate Divestment

SOCAR: The group 'A Thousand Youth for Palestine' targeted Turkish companies complicit in providing services, energy or resources to Israel. This included SOCAR; Zorlu Holdings, who generate electricity for Israel; and ICDAS who produce and ship steel and iron to Israel. The group has occupied corporate offices, held fake press conferences, protested in shopping malls and organised protests at the Ceyhan port - a critical node in crude oil supply to Israel.

Chevron: The company co-owns gas fields, platforms and pipeline off the coast of Palestine. The Palestinian BDS National Committee launched a Boycott and Divestment Chevron campaign to end the corporation's support for ongoing genocide and apartheid in Palestine. This included global days of actions focused on consumers boycotting Chevron, Caltex and Texaco gas stations globally, as well as Chevron's event sponsorship and university partnerships. Three US cities divested from Chevron in 2024.

Maersk: The Palestinian Youth movement is targeting the Danish logistics and shipping company in its Mask off Maersk campaign. Their actions include protests outside head offices, jamming the company's phone lines and sending emails to demand it cut ties with genocide.

5.

CALLS TO ACTION

5. CALLS TO ACTION

MOBILISE FOR A GLOBAL ENERGY EMBARGO FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

CREATE A COST TO COMPLICITY!

TO PALESTINE SOLIDARITY AND CLIMATE JUSTICE GROUPS...

- Pressure Eni and Dana Petroleum's **shareholders and institutions to divest**
- Divest your own **pension funds** from Eni and Dana Petroleum
- Pressure governments in Jordan, Egypt and the European Union to: **stop gas imports from Israel**
- Pressure all governments supplying Israel with fossil fuels (coal, oil, jet fuel) to: **stop exporting and transporting energy supplies to Israel**
- Build relations with workers and **organise pickets** at relevant factories, ports and refineries used by Eni and Dana Petroleum
- Occupy corporate headquarters** and events
- Read and amplify the joint struggles in Palestine, Nigeria, Mozambique (and more) by organising solidarity actions with the activists fighting the colonial legacies of oil and gas exploitation

NO ONE IS FREE, UNTIL WE ARE ALL FREE!

TO TRADE UNIONS AND WORKERS...

Refuse to mine, extract or produce energy sources destined for Israel.

Refuse to transport energy sources to and from Israel.

Refuse to build or transport weapons destined for Israel.

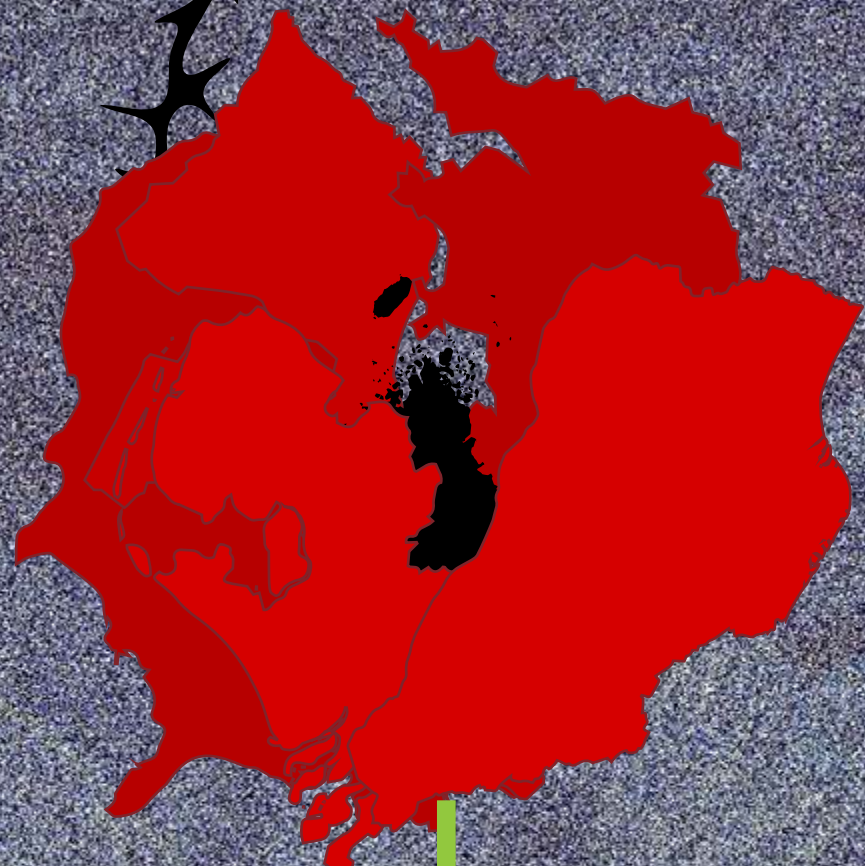
Take action against complicit companies involved in implementing Israel's brutal and illegal siege, especially if they have contracts with relevant employers.

Pass motions in trade unions to this effect.

Pressure all governments to stop military and energy trade with Israel, including transfers.

THIS FACTORY ARMS GENOCIDE

THIS FACTORY ARMS GENOCIDE



**WE ECHO THE
DEMANDS OF
PALESTINIAN
ORGANISATIONS
TO ENI, DANA
PETROLEUM AND
ISRAEL.**