

# **GOD'S WORD ON THE END & THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE WAR IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA**

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## **1. BISHOP BILL HAMON: 2021 WORD OF THE LORD**

Sunday evening 7th March I received a prophetic word that Bishop Bill Hamon released for 2021. See link above to this word from God, a must read that reveals and confirms to us as believers of the need and value of receiving prophetic revelation for our journey and assignments that God has preordained us for.

<https://propheticvoice.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/BISHOP-BILL-HAMON-2021-WOTL.pdf>

See extract below on WW III that he alludes to in prophetic word, China, Russia and Iran the evil forces in satan's hand to kill, steal and destroy. As I read this, I got understanding that RDM & ONE Rheinmetall Defence are positioned by God in the Middle East to equip and supply UAE & Saudi Arabia of arms to act on His behalf should WW III realise.

### **WORLD WAR-III:**

In the mid-90s, Prophet Cindy Jacobs prophesied that God had made Bill Hamon a five-star general in God's army of saints. A few months later, two prophets prophesied to me that I was to go to the Pacific Rim nations and lead the churches in corporate spiritual warfare to stop the plans of Satan. I was to go to these nations and do spiritual warfare against Satan's plans. When I sought the Lord about that word from the Lord, He revealed that there were three nations, two were communist and one was Muslim. They were trying to make a tri-lateral agreement like Germany, Japan and Italy did in WW11. He said we were to continue until God let us know that we had won the war. We kept going to the Pacific Rim nations of South Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Australia, California, and Alaska. We did most of our warfare from Singapore because it was the closest nation to China which we felt was one of the communist nations, and we had the most freedom to do public warfare. We did this continuously from 1996 until the spring of 2001.

Then the Lord said that we had confused their communication and destroyed the demons that were inspiring the leaders of those nations and, therefore, there would be no Third World War as Satan had planned to launch between 1996 and 2002. When Satan saw he was defeated from starting a WW111 of nations against nations, he changed his tactics to a war of terrorism. This was manifested fully when the planes were flown into the World Trade Center towers in New York City on September 11, 2001, which became known as the 9/11 terrorist attack.

### **BE PREPARED FOR WW111**

As we enter 2021 there is talk from high up inside sources that two communist nations and one Muslim nation (China, Russia & Iran) are beginning to come together and doing things that indicate Satan is still wanting to start WW111 among the nations. I have not received any word of assignment from the Lord yet on this matter. But there is a possibility of a WW111 before the decade is over. We prophets need to keep our prophetic sensitivity alive to this possibility. I am believing God will reveal it in time to some prophets so that our nation will be pre-warned and prepared for war, just like Prophet Elisha warned the king of the nation of Israel about the war plans of the nation of Syria (2Kings 6:6-12). God will do it again in these last days.

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## 2. Amir Tsarfati: Middle East Update on the escalating War between Shiites and Sunnis in the Arabian Peninsula – 10 March 2021

[https://youtu.be/wTjcj\\_V2UeE](https://youtu.be/wTjcj_V2UeE)

Benjamin Netanyahu told all his advisors to clear his schedule for election campaign rallies for tomorrow 11 March for the next 24 hours to, because he is about to fly to an undisclosed destination. (See <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-uae-netanyahu-idUSKBN2B21J5>).

From what I gathered he will most likely be flying tomorrow to the UAE to meet with the leader of the UAE. The big thing comes now folks, there is probably going to be a meeting with Mohamad Bin Salman, the Saudi crown prince. All of that because of **the storm that is basically taking place in the Arabian Peninsula**, which we will talk about in just a few minutes. There are high level negotiations for meeting with number two in the Saudi Kingdom with Mohamad Bin Salman, and that is after I already told you already a couple of days ago on Telegram, you know that **something is brewing between Israel and Saudi Arabia**. Now I am not sure if we are talking about a peace deal, exchange ambassadors and embassies, that might be too late, maybe they missed that grain, but **there is going to be something in shape of a Defence Alliance that is definitely taking form in the Middle East. And all of that is because of what we all see that Iran is doing right now.**

After the current US administration threw him (Mohamad Bin Salman) under the bus, the crown prince of Saudi Arabia received some very encouraging visits and phone calls. The Russian foreign minister Sergey Lavrov visited the crown prince today, and a phone call from Narendra Damodardas Modi, the prime minister of India was received today, and the prime minister of Sudan also came to visit today as well. It is quite interesting because if you really try to draw a line between all of those countries, you will understand that Israel is just somewhere in the background as well.



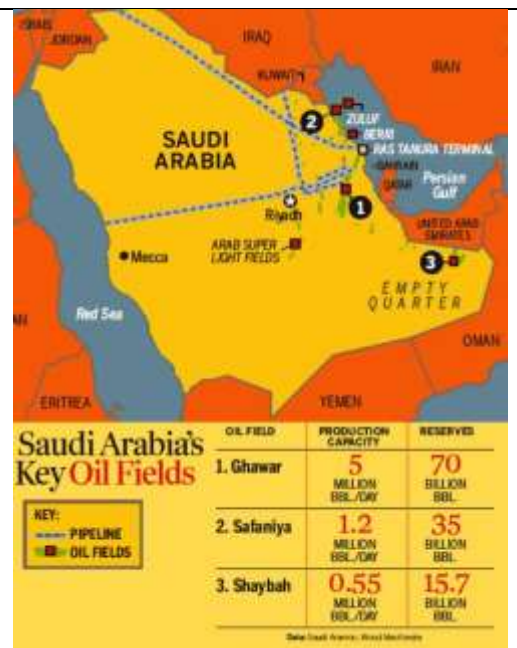
And it is very, very interesting, you know. Biblically we don't hear about necessarily a peace agreement between Saudi Arabia and Israel but definitely a very close relationship. President Benjamin Netanyahu is about to meet with the supreme leader of UAE as well as with crown prince of Saudi Arabia. So far, the only things that stopped Israel from having peace with Saudi Arabia, was not Mohamed Bin Salman, it is his dad, Salman the king, he is of the old guard. He is afraid to somehow anger both the Palestinians as well as the ten to fifteen percent of the Shiite Muslims that live in his country. Salman the king belongs to the old generation that will say no to peace with Israel, but Mohamad Bin Salman, his son, he can read the map, he can see what is going on here, he can read what other countries around can as well.

About five months ago it was recorded that the trade between Israel and UAE surpass that which we have with Egypt and Jordan combined. This opened the eyes of the Egyptians, the Egyptians realise that on the paper they have peace with Israel, but they really don't make the most of it. They don't have warm peace; they have a very cold peace. (10:54). For the Egyptians, when Hosni Mubarak replaced Anwar Sadat after Sadat was assassinated, one of the things he wanted to do, because you know, he realised Sadat was assassinated because of the peace with Israel. Hosni Mubarak wanted to be the tough guy, and he said, look we are going to start some daily flights between Tel Aviv and Cairo, but we are not going to have the flagship carrier of Egypt, we will not show the Egyptian flag that is on the tail of our planes or under the body of our planes in that country. So, there was a cold peace, really not much that they could benefit from. And now when they see how much the UAE is benefitting from the peace that started, the Egyptians started to open their eyes. Look we are the neighbour; we have peace since 1979. So, let us enjoy that, and so ladies and gentleman, in a very interesting thing, let me show you. Hosni Mubarak said, we will start airlines that will not carry the Egyptian flag. It started with an airline that was called Nefertiti, after the Egyptian queen Nefertiti, and that airlines did not continue very long, then came air Sinai. Air Sinai was just white aeroplane, they wanted no flag on the plane unto Israel. Why am I telling you all of that, because of this? Egypt air decided to fly to Israel three times a day, twenty-one flights a week. And to put an end to this mysterious thing, that was last week, yesterday in Shamal Shake, Israeli and Egyptian delegations met for the first time in a very, very long time and guess what they were talking about, finally they talked about agriculture, they talked about water desalination, they talked about electricity, textile, fish farming, construction material, they talked about some many different things. Finally, the Egyptians realise we can meet with the Israelis, we can cut some deals, we can make some good business, and why not? Now all of that is cold shoulder that they are to give us to appease the Palestinians. Look the Palestinians have peace with Israel, but make sure they first give you everything you want, and then we will warm up with Israel. But now they realise, we are not going to wait anymore for those Palestinians, we are going to start warming up for the Israelis regardless of what the Palestinians say. And that is a huge victory for the policy of Benjamin Netanyahu. He always says, peace through strength. We are not bowing down before countries, they come to us, they want to have relationship with us, and they want to do business with us, because we are strong, because we are

innovative, because we are technologically advanced, because we are militarily advanced, because we are in military intelligence, cyber security, medicine, Agriculture. That is why they want peace with Israel. They don't do us a favour; we actually do them a favour. It is a mutual thing; it is very interesting to see that folks. In fact, Foreign Policy magazine two days ago posted this, "Israel is the Arab World's new soft power". And it says, "Arab countries are increasingly competing to deepen ties with their former enemies". That is phenomenal, if you think about is. All of that is just preparation for what we are going to talk about. The main thing of course is about Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Peninsula. (15:53)

(17:29) March 2 the Houthis in Yemen opened a barrage of strikes on Saudi Arabia with ballistic missiles as well as suicide UAVs, unmanned aerial vehicles that are boobytraps. They are on a suicide mission to explode once they hit the target. In March 2<sup>nd</sup> it was hitting an international airport in Abha in the Southern part of the country. On March 5<sup>th</sup> it was another airport, March 7<sup>th</sup> the airport of the very important city of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. And if that is not enough that same night after Saudi pounded those Houthis in Yemen, then they sent 14 suicide drones as well as 8 ballistic missiles to Ras Tanura. Why am I talking about all of that? I want to show you something (18:26). **This is the map of Saudi Arabia's key oilfields.**

The main once, 1, 2 and 3, all of them have already been hit by the Houthis. And of course the airfields that we talked about are in the Southern part of the country. See Arabian Peninsula (1853). So, you can clearly see that there is Abha just above Yemen on the left, there is the city of Jeddah on the Red sea which is on the West. Then of course on the East right above Qatar and Bahrein, this is the area of one of the major oilfields that looks like that (19:22). We are talking about Ras Tanura, this is a huge refineries and oil field and oil terminal basically. That caused the price of oil to jump from 40 dollar a barrel to the 70s right now.



Not that only. The current US administration is not big on fracking as you all know. Let's go green, let's not do that, so what happen is, the dependency of the USA on other sources of oil is now back on the table. **And if the area in Saudi Arabia is unstable the oil prices go up.** Oil prices going up help Saudi Arabia in a way, because they want to sell their oil. But this is not how they want to the oil prices to go up. **They prefer the oil prices go up for other reasons, but not for the complete instability in their own country.** So, we are watching something very interesting that is happening right now. (20:30).

I want to take you all the way to the **war-stricken country called Yemen**. It is very important that you all understand that this country was very poorly inhabited in the early nineteenth century, and from the remains of the Ottoman Empire came Northern Yemen and in the Southern part the Gulf of Aden, this is the place the British Empire turned it into a protectorate, its own governor, and it was a British colony. Then off because things evolved, and it evolved eventually into two countries that were unified only in 1990. These were Northern Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic in the North and Southern Yemen which was the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (21:33). It is amazing, every time they say Democratic, it is anything but Democratic. Even North Korea calls itself Democratic, even China calls itself Democratic. **Now it is interesting because we are looking at two different countries, but we are talking about wars, sometimes between the two and sometimes within each one of them.** (21:56)

And when I am talking about wars, I am talking about wars in so many different times; the 1967 war, and the Northern part of Yemen. Egypt took big part in it, and it became the Vietnam of Egypt. Gamal Abdunnasir admitted that later on. There was the Yemenite war of 1972, Yemenite war of 1979, and there was **another war that eventually ended up in the unification in 1990**. But more wars and more bloodshed, and eventually led to 2004 there was a man, a parliament member, he was a Zaidi, another faction in the Shiite Islam that goes back to the 8<sup>th</sup> century. It is amazing, they are named after the son of Zaid, the fourth Imam of Ali. This is the man; his name is Hussein Badreddin al-Houthi. That is why they are called the Houthis. This man, born in 1959, never lived to see his 46<sup>th</sup> birthday, because at the age of 45 in 2004, he was killed by the Yemenite security forces after he started this uprising in the Northern part of the country. **An uprising that was eventually reignited when his body was returned to his family 2013, and in 2014 clashes began and real intense fighting over there with a lot of Iranian help started in 2015.**

*[In the early eighth century -- after the death of the fourth Shiite Imam (spiritual guide/political leader) Ali Ibn Hussein, not to be confused with the first Imam Ali -- Shiites began to splinter over succession. The faction known as the Zaidis chose Ali's son Zaid as the fifth Imam]*

**Hussein Badreddin al-Houthi** (*Arabic*: حسين بدر الدين الحوثي; 20 August 1959 – 10 September 2004), also spelled **Hussein Badr Eddin al-Houthi**, was a Zaidi religious, political and military leader, as well as former member of the Yemeni parliament for the Al-Haqq party between 1993 and 1997. He was instrumental in the Houthi insurgency against the Yemeni government, which began in 2004. Al-Houthi, who was a one-time rising political aspirant in Yemen, had wide religious and tribal backing in northern Yemen's mountainous regions. The Houthi movement took his name after his assassination in 2004]

**And ever since 2015, there is Iran that is smuggling tons of weapons to the Houthis in Northern Yemen, what for? To destabilise Saudi Arabia.** How do they do that? First of all, we have to remember (24:09), **these are Yemenite that are fighting between themselves.** Yemen is pretty big, let me



show you (24:15). Yemen is pretty big, but the area that we are talking about with fights is only the left, it is the North Western part, as you can clearly see, the **Houthis** are having a huge chunk of the Northern part including the capital Sanna which is very ancient. And they **are eyeing Marap on their East, and as you can see that is where most of the oil in Yemen is, and they are off course pushing against that one.**

(25:00) So why am I talking about that? **Behind the scenes, everywhere, where Iran is sending weapons or its own militias, there is death, there are fights, there are civil wars, there are destabilization. Now all of that, is because Iran wants to dominate the Muslim world.** It has to be very, very clear. **Saudi Arabia is the mother of Suni Islam and is controlling the most important sites for Islam, Mecca and Medina. Iran wants to control those sites. So, Iran as usual will not do anything themselves, they are going to feed their proxies, whether it is the militias in Iraq, or the militias in Syria, or it is the Hezbollah in Lebanon, or it is Hamas in Gaza, or it is the Houthis in Yemen. And by the way, Iran also wants to liberate Bahrein. Bahrein has a king who is Suni, but Bahrein is actually with a Shiite majority. Iran eyes Bahrein as another part that they want to liberate.** (26:19) That's why Bahrein signs peace with Israel, because they know that the only prime minister in the region that might help them and definitely fight Iran is Benjamin Netanyahu. Make no mistake ladies and gentleman, it is super important that you understand, that the bottom line is, it is a Shiite vs Sunni deal here. **What the Iranians want to do is to somehow cause the Shiite Minority in Saudi Arabia, inside to start uprising.** In 2004 they almost did it, but Saudi Arabia arrested the leader and executed him and many of his gang, and that was when Iran burned the Saudi Embassy in Teheran, not only that, but they cut all the ties since 2004, since that one.

(27:19) But I want to tell you folks, it is important that you understand, everything that is going on right now, in Yemen is a civil war, yes, but Saudi Arabia must intervene, and the Houthis are saying, every time the Saudi's intervene, we are going to hit Saudi Arabia. So now the equation is, you hit us, we hit you. But if Saudi Arabia will stop, guess what is going to happen? The Houthis will take over the entire Yemen and that is when they are going to start attacking Medina, and that is their end goal. So, they are obviously bombing the Houthis, because they bomb the Houthis, **the Houthis are taking, as terrorists are always doing it, they take civilian population as hostage, they starve their people, the rape the young girls. It is horrible humanitarian disaster, caused by the Houthis to their own people.** And guess what this current administration in DC, who is it blaming? It blames the Saudi's. And not only that, they lifted the designation of a terrorist organisation that was imposed by the previous administration on the Houthis, and they thought the Houthis would behave, that the Houthis will be thankful. No, ever since that the Houthis intensified their attacks on Saudi Arabia, and they are definitely destabilising the entire region. (28:54).

**Why what happened 3 days ago matters?** Basically, **what happen 3 days ago cause the range of the Houthi ballistic missiles to cover the entire Saudi Arabia landmass, everything. We are talking about 1400 kms, from Yemen to Ras Tanura to the area right North of Bahrein. It is nearly a thousand miles.** That's why a lot of people thought, maybe that ballistic missiles and drones did not even come from Yemen, they came actually from Iraq or Iran directly, it is not going to be the first time it happened. **But what we see is Iran is very cleverly arming the Houthis. How do they do that? They send ships.** The Houthis control the port of Hudaydah on the Red sea (29:58). That is the access they have to the Red sea and all the Iranian ships come and unload everything right there, Hudaydah. So, they do have access from the Persian Gulf all around Arab sea to the Red sea and they unload there, it is very easy for them. So, we have a point where it uses to be attacking Saudi once a year, and then twice a year, and maybe once a month, and then maybe once a week. **The Houthis right now is attacking almost every single day, and that bring me to reason why the Saudis are now more interested in a deal with Israel than Israel is interested in a deal with Saudi Arabia.** Make no mistake Israel should never be on a side in the war between the Houthis and the Saudis. Israel should never be a side in any war between **Sunnis and Shiites, it is their war, let them fight it**, we shouldn't. But **Israel can benefit from all of that when it comes to political gain, financial gain, and of course recognition.** **You need to understand, you don't need to fight for somebody else's wars, you just have to help him, and make sure they know that you are there to supply whatever they need, that's it.** (31:31) We dare not send our own planes or our own weapons to intervene in a war that is not even ours. There is a war that is ours, and that is Iran directly. And for that Benjamin Netanyahu is the only world leader that said, "I don't care if there is an agreement with Iran or there is no agreement with Iran, I will make sure Iran will not have nuclear weapons. So, Benjamin Netanyahu is very clear that the military option is on the table.

(31:19) Now, let me bring you to something very interesting. I want to refresh your memory. Allow me to take you along memory lane. **The Iranian regime is a master in negotiations. They always look and see if there is any what we call ladies and gentleman "credible threat".** **Credible threat means, they look and see if the person that is against them is really just talking or he means that he says.** When it was with the previous administration of president Obama, they realised that administration is so eager for a deal that they fooled them all along the way. They sold them literally everything for nothing, or nothing for everything. Then came the next administration that did not play any games with the Iranians, and in put in most harsh sanctions and pulled out of deal and also decapitated the heads of the snake in terms of generals Suliman and also Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis who is the leader of Hezbollah in Iraq, Ahmad al-Hamidawi. (Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis (Jamal al-Ibrahimi) † (2003–2020) Ahmad al-Hamidawi (2020–present)) It is very interesting because we are talking about a doer and not a talker in the White house for Four years, and then off course right before the previous administration left, they were already negotiations between this coming administration and the Iranians and the Iranians realised we have got another version of the Obama one, maybe it is even the same one, because it



could be that somebody of the same kind is pulling the strings. What I want you to know is that when they realized they can up the price, we can play the games, we can be hard to get. Right now, the Iranians is saying to the American side, we will not negotiate with you until you lift up all the sanctions, that is it. It is a very high price.

(34:37) Now when I say credible threat, allow me to take you back along memory lane. Do you remember that when the Shah (Mohammad Reza Shah) fell and Khomeini came into power in 1997 in Iran, there were US diplomats that were held hostage in Iran for 444 days? The Carter administration tried negotiations, he the one that is responsible for weakening the Shah and not standing with him and of course causing him to flee. But more so he was so weak and so completely clueless about what was going on that he even tried to send some helicopters that crashed in the desert and everything went wrong there. Then of course in the election of campaign that Ronald Regan was running against Jimmy Carter, throughout the entire time, he said, "I am going to take care of the hostage situation and with the Iranians, I am going to pull the gloves, I will use all the power that the United States have to bring those people back. And guess what happened folks, guess what happened. On January 20<sup>th</sup>, 1981 hostages are formally released into United States custody after spending 444 days in captivity. The release takes place just minutes after Ronald Reagan is sworn in as president. You understand what I just said, they realized there is someone we better be afraid off and wow the released all the hostages on the spot. Credible threat, remember that. By the way, just to let you know, the entire world, at least the big super powers of the world will mass huge force in the Persian Gulf, and give the Iranians a week to dismantle all of their nuclear program or else they will flatten every possible infrastructure in Iran, if that would have happened, the Iranian would have done that. (36:56) They would have dismantled everything, but they know it is not going to happen. In fact, they know right now that the number one super power the world is so weak and so confused and is sending some wrong messages everywhere. They have been humiliated with another strike on an airbase in Iraq, and another American got killed and nothing has been done. They realised this is such a weak administration, we can do whatever we want.

Another credible threat, by the way was not a threat that was originally intended to be a threat, but it did its work, and that was of course much later on, I believe it was 1988, if I am not mistaken 1988. Iran Air Flight 655 was a scheduled passenger flight from Tehran to Dubai via Bandar Abbas that was shot down on 3 July 1988 by an SM-2MR surface to air missile fired from USS Vincennas, a guided missile cruiser of the United States Navy. The aircraft, an Airbus A300 was destroyed and 290 people on board were killed. The jet was hit while flying over Iran's territorial waters in the Persian Gulf, along the flight's usual route, shortly after departing Bandar Abbas International Airport, the flight's stopover location. (38:48). Why am I saying all of that? First of all, the Americans thought this is a fighter jet and not a passenger jet, it was a genuine mistake. But Khomeini did not think it was a genuine mistake. Khomeini thought that America is now coming to help Iraq and Saddam Hussein in the war between Iran and Iraq. And Khomeini said, I can fight Saddam Hussein, but I cannot fight Saddam Hussein and America, and the war between Iraq and Iran, boom came to an end. That was not an

intended threat, but it was perceived by the Iranians as a credible threat and the message was received and the war between Iraq and Iran came to an end right after that one. (39:38) It made a lot of headlines around the world. Maybe 290 people died on board the plane, but that war that caused the death of millions, that was the Iran Iraq war that Khomeini had a fatwah, that he is allowed children to go, he gave them plastic keys to heaven, and they went to war, and they got killed. Millions were killed. So, maybe, I don't know, it was 290 lives that stopped the killing of so many other. That is credible threat that we are talking about.

(40:38) I would like to conclude all of that by giving you two Bible verses. **Let me talk to you on the ultimate credible threat, the ultimate credible threat.** First of all, I would like to show you, we all understand that Iran is not going anywhere, it is not going to be a war where Israel will destroy Iran or that is just not going to happen. Iran in the Bible is Persia, and that some of you think there is a place called Elam. Elam was a small part of Iran; it was a smaller kingdom. Those prophecies were already fulfilled. When you talk about Iran as a whole, it is not just Bandar Bushehr, not just that little part on the shores of the Persian Gulf, it is a huge country. And I want to show you folks, the **verses from Ezekiel 38:3-6, The Coming War in the Middle East.**

Eze 38:3 And say, Thus says the Lord God: Behold, I am against you, O Gog, chief prince (ruler) of Rosh, of Meshech, and of Tubal.

Eze 38:4 And I will turn you back and put hooks into your jaws, and I will bring you forth and all your army, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed in full armor, a great company with buckler and shield, all of them handling swords--

Eze 38:5 **Persia**, Cush, and Put or Libya with them, all of them with shield and helmet,

Eze 38:6 Gomer and all his hordes, the house of Togarmah in the uttermost parts of the north and all his hordes--many people are with you.

Why am I saying that? Because when the Lord speaks judgement for Gog, He says, you and all those countries that will join you, be aware. And now comes the credible threat, look what He says: Ezekiel 38:21-23

Eze 38:21 And I will call for a sword against [*Gog*] throughout all My mountains, says the Lord God, every man's sword shall be against his brother [*over the dividing of booty*].

Eze 38:22 And with pestilence and with bloodshed will I enter into judgment with [*Gog*], and I will rain upon him and upon his hordes and upon the many peoples that are with him torrents of rain and great hailstones, fire and brimstone. [*Psa 11:6*]

**Eze 38:23 Thus will I demonstrate My greatness and My holiness, and I will be recognized, understood, and known in the eyes of many nations; yes, they shall know that I am the Lord [*the Sovereign Ruler, Who calls forth loyalty and obedient service*].**

It is not going to be Israel that is going to fight Iran, it is not going to be America that is going to fight Iran, or Saudi fighting Iran, I the Lord says, "I will magnify Myself and sanctify Myself and then", the Lord Says, "look I am doing that because they shall know that I am the Lord". He knows that when a country does something, a country normally takes credit for it. No, no, but **He is going to do**

**it. Every person that comes, every country that comes, everyone in that coalition that will come against Israel in that war, they are going to be judged and punished and that is a credible threat.** Let me tell you something, I am telling it for all the Ayatollahs right now, that is a much more credible threat than anything you have heard off before. He says, I am not only going to do the usual thing, you are going to start killing each other and cause bloodshed, I am going to rain down on the troops and the many peoples that are with them, all them. I am going to rain on them, flooding rain, great hail storms, brimstone, fire, and the Bible even record a terrible earth quake will cause the destruction of these, and off course all of that so He is going to receive the honour and the glory.

**I believe tomorrows visit by Benjamin Netanyahu to the UAE and Saudi Arabia is to keep Benjamin Netanyahu in power. They want to help him in his election campaign because they know all the other options are very bad for them as well.** I want to tell you folks, some trust in horses, some trust in chariots, but we need to trust in the name of the Lord, and eventually that part of Ezekiel wars that God is going to show Himself.

**And shortly after that, what is going to happen, Israel will be enjoying a "Messianic Era", as the Antichrist is going to rise and they will think he is the messiah. Look** there is prosperity, there is peace, look there is temple that is now going to be built in Jerusalem, that is it. You know and they will mistakenly link the real Godly victory in Ezekiel to all the things that are going to be deception from the enemy and only after the Antichrist will enter into the temple and declare himself as God, that is when the Jewish people will realise that was a wrong, that we should have never, ever allowed this person to sell us himself as the leader of the world.

**Now let me also conclude with this, only then the mark of the beast is going to be introduced, because the world will worship him, he will emerge into the world, and the world will see him like no one else. He is the beast coming from the sea.** He has not been seen before. He is not the other beast that comes from the lamb. (46:40) He is a new thing; he has never been seen before. He is coming and the whole world will worship him. Do you see any world leader today that matches that? There is not a single world leader today. And I can tell you there is going to be so much more chaos, and confusion and deception in the world that will lead to so much disruption that when that person will rise, the world will be on his knees. And then people will worship him, they will worship him, besides commerce, it will be an act of worship, and that is what the mark of the beast is all about. And that is why anyone that takes the mark of the beast cannot be saved because he worships, it is an act of worship. It is not worshipping Jesus, it is not worshipping the Lord God of Israel, he is worshipping the Antichrist, he is worshipping Satan incarnate in a way.

Be careful not to attach anything that happens today to the mark of the beast, because the mark of the beast is a different story of worship of a person in a time period that is unlike anything we have ever seen before. We have seen pandemics in this world, this is just another one, and yes, the whole world is moving to that direction, and yes, we can clearly see where it goes, but don't use terms that are not the terms that are relevant. O people say, right now it is the holocaust, yellow star of David, baloney. Go to a holocaust survivor ask him if anything that happens

today even remotely close to anything that happened in the holocaust, off course not. Six million people were slaughtered, they were gassed in gas chambers, they were killed by fire squads after they dug their own graves in the middle of the forest. Don't go there. You make the holocaust cheap. And then people think, O what we go through today is like the holocaust, the holocaust wasn't that big of a deal. Trust me, there will come a day that is not going to be like the holocaust, but even worse than the holocaust, that is of cause where Daniel chapter 12 in the first two verses is talking about, that is the tribulation.

### The Time of the End

**Dan 12:1** AND AT that time [*of the end*] Michael shall arise, the great [*angelic*] prince who defends *and* has charge of your [*Daniel's*] people. And there shall be a time of trouble, straitness, *and* distress such as never was since there was a nation till that time. But at that time your people shall be delivered, everyone whose name shall be found written in the Book [*of God's plan for His own*].

Dan 12:2 **And many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake:** some to everlasting life and some to shame and everlasting contempt and abhorrence. [*Joh 5:29*]

**The tribulation is going to be the worst time ever, but will come upon the people of Israel and of cause upon the whole world.** And if it was not for the sake of the elect of Israel and those that got saved then, no flesh will even be able to survive Jesus said in Mathew 24. So yes, we see what is going on, but don't mix things, and don't hype things, and don't sensualise things, it is very, very dangerous. We have to stay on course and our blessed hope is a soon rapture to be with the Lord. That is what it is all about.

### **3. Netanyahu to visit UAE Thursday in run up to Israeli election: Israel's Kan, Reuters - 10 April 2021**

JERUSALEM (Reuters) - Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu will visit the United Arab Emirates on Thursday in an opportunity to showcase new Gulf ties before a closely contested election in Israel, its public broadcaster Kan said.



*FILE PHOTO: Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu adjusts his mask during a news conference after his meeting with the Israeli citizen no. 5,000,000 to get the Pfizer-BioNTech coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccine, in Tel Aviv, Israel, March 8, 2021. Miriam Alster/Pool via REUTERS*

Kan also said Netanyahu may meet Saudi Arabia's de facto ruler Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman there. It said he would hold talks with Abu Dhabi's Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan and that the Saudi crown prince might join them.

The report was not immediately confirmed by Netanyahu's office or by the UAE. A Saudi official source denied the report and told Reuters that Prince Mohammed would not be visiting the UAE on Thursday and would not be meeting Netanyahu.

Israel's Channel 12 TV said Netanyahu would spend two hours in the UAE, entirely at an Abu Dhabi airport.

Israel established formal relations with the UAE and Bahrain last September - only its third and fourth normalisation deals with Arab states in over 70 years - as part of a U.S.-brokered agreement. The three countries share common concerns about Iran.

Saudi Arabia, a Gulf powerhouse and Islam's birthplace, encouraged the rapprochement but stopped short of recognising Israel itself. In November, Israeli officials and sources familiar with the matter said Netanyahu and Prince Mohammed met covertly in the kingdom but Riyadh publicly denied the meeting.

It was not immediately clear if Netanyahu, on what Israeli media said would be a one-day visit, would also go to Bahrain, as he had planned to do during a previously scheduled one-day trip to the Gulf in February which he postponed due to the coronavirus crisis.

Netanyahu, running in politically polarised Israel's fourth election in two years largely on his role in its rapid COVID-19 vaccination programme, has also made his drive to forge new relations in the Gulf region a centrepiece of his campaign.

Israeli tourists and business executives flocked to the UAE before a national lockdown in Israel largely closed its main international airport, in Tel Aviv, in late January. Restrictions were eased on Sunday.

In an interview with Israeli Army Radio on Tuesday, Netanyahu called on voters to re-elect him on March 23 so that he could achieve "more peace agreements" in the area, while ensuring that Iran "doesn't arm itself with nuclear weapons".

Iran denies its nuclear programme is aimed at developing atomic weaponry.

Reporting by Jeffrey Heller, Dan Williams and Ghaida Ghantous; Editing by Rami Ayyub, Mark Heinrich, Nick Macfie and Jonathan Oatis

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## 4. The World's Top Oil Producers of 2019

<https://www.investopedia.com/investing/worlds-top-oil-producers/>

By INVESTOPEDIA

Updated Jan 1, 2021

Oil generates revenue for countries with enough [oil reserves](#) to produce more than their domestic consumption. And for those economies that are heavily dependent on imports, oil expenditures must be factored into national budgets. Not surprisingly, events like unrest in oil-producing regions, new oil field discoveries, and advances in extraction technology profoundly affect the oil industry. Ultimately, the top oil-producing countries in the world are raking in a lot of profit.

The early-2020 oil price war and the COVID-19 pandemic drove oil prices to record lows as of late April 2020. As a result, oil markets have become extremely volatile, and global production has changed significantly. Rankings and data in this article were accurate at the time of writing but likely have changed as a result of the aforementioned events.

According to recent data collected by the [Energy Information Administration](#) (EIA), total oil production averaged more than 100.61 million [barrels per day \(b/d\)](#) in 2019.<sup>1</sup> The top five oil-producing nations are responsible for nearly half of the world's production of [crude oil](#), lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids.

### KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Despite the increasing proliferation of alternative energy sources, oil production continues to play an important role in the global economy.
- According to the most recent data, the top five oil-producing nations are the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Russia, Canada, and China.
- Canada is expected to have some of the highest growth in oil production, percentage-wise, over the next three decades thanks to oil sands.

The top five largest oil producers are the following countries:

#### 1. United States

The United States is the top oil-producing country in the world, with an average of 19.47 million barrels per day (b/d), which accounts for 19% of the world's production. The U.S. has held the top spot for the past six years.

The U.S. overtook Russia in 2012 for the No. 2 spot and surpassed former leader Saudi Arabia in 2013 to become the world's top oil producer. Much of the increased U.S. production is attributable to fracking in the shale formations in Texas and North Dakota. The U.S. has been a net exporter of oil (i.e., exports exceed imports) since early 2011.

#### 2. Saudi Arabia

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributes 11.62 million b/d, representing 12% of the world's total production. Saudi Arabia is the only member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to make this list.

According to The World Factbook, the petroleum sector accounts for roughly 42% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), 87% of its budget revenues, and 90% of export earnings. Saudi Arabia's major oil fields include Ghawar, Safaniya, Khurais, Manifa, Shaybah, Qatif, Khursaniyah, Zuluf, and Abqaiq.<sup>3</sup>

Global oil production is expected to go from 80 million b/d in 2018 to 107 million b/d in 2050, per the EIA.

### 3. Russia

While Russia has fallen in the ranks, it remains one of the world's top oil producers, with an average of 11.49 million b/d in 2019, accounting for 11% of total world production.

Russia's main regions of oil production are Western Siberia, Volga-Ural, Krasnoyarsk, Sakhalin, Komi Republic, Arkhangelsk, Irkutsk, and Yakutiya. Most of the production originates from the Priobskoye and Samotlor fields in Western Siberia.

The oil industry in Russia was privatized after the fall of the Soviet Union, but after a few years, the companies were reverted to state control. Some of Russia's most prominent oil production companies are Rosneft, Surgutneftegaz, Gazprom Neft, and Tatneft.

### 4. Canada

Canada holds the fourth spot among the world's leading oil producers, with an average production of 5.50 million b/d in 2019, accounting for 5% of global production. According to the EIA International Energy Outlook 2019, Canada's production could double by 2050, rising 126%, topping growth from any of the other non-OPEC countries. This increase is expected to come primarily from oil sands production, one of the costliest ways to extract crude. However, technological advancements are bringing down costs significantly.

Canada's main sources of oil production are the oil sands of Alberta, the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, and Atlantic offshore fields.

### 5. China

China produced an average of 4.89 million b/d of oil in 2019, which accounts for 5% of the world's production. That being said, **China is a net importer of oil, as the country consumed an average of 13.89 million b/d in 2018, which made it the second-largest oil consumer in the world (14% of the total world share) after the United States.**

The northeast and north-central region of the country are responsible for the majority of domestic production. Mature fields like Daqing have been exploited since the 1960s, but general mature field production has peaked, and companies are increasingly investing in enhanced oil recovery (EOR) techniques, such as polymer and steam flooding and water injection, to offset some of the production declines.

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5. **Eagle News: Biggest Oil and Gas field found by John Brown, chairman and founder of Zion Oil & Gas Inc. at Megiddo in the Valley of Armageddon, Israel - 11 April 2021**

[VID-20210411-WA0011 - Armageddon - biggest oil & gas field in the world.mp4](#)

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6. **The Guardian, Headlines, Monday 12 April 2021. Iran/Israel confirms it appear they carried out a cyberattack on nuclear facility.**

[Latest news from around the world | The Guardian](#)

Shutdown happened hours after Natanz reactor's new centrifuges were started.

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7. **Blackout Hits Iran Nuclear Site in What Appears to Be Israeli Sabotage**

The power failure was described by Iran as "nuclear terrorism" as talks were underway in Vienna to restore the 2015 nuclear deal.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/11/world/middleeast/iran-nuclear-natanz.html>



The Natanz nuclear facility in Iran lost power on Sunday. It houses centrifuges used for uranium enrichment. Credit...Raheb Homavandi/Reuters

**By Ronen Bergman, Rick Gladstone and Farnaz Fassihi**  
April 11, 2021

A power failure that appeared to have been caused by a deliberately planned explosion struck Iran's Natanz uranium enrichment site on Sunday, in what Iranian officials called an act of sabotage that they suggested had been carried out by Israel.

The blackout injected new uncertainty into diplomatic efforts that began last week to salvage the 2015 nuclear deal repudiated by the Trump administration.

Iran did not say precisely what had caused the blackout at the heavily fortified site, which has been a target of previous sabotage, and Israel publicly declined to confirm or deny any responsibility. But American and Israeli intelligence officials said there had been an Israeli role.

Two intelligence officials briefed on the damage said it had been caused by a large explosion that completely destroyed the independent — and heavily protected — internal power system that supplies the underground centrifuges that enrich uranium.

The officials, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to describe a classified Israeli operation, said that the explosion had dealt a severe blow to Iran's ability to enrich uranium and **that it could take at least nine months to restore Natanz's production.**

If so, Iran's leverage in [new talks sought by the Biden administration](#) to restore the nuclear agreement could be significantly compromised. Iran has said it will take increasingly strong actions prohibited under the agreement until the sanctions imposed by President Donald J. Trump have been rescinded.

It was not immediately clear how much advance word — if any — the Biden administration received about the Natanz operation, which happened on the same morning that the American defense secretary, Lloyd J. Austin III, was visiting Israel. But Israeli officials have made no secret of their unhappiness over Mr. Biden's desire to revive the nuclear agreement that his predecessor renounced in 2018.

Ali Akbar Salehi, the head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, described the blackout as an act of "nuclear terrorism" and said the international community must confront the threat.



*Ali Akbar Salehi, left, head of Iran's nuclear program, and President Hassan Rouhani at an exhibition of the country's nuclear achievements in Tehran on Saturday. Credit...Office of the Iranian Presidency, via Associated Press*

"The action this morning against the Natanz enrichment site shows the defeat of those who oppose our country's nuclear and political development and the significant gains of our nuclear industry," Mr. Salehi said, according to the Iranian

news media. "The incident shows the failure of those who oppose Iran negotiating for sanctions relief."

Israel, which considers Iran a dire adversary, has sabotaged Iran's nuclear work before, with tactics ranging from cyberattacks to outright assassinations. Israel is believed to have orchestrated the killings of several Iranian nuclear scientists in recent years, including an ambush on a key developer of its nuclear program last November.

Israel, as a matter of policy, neither confirms nor denies such actions.

The explosion at Natanz struck barely a week after the United States and Iran, in their first significant diplomacy under the Biden administration, participated in the new talks in Vienna aimed at reviving the nuclear agreement abandoned by Mr. Trump, who described it as "the worst deal" and a giveaway to Iran.

The talks to salvage the accord, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, or J.C.P.O.A., are set to resume this week.

It was not immediately clear how the incident at Natanz might affect that. But Iran now faces a complicated calculation on how to respond, especially if it concludes that Israel was responsible.

"Tehran faces an extremely tricky balance," said Henry Rome, an Iran analyst at the Eurasia Group, a political risk consultancy. "It will feel compelled to retaliate in order to signal to Israel that attacks are not cost-free."

At the same time, Mr. Rome said, "Iran also needs to ensure that such a retaliation does not make it politically impossible for the West to continue pushing forward with J.C.P.O.A. re-entry."

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*Centrifuges for enriching uranium at the Natanz complex in 2019. Credit...Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, via Associated Press*

Malek Shariati Niasar, an Iranian lawmaker who serves as a spokesman for the Parliament's energy committee, said on Twitter that the outage was "very suspicious," and raised the possibility of "sabotage and infiltration."

The blackout came less than year after a mysterious fire ravaged another part of the Natanz facility, about 155 miles south of Tehran, the capital. Iranian officials initially played down the effect of the fire, which destroyed an above-the-ground facility for the assembly of centrifuges, but later admitted that it had caused extensive damage.

Further raising suspicions, the blackout came a day after Iranian officials lauded the inauguration of new, advanced centrifuges housed at a site constructed following the Natanz fire.

Some Iranian experts dismissed initial speculation that a cyberattack could have caused the power loss. The Natanz complex has its own power grid, multiple backup systems and layers of security protection intended to stop such an attack from abruptly shutting down its system.

"It's hard to imagine that it was a cyberattack," said Ali Vaez, the Iran project director at the International Crisis Group. "The likely scenario is that it either targeted the facility indirectly or through physical infiltration." The intelligence officials said it was indeed a detonation of explosives.

While there is no direct dialogue between Iran and the United States at the talks in Vienna, the other participants in the agreement — Britain, China, France,



Germany and Russia, under the chairmanship of the European Union — are engaging in a form of shuttle diplomacy.

One working group is focusing on how to lift economic sanctions imposed by the Trump administration, while another is looking at how Iran can return to the terms that set limits on enriched uranium and the centrifuges needed to produce it.



*A satellite photo showing the Natanz nuclear facility on April 7. Credit...Planet Labs Inc., via Associated Press*

Iran has said that its nuclear ambitions are peaceful.

It has also said while it intends to steadily resume nuclear activities prohibited under the deal, it can easily reverse course if the sanctions are rescinded.

On Saturday, Iran's president, Hassan Rouhani, celebrated the new centrifuges, which shorten the time needed to enrich uranium, the fuel for nuclear bombs. But Mr. Rouhani also insisted that Iran's efforts were not intended to produce weapons.

"If the West looks at the morals and beliefs that exist in our country, they will find that they should not be worried and sensitive about our nuclear technology," Mr. Rouhani said in remarks reported by Iran's Mehr News Agency.

The new centrifuges were inaugurated on what Iran calls its National Nuclear Day, an annual event to showcase the advances the country had made in nuclear technology despite its economic isolation. The celebrations even included the debut of a music video that featured singing white-robed scientists standing beside centrifuges and holding photos of colleagues who had been assassinated.

Mr. Austin, the U.S. defense secretary, was in Israel on Sunday for talks with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the country's defense minister, Benny Gantz.

It was unclear if they discussed the Natanz attack.

At the meeting, Mr. Gantz said, "We will work closely with our American allies, to ensure that any new agreement with Iran will secure the vital interests of the world and the United States, prevent a dangerous arms race in our region and protect the State of Israel."

The United States and Israel have a history of covert collaboration, dating to the administration of President George W. Bush, to disrupt Iran's nuclear program.

The best-known operation under this collaboration, which was code-named "Olympic Games," was a cyberattack disclosed during the Obama administration that disabled nearly 1,000 centrifuges at Natanz. That attack was believed to have set back Iran's enrichment activities by many months.

Reporting was contributed by David E. Sanger, Eric Schmitt, Lara Jakes, Gerry Mullany and Patrick Kingsley.

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## **8. Benjamin Netanyahu secret meeting with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed Bin Salman – 23 Nov 2020**

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/nov/23/benjamin-netanyahu-secret-meeting-saudi-crown-prince-mohammed-bin-salman>

**Mon 23 Nov 2020 17.43 GMT**

Benjamin Netanyahu made an unannounced trip to Saudi Arabia over the weekend to meet the Saudi crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman, and the US secretary of state, Mike Pompeo, according to an Israeli cabinet member.

The Sunday night visit would mark the first reported meeting between leaders of the long-time foes, one that Israel has been pushing for in its efforts for regional acceptance despite previously being considered a farfetched ambition.

Israel's prime minister's office did not respond to a request for comment. Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Faisal bin Farhan Al Saud, denied the two had spoken. "No such meeting occurred," he tweeted. "The only officials present were American and Saudi."

The message from several high-ranking officials in Israel suggested the opposite. If there was any agreement to keep the meeting secret, possibly to save Saudi Arabia's leadership from facing anger from its pro-Palestinian population, it was soon broken.

On Monday afternoon the education minister, Yoav Galant, a member of Netanyahu's security cabinet and his Likud party, confirmed the face-to-face had taken place.

"The very fact the meeting happened and was outed publicly, even if half officially right now, is a matter of great importance," Galant told Israel's Army Radio.

Hebrew-language reports, citing unnamed Israeli officials, gave particular details, including that Netanyahu was accompanied by Yossi Cohen, the head of the country's Mossad spy agency.

Meanwhile, the defence minister, Benny Gantz, appeared in a speech to confirm there had been a trip, condemning "the irresponsible leak of the secret flight to Saudi Arabia".

Netanyahu has long promoted himself as a politician who can boost Israel's standing in the region without giving concessions to the Palestinians. Asked about the trip on Monday, the 71-year-old leader avoided the issue, but would not deny it either, saying he "had never commented on such things and I don't intend to start doing so now".

Flight tracking data showed a private jet previously used by Netanyahu took off from Tel Aviv to Saudi Arabia's Red Sea city of Neom, where Prince Mohammed and Pompeo had a scheduled meeting, on Sunday night. The aircraft remained in the city for a few hours before returning to Israel.

Pompeo was travelling with American reporters on his international trip but left them at Neom airport when he went into his visit with the crown prince.

Later, without mentioning Israel, Pompeo tweeted that he had a "constructive visit" to Neom. "The United States and Saudi Arabia have come a long way since President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and King Abdul Aziz Al Saud first laid the foundation for our ties 75 years ago," he said.

Separately, one of the Israeli prime minister's social media aides, Topaz Luk, appeared to hint at the Saudi meeting by tweeting that Netanyahu was "making peace" while Gantz, his former domestic rival, was "doing politics".

Gantz had on Sunday appointed a committee to investigate the government's controversial **£1.5bn purchase of German submarines**. Several associates of the prime minister, including his cousin, have been named as suspects in an ongoing investigation, known as Case 3,000, although Netanyahu is not a suspect and denies wrongdoing.

The committee could look into allegations that Netanyahu behaved improperly and had conflicts of interest. Israel's longest-serving leader is already battling three other corruption cases in court, on charges he denies.

Gantz left opposition this year to become defence minister in a Netanyahu-led coalition, but their partnership has been beset by infighting. Despite their differences, Gantz has supported Washington-brokered deals made by Netanyahu with two other Gulf states, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

While a similar deal with the regional powerhouse Saudi Arabia remains out of reach, Sunday's trip in itself would mark a serious diplomatic win for Israel. Although the country shares a common enemy in Iran with Saudi Arabia and other Arab states, the continued occupation over Palestinians has left Israel isolated in the Middle East.

The Saudi kingdom's official position, and that of the Arab League, is that Israel would only receive "normal" ties in return for a statehood deal with the Palestinians.

As the birthplace of Islam and due to its regional diplomatic dominance, the Gulf nation has been a key player in past decades to promote the Palestinian cause.

Still, its relations with Israel have quietly warmed in recent years, led by its de facto leader, the 35-year-old Prince Mohammed.

In September, after Trump's son-in-law and senior adviser, Jared Kushner, met Mohammed in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia approved the use of its airspace for Israeli flights.

Kushner has developed a rapport with the crown prince, a relationship that has made the Palestinian leadership distrustful of its ally.

The Trump administration, which is close to Netanyahu, has made efforts in its final weeks to bolster the hardline Israeli government, both with diplomatic and symbolic gestures.

Earlier on his trip, Pompeo became the first top US diplomat to officially visit an Israeli settlement in the West Bank, a clear nod to the nationalist settler movement that has seized land in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Meanwhile, Washington has been hoping for other Arab countries to agree to formal relations with Israel. In October, after announcing a deal that may lead to Sudan fully normalising ties with the Jewish state, Trump said other Arab governments were open to the idea.

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## Oil and Gas Exploration in Israel

October 16, 2019

Israel's "Oil Rush"

<https://www.dglaw.co.il/oil-and-gas-exploration-in-israel/>

Israel is currently undergoing an oil and gas exploration boom. Recently, Israel has seen some of the world's largest discoveries of gas and oil. These new oil and gas discoveries have jumpstarted significant foreign investment into drilling and exploration rights. The most recent discovery in December 2010 named Leviathan was the world's largest discovery of natural gas in a decade. It is projected to have 16 trillion cubic feet of gas at a market value of \$90 billion. Many experts believe there could be more than 4 billion barrels of crude oil below these natural gas deposits. Israel's infrastructure minister called this discovery "the most important energy news since the founding of the state."

The Leviathan discovery came just a year after the Tamar discovery, which was the world's largest natural gas discovery in 2009. Discovered in January 2009, Tamar has an estimated 8.4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Tamar is expected to begin production in 2012.

With recent advances in energy technology, oil reserves which were previously inaccessible and too expensive to extract are now being able to be developed. Zion Oil & Gas recently announced its interest in developing a large shale oil deposit 30 miles west of Jerusalem. These deposits comprise the 3rd largest shale oil reserve in the world and expect to yield 250-500 billion barrels of oil. Many experts believe that Israel has a volume of oil in this reserve and other undiscovered shale oil reserves equivalent to that of Saudi Arabia.

With these 2 discoveries preceded by smaller significant natural gas discoveries, Israel is seeing new entrants into its oil and gas industry. Noble Energy, which has significant ownership in the Leviathan and Tamar fields has the largest footprint

in Israel. ATP Oil & Gas Corporation and Caspian Drilling Company, a subsidiary of State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), one of the world's largest oil companies are both currently operating in Israel. Other oil and gas companies with smaller operations have started to come such as: GeoGlobal Resources, Transocean, Baker Hughes and Halliburton. However, most of the larger global oil and gas corporations (Shell, Exxon-Mobil etc) have stayed away. Former Petroleum Supervisor, Dr. Yaakov Mimran said this was due to the fact that those global oil companies would lose oil suppliers in countries hostile to Israel (70% of the world's oil are located in such countries.) This gives more opportunity for lesser known and smaller firms like Noble and ATP to succeed in a country that is just beginning to see a huge "oil rush."

#### The Laws Governing the Israeli Oil and Gas Industry

The laws that apply to the oil and gas industry in Israel are found in the Israel Petroleum Law (1952) and subsequent amendments and regulations. This law has been largely unchanged in its almost 60 year history. The competent authority that grants licenses is, in most cases, the Ministry of National Infrastructure while applications for petroleum rights are submitted to the Petroleum Commissioner.

The Law provides 3 types of rights, 2 relevant to the exploration stage (including preliminary investigations, except for test drilling), and 1 for the production phase. The rights that a license confers upon the licensee are as follows: the right to explore for petroleum in a certain area (this puts the licensee in the position of a holder of a preliminary permit) and the exclusive right to conduct test or development drilling in the area and to produce petroleum there from. License must be obtained prior to drilling.

Licenses are granted subject to demonstrating capabilities such as financing ability, experience and reputation. Given the recent developments, Israel has been more stringent in what companies it gives licensing rights to, given the rapid increase in applications.

#### Dardik Gross & Co. Law Firm

Dardik Gross & Co has significant knowledge and advisory experience in obtaining licenses and permits for drilling and exploration rights in Israel. DG can coordinate with the Ministry and Petroleum Commissioner and handle all regulatory issues and negotiations. Further, DG can obtain work permits for foreign workers employed in drilling and exploration, which is a significant part of the oil and gas process. DG will contact the proper authorities to ensure the fastest most efficient route to taking advantage of the immense oil and gas that Israel offers.

For more information, please do not hesitate to contact Dan Gross at: gross@dglaw.co.il

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## Leviathan Gas Field, Levantine Basin, Mediterranean Sea

Located in the eastern Mediterranean Sea area off the coast of Israel, Leviathan Natural Gas Field was discovered in December 2010.

<https://www.offshore-technology.com/projects/leviathan-gas-field-levantine-israel/>



Located in the eastern Mediterranean Sea area off the coast of Israel, Leviathan Natural Gas Field was discovered in December 2010. The discovery is situated in 1,645m of water in the Levantine Basin, located approximately 130km west of Haifa, Israel.

At the time of discovery, the Leviathan gas field was the most prominent field ever found in the sub-explored area of the Levantine Basin, which covers about 83,000km<sup>2</sup> of the eastern Mediterranean region.

The Leviathan field falls within the precinct of the Rachel and Amit licenses. Production is expected to commence in 2017.

Noble Energy obtained approval for the plan of development (POD) from the Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources in June.

The company signed a gas sales and purchase agreement (GSPA) to provide natural gas from the Leviathan field to National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) for a period of 15 years.

Leviathan Partners also signed an agreement with I.P.M. Beer Tuvia in May, for the supply of natural gas from the field.

### **Partners of Noble Energy with interest in Israel's Mediterranean field**



Houston-based oil and natural gas exploration and production company Noble Energy is the operator of the Leviathan gas field. Its share in the project is 39.66% and it is the company's largest discovery.

Delek Group subsidiaries Delek Drilling and Avner Oil Exploration have a working interest of 22.67% each in the project. Ratio Oil Exploration is the other stakeholder with 15%.

### **Geology of the Levantine Basin and recoverable oil and gas reserves**

The Levantine geological basin was formed in several main tectonic stages, and early Mesozoic rifting led to the shaping of a large graben and horst system, stretching across the onshore and offshore Levant Basin. The basin is infilled by post-rift tertiary sedimentation.

Reservoirs within the basin mainly contain Mesozoic and Paleogene sandstones, near shore marine and submarine sandstones and Jurassic and Cretaceous shelf-margin carbonates.

The Oligo-Miocene reservoir rocks at Leviathan field are deep-water slope and fan sandstones sealed by sedimentary rocks of the mid to late Miocene age and Messinian age salt. Natural gas at the Leviathan field was found in several sub-salt Miocene intervals.

As per the US Geological Survey (USGS) estimates, the entire Leviathan Basin holds a mean approximation of 1.7 billion barrels of recoverable oil and a mean of 122 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas.

The Leviathan gas field's natural gas reserves are estimated to be 18 trillion cubic feet (tcf). Besides natural gas, the field is said to contain 600 million barrels of oil beneath the gas layer.

### **Exploration and drilling by Noble Energy at the Leviathan field and wells**

Noble Energy commenced drilling on the Leviathan-1 well in October 2010 using the Sedco Express deep-water semi-submersible rig, which is owned by Transocean. In the first stage, the well was drilled to a depth of 5,170m. It encountered a minimum of 67m of natural gas pay. The gas was discovered in several sub-salt Miocene intervals.

In the second stage of drilling, the well is intended to touch an additional depth of 2,030m, where the estimated natural gas reserve is expected to reach 25tcf.

In May 2012, drilling operations at the Leviathan-1 well were suspended after reaching a depth of 6,522m, approximately 678m short of the target depth. The suspension took place due to high well pressure and mechanical restrictions of the well-bore design.

Drilling of Leviathan-2 well was started in March 2011 by the Pride North America rig. The drilling operations, however, had to be stopped after detecting a flow of water in the well hole.

Drilling of the Leviathan-3 well commenced in June 2011 and was successfully completed in December of that year. The third well was located approximately 5km east of the original Leviathan discovery and was drilled to a total depth of 5,226m, encountering a minimum of 88m natural gas pay.

### **Maritime border issues between Lebanon and Israel over the gas field**

Lebanon considered the Leviathan and Tamar gas fields to extend into Lebanese territory and claimed Israel was ignoring this fact. Israel retaliated by threatening to use force to protect its gas discoveries.

The rights dispute was resolved in August 2010 when the Lebanese Government presented its official view to the UN, where it stated that the two disputed gas fields, Tamar and Leviathan, did not fall within its territory.

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## Zion Oil & Gas Receives New Oil and Gas Exploration License Agreement from Israel

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=wm#inbox/CwCPbnfFrkWrgTSjJPVqrMXCHhbMFV>

NEWS PROVIDED BY

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Dec 03, 2020, 14:22 ET

DALLAS and CAESAREA, Israel, Dec. 3, 2020 /PRNewswire/ -- Zion Oil & Gas, Inc. (OTCQX: ZNOG) announces a new license agreement – "New Megiddo 428" – granted over the previous Megiddo-Jezreel license area in northern Israel.

"We are thankful for Israel's unwavering support during these unprecedented times," stated Zion Oil & Gas CEO, Robert Dunn. "Receiving a new license will allow Zion's operations to continue drilling into 2021."



Zion Oil & Gas, a public company traded on OTCQX (ZNOG), explores for oil and gas onshore in Israel on their 99,000-acre Megiddo-Jezreel license area.



Zion rig and equipment loaded onto trucks at Haifa port on November 23 (top left), Zion rig being assembled on pad site on November 24 (top right), Zion Drilling crew on December 2 (bottom left), Zion drill site location with equipment on December 2 (bottom right)

## NEW LICENSE AGREEMENT – "NEW MEGGIDO 428"

As of December 3, 2020, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted Zion Oil & Gas a new license agreement from the State of Israel over the previous 99,000-acre license area.

The term of the new license agreement has been granted for six months.

Similar to previous Zion license agreements Israel's Petroleum Commissioner has the authority to grant the New Megiddo 428 license.

The New Megiddo 428 license may be extended for an additional six months for a total license period of twelve months.

## OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

"Operationally, everything is coming together as planned," Zion's VP of Operations, Monty Kness, expressed. "The crew morale is high and we're all looking forward to spudding soon."

All necessary drilling equipment and supplies have either arrived at the rig site or are in port going through final clearance procedures.

The drilling crew is working diligently to assemble the rig in time for Israeli governmental inspections which are scheduled for next week.

Zion Oil & Gas, a public company, traded on OTCQX Best Market, explores for oil and gas onshore in Israel on their 99,000-acre Megiddo-Jezreel license area.

"The Lord Himself goes before you and will be with you; He will never leave you nor forsake you. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged."

Deuteronomy 31:8

"Sing to the Lord, for he has done glorious things; let this be known to all the world. Shout aloud and sing for joy, people of Zion, for great is the Holy One of Israel among you."

Isaiah 12:5-6

**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:** Statements in this communication that are not historical fact, including, but not limited to, statements regarding Zion's operations; Zion's ability to continue as a going concern; operational risks in ongoing exploration efforts; the timing and completion of the processing, interpretation of the results and plans contingent thereon off the 3-D seismic survey; regulatory approvals needed for the rig's erection, start-up, and operation; the effect, if any, of the coronavirus pandemic on the timing of the delivery, start-up and operation of the well, and liquidity for shareholders on OTCQX are forward-looking statements as defined in the "Safe Harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that are subject to significant known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other unpredictable factors, many of which are described in Zion's periodic reports filed with the SEC and are beyond Zion's control. These risks could cause Zion's actual performance to differ materially from the results predicted by these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described in Item 1A in Zion's Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is expressly incorporated herein by reference, and other factors as may periodically be described in Zion's filings with the SEC.

Zion can give no assurance that the expectations reflected in these statements will prove to be correct and assumes no responsibility to update these statements.

Israel and Cyprus agree to resolve dispute over Aphrodite gas field

10 March 2021 (Last Updated March 10th, 2021 17:03)

Israel and Cyprus have reportedly agreed on a framework to settle the dispute over the development of the Aphrodite gas field in Cypriot waters.

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=wm#inbox/QgrcJHsHpDdjhcwWWhRnCb pLwqtxcTtLnI>



The Aphrodite gas field is located within Block 12 of the Cypriot EEZ. Credit: C Morrison from Pixabay.

Israel and Cyprus have reportedly agreed on a framework to settle the dispute over the development of the Aphrodite gas field in Cypriot waters.

The Aphrodite gas field is located within Block 12 of the Cypriot Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, approximately 160km south of Limassol.

The move marks a step ahead in resolving a nine-year impasse over the field, which was discovered in 2011.

The development of the deepwater field, which is estimated to hold up to 4.5 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas reserves, was stalled as a small portion of it stretches into Israel's maritime zone.

Cypriot energy minister Natasa Pilides has finalised a framework with her Israeli counterpart Yuval Steinitz to resolve the dispute while the guidelines are planned to be issued to the companies involved in the project.

Pilides was quoted by Reuters as saying: "The framework will be set out in a joint letter, which is being prepared. We are both very satisfied we are now at this point after nine years of discussion."

In November 2019, Cyprus granted exploitation licence to the Aphrodite gas field development partners for a period of 25 years.

US-based Noble Energy operates the field with a 35% stake while the other partners include Israel-based Delek Drilling (30%) and the Anglo-Dutch oil major Shell (35%).



Since a part of the Aphrodite field stretches to the Israeli side, the Israeli Government had maintained to require an agreement prior to commencing work at the project.

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