Oil & Gas Bulletin

► *12.11.2010*

PETFORM

Private investors back up Turkish energy sector

Today's Zaman, *09.11.2010*

Energy Market Regulatory Agency (EPDK) President Hasan Köktas has said that Turkey has since October become an energy production site because private sector investments now produce 3,200 megawatts of energy.

Köktas announced improvements in the energy sector during a visit to Izmir, where he examined Dost Enerji's wind farm in the district of Urla, Bilgin Enerji's wind farm in Bergama and the Izmirgaz, Egegaz and Petkim facilities in Izmir on Monday. He said the investments of the private sector produced 2,800 megawatts in 2009 and surpassed this amount to reach 3,200 megawatts in the first 10 months of this year.

Köktas said the private sector had invested in the energy sector despite having no guarantee that the energy produced would be purchased. "The private sector has produced an additional 6,000 megawatts of energy in the last two years. In order to understand the importance of this number we should look at Atatürk Dam, which produces 2,400 megawatts of energy per year. The private sector constructs enough energy facilities every year to produce far more energy than Atatürk Dam in the same time period," Köktas said. He said the value of the private sector's investment in the energy sector had reached TL 7.5 billion only this year, including ongoing and completed investments.

TransAtlantic makes headway in Thrace Basin

Rigzone, *10.11.2010*

TRANSATLANTIC Petroleum Ltd.

TransAtlantic provided the following update regarding its plans to acquire Thrace Basin Natural Gas, its current operations, and its plan to file financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

On November 8, 2010, we entered into an option agreement to acquire Thrace Basin Natural Gas Türkiye Corporation and Pinnacle Turkey, Inc. (collectively, 'TBNG') for an aggregate purchase price of $100.0 million in cash and 18.5 million of our common shares.

TBNG currently produces approximately 25.0 million cubic feet of natural gas per day in the Thrace Basin and holds interests in a total of approximately 600,000 net onshore acres and 360,000 net offshore acres in Turkey.

We expect to form a special purpose entity to complete the acquisition, with third party investors providing $100 million in funding toward the purchase price. Those investors would hold approximately 65% of TBNG's current production and acreage. We would pay 18.5 million of our common shares for approximately 35% of TBNG's current production and acreage and 100% of TBNG's oil field service equipment and related assets, which includes five drilling rigs. We paid a $10.0 million option fee to the owner of TBNG and have until February 11, 2011 to exercise the option. In the event we do not exercise the option, $5.0 million of the option fee will be returned to us.

"Over the past two decades Thrace Basin Natural Gas has built the most efficient operation I have seen. The acquisition of Thrace Basin Natural Gas and Pinnacle would be the final component in our Thrace Basin strategy. We would complete our presence in the Thrace Basin with additional acreage and an operational base on the southern flank of the basin. This would expand our inventory of shallow gas targets and is a very attractive area for deeper conventional and unconventional gas. In addition, the oil field service equipment will serve us well as we continue to ramp up our activity in Turkey. I can't overstate how pleased I would be to have the employees of Thrace Basin Natural Gas join the TransAtlantic team," said N. Malone Mitchell, 3rd, the Company's Chairman.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2010 our net production, after royalty, was 177,755 barrels of oil at an average rate of 1,932 net barrels per day and 514,179 thousand net cubic feet of natural gas at an average rate of 5,588 thousand net cubic feet per day. Net oil production increased in the third quarter of 2010 as compared to the second quarter of 2010 by 5%, while net natural gas production increased quarter-to-quarter by 45%.

For the past several months we have been working with TPAO, the national oil company of Turkey, planning our first fracture stimulations. In October 2010, we successfully pumped the first modern fracture stimulation in Turkey on the Kepirtepe-1 well on License 3791 in the Thrace Basin to test non-commercial natural gas shows in the Mezardere sands at approximately 12,000 feet. The single-stage fracture stimulation was pumped using our high pressure and high volume pumping units, sand blenders and miscellaneous support equipment. Initial flow rates exceeded 4.0 million cubic feet of natural gas per day with some condensate and water.

"We expect to complete cleaning of the perforations and final testing of the well with coiled tubing and nitrogen units in late November 2010. The initial flow rate, while preliminary, points to potential production from unconventional tight sands, and we expect to continue applying modern fracture stimulation technology to existing and new wells drilled in the Thrace Basin. By year-end 2010, we expect to have completed single-stage fracture stimulations in four of the five known reservoirs on our acreage in the Thrace Basin. Once we have refined our fracture stimulation techniques on less expensive re-entries, we plan to commence drilling at locations optimized for unconventional potential," said Gary Mize, the company's President.

Our emphasis in the Thrace Basin has been on defining an inventory of drillable conventional and unconventional targets. Current production is approximately 10.0 million cubic feet of natural gas per day net to our interest, before royalty. In addition we have approximately 10.0 million cubic feet of natural gas per day awaiting connection to pipelines. We expect to bring approximately half of that production on line before year-end 2010, with the balance brought on line in the first quarter of 2011. As a result of our acquisition of Amity and Petrogas, our acreage in the Thrace Basin increased by approximately 1.3 million gross acres. To accelerate the evaluation of this additional acreage, we have completed two new 3D seismic surveys and are currently acquiring additional 3D seismic data. By mid-2011, we expect to be operating five drilling rigs in the Thrace Basin, with two rigs targeting shallower conventional targets and three rigs targeting deeper targets.

We have re-entered the Bakuk-2 well on License 4069 (50% interest) with the intention of testing the oil potential of the well. Well records indicate that oil was encountered while drilling, although that oil was incapable of flowing to the surface. “We should know within a couple of weeks if we have a commercial oil leg at Bakuk,” said Mr. Mize. He continued, “Regardless, we expect to focus on delineating reserves, whether oil from around the Bakuk-2 well or natural gas from around the Bakuk-101A well, over the next year.” Construction has begun on a gas pipeline, which would connect the Bakuk-101A well to a pipeline to the south. Limited gas sales from the well, which tested at 10.0 million cubic feet per day before being shut in, could begin by year-end 2010.

To the south of the Bakuk anticline on License 4069, where we recently acquired 3D seismic data, we are likely to drill a well in the first quarter of 2011. We were recently awarded License 4642, which sits to the east of Bakuk along the Syrian border, and we have begun planning a seismic survey of the license.

We have now drilled 10 wells at the Selmo oil field in 2010 and are currently drilling an additional two wells. With two rigs now running in Selmo, we expect to drill 16 total wells this year. “By drilling underbalanced and using downholes motors, we have cut the average drilling time from 25 days to less than 20 days,” said Mr. Mize. “Our goal is to bring that down to 15 days or less. With the additional wells coming on, we are seeing production build. Production in Selmo averaged 2,152 barrels of oil per day for the month of October.”

In late September 2010, we began a 270 square kilometer 3D seismic survey on the southern portion of License 3118. The survey, which covers the Arpatepe oil field area, is now almost 70% complete. Processing should be complete by year end 2010, and we anticipate resuming drilling in the first quarter of 2011. “Our primary objective in the Paleozoic Trend is the Bedinan sandstone, which is the productive zone in the Arpatepe wells. However, we plan on fracture stimulating the Dadas shale in the Gosku-1 well and believe that the Dadas may prove to be a productive reservoir,” said Mr. Mize.

As previously announced, on License 4175 (100% working interest), we drilled the Kaletepe-1 well to a total depth of 10,695 feet. We did not encounter any oil shows while drilling and did not encounter our primary pre-drilling objective, a Paleozoic-aged reservoir. We are developing a plan to test zones that appear to be productive from a log analysis, although we do not expect to make a commercial well.

Tüpras' net income beats estimates

Hürriyet Daily News (Bloomberg), *11.11.2010*

Tüpras, Turkey's sole refiner, reported that third-quarter profits for 2010 had increased by 25 percent as the company almost doubled its refinery margins.

Net income advanced to 349.2 million TL, up from 280 million during the same period last year, Tüpras said in a filing with the Istanbul Stock Exchange, topping the 316.3 million TL average estimate of 10 analysts responding to a Bloomberg survey. The company's sales rose 13 percent, to total 7.1 billion liras. The company is cutting production of high-sulfur fuels in response to new environmental standards.

It's also seeking to meet increasing demand for cleaner fuels in a $2.2 billion investment to build a converter which will produce 2.55 million tons of diesel, 772,000 tons of gasoline and 203,000 tons of liquefied petroleum gas per year, starting from 2014.

"Our sales rose in parallel with increases in world oil prices," the company said in an e-mailed statement. The net refinery margin rose to $4.01 a barrel in the January-September period, up from $2.09 a barrel a year ago, the statement said. The refinery margin in the third quarter was $5.02 a barrel, compared with $4.89 a barrel in the previous quarter and $1.87 a barrel in the same period of 2009.

Tüpras produced 15.1 million tons of petroleum products in the first nine months of this year, up 10 percent from a year ago. Its sales volume reached 16.2 million tons, almost unchanged from a year ago, and exports increased 37 percent, totaling 3.3 million tons.

Capacity utilization advanced to 75.4 percent in the first nine months, up from 70 percent a year ago, and to 77 percent in the third quarter, up from 66.4 percent a year ago, the statement said. Tüpras' net income rose 10 percent to 676.4 million liras in the first nine months and sales increased 27 percent to 18.8 billion liras, the statement said. Earnings before tax, interest, depreciation and amortization gained 11 percent, to total 1 billion liras.

Commission's 2020 energy plan fails to impress

EurActiv, *11.11.2010*

The European Commission presented its new energy strategy, calling for €1 trillion of investment over the next decade to integrate Europe's energy network while fending off criticism over a lack of concrete ideas.

It seeks to curb Europe's energy consumption with financial incentives to renovate Europe's energy-guzzling buildings and integrate the European energy market. Furthermore, it proposes to pursue an external EU energy policy, ensure Europe's leadership on innovative energy technologies and address consumer issues like making billing more transparent or making it easier to switch suppliers.

"Over the next ten years, overall energy infrastructure investments in the EU of euro one trillion are needed," the Commission said in a statement. "By 2015 no member state should be isolated." The required investments would mainly come from the industry and consumers, who should prepare to finance some of the infrastructure costs with rising energy bills, said EU Energy Commissioner Günther Oettinger. The EU budget's impact would be limited to projects of European interest and research, he added.

The Commission also addresses delays in strategic infrastructure projects by proposing simplified permitting processes and setting a time limit for EU funding decisions. Oettinger said he was confident that EU heads of state and government would endorse the strategy in February at a special summit focused on energy. The Commission plans to propose concrete legislative initiatives in the next 18 months. The Commission's plan got a mixed response from policymakers and industry alike. While the focus on energy efficiency was hailed by many, some pointed out that it lacked credibility without concrete measures.

"Energy efficiency and savings must be a central plank of EU energy policy if the EU is to achieve its energy security and climate goals. Yet the Commission only vaguely deals with this core issue and would seem to prefer delaying win-win measures that could be implemented now," said Green MEP Claude Turmes (Luxembourg).

The Socialists & Democrats group in the European Parliament pointed out the failure to address binding targets for energy savings. "EU member states are not on track to meet the 20% savings target that is crucial for reaching our goals of economic recovery and environmental sustainability," said Swedish MEP Marita Ulvskog.

"There is no real commitment on the core issues of reducing energy use, increasing the supply of renewable energy and upgrading energy grids. Instead of addressing the needs of energy consumers, such as rising energy prices, the Commission mainly prioritises the interests of energy companies," said Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, president of the Party of European Socialists (PES). He labelled the strategy a "charter for traditional energy use".

Green MEPs also criticised the strategy for bowing to the interest of large integrated energy companies. "The Commission seems to fawningly accept the market dominance of the big (German) energy oligopolies, with no measures planned to address this damaging distortion. It fails to deal with the elephant in the room: namely how to wean Europe of its damaging addiction to fossil fuels," said Turmes.

European business, however, cautioned that energy-saving measures should remain voluntary. Small businesses "must be incentivised to take them up rather than burdened with additional administrative requirements," said Eurochambres, which represents EU chambers of commerce.

The European Construction Industry Federation (FIEC) pointed out that raising sufficient finance remains "a huge barrier to the uptake of energy efficiency measures". "In this context, FIEC welcomes the fact that the 'split incentive' problem between owners and tenants will be addressed in upcoming proposals from the Commission," it said.

Ukraine pledges reliability as gas transit country to Europe

RIA Novosti, *10.11.2010*

The Ukrainian government has assured European states of its reliability as a transit country for Russian gas, Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said.

"The Austrian chancellor told me how much his country suffered in the 2009 gas crisis. This problem is still making tense our relations with the countries to where Ukraine transports gas," Azarov told. "This is why I have officially assured Austria, like other European partners, that Ukraine will guarantee reliable and uninterrupted gas transit to Europe," he said, adding that the guarantee would be safer if the EU, Ukraine and Russia signed a gas transit contract.

OPEC boosts demand outlook

Upstream Online, *11.11.2010*

OPEC raised its estimate of global oil demand growth for 2011 by 120,000 barrels per day and now expects an increase of 1.17 million bpd in global consumption in 2011 over 2010.

It raised its forecast of world oil demand next year by about 310,000 bpd to 86.95 million bpd, and raised its estimate of consumption this year by around 190,000 bpd to 85.78 million bpd. "Consumption in OECD nations has outpaced expectations as a result of the stronger-than-expected economic activities, supported by various stimulus plans," Reuters quoted OPEC's Monthly Oil Market Report saying.

But it said inventories of crude and oil products were ample both onshore and offshore and this situation was unlikely to change significantly. OPEC raised its estimate of demand for its own crude oil in 2011 by around 400,000 bpd to 29.19 million bpd. At the same time, it cut its forecasts of supply of oil from producers outside OPEC by around 70,000 bpd for both 2010 and 2011.

The group left its oil output target unchanged at a meeting on 14 October, as it has since making a record supply curb of 4.2 million bpd in December 2008. However, many members have been informally boosting supply since 2009 as prices and demand recovered. The OPEC report said the 11 OPEC members bound by oil production targets - all except Iraq - produced 26.89 million bpd of crude in October. That means they met around 51% of promised supply cuts, down from around 55% in September, Reuters calculations showed.

Chevron enters Marcellus with $3.2 bln Atlas buy

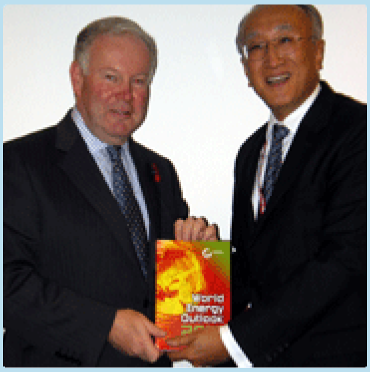
Today's Zaman (Reuters), *10.11.2010*

Chevron will buy US natural gas producer Atlas Energy for $3.2 billion, excluding debt, giving the oil company a key stake in the fast-growing Marcellus shale field. The acquisition is the latest by a major energy company to snap up a small player with significant holdings in one of the country's most lucrative energy fields and comes just months after its larger rival Exxon Mobil also bought into the region for nearly $30 billion.

With the deal, which must be approved by Atlas shareholders, Chevron would gain access to as much 9 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the shale fields in the US. “Chevron doesn’t have much of a US presence in shale, and I think it’s an important place to be,” Phil Weiss, an analyst with Argus Research, said. “The price looks reasonable.” Chevron, the second-largest US oil and gas company, will pay $43.34 per share, or a 37 percent premium to Atlas’ closing stock price on Monday. That offer consists of $38.25 per share in cash for each Atlas share, plus a distribution of units in Atlas Pipeline Holdings LPs worth about $5.09 per share.

IEA projects growth in global energy demand through 2035

Rigzone, *09.11.2010*



World primary energy demand is anticipated to increase by 36 percent between 2008 and 2035, or 1.2 percent per year on average, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reported in its World Energy Outlook-2010.

The share of fossil fuels in the overall energy mix declines in favor of renewable energy sources and nuclear power, but oil will remain the leading fuel in the energy mix by 2035, followed by coal. Natural gas consumption will experience the fastest growth among the three fossil fuels, with its share of total energy use almost reaching that of coal.

In the report’s New Policies Scenario, the price of oil is set to rise, reflecting the growing insensitivity of both demand and supply to price, with the average IEA crude oil price rising from just over $60 in 2009 to $113 per barrel in year-2009 dollars in 2035. Oil demand will continue to grow steadily, reaching about 99 million b/d of 2035, 15 million b/d higher than in 2009. All of the net growth comes from Non-Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), with nearly half from China alone, while demand in OECD countries is expected to fall, by over 6 million b/d.

Non-OECD countries account for 93 percent of the projected increase in world primary energy demand. China, which IEA preliminary data suggests overtook the U.S. in 2009 to become the world’s largest energy user despite its low per capita energy use, contributes 36 percent to the project growth in global energy use.

Crude oil output reaches an undulating plateau of just under 69 million b/d by 2020 while production of natural gas liquids and unconventional oil, notably Canadian oil sands, grows strongly. OPEC countries account for a growing share of global production, with the biggest increases coming from Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Production in and exports of oil and gas from the Caspian region also grow substantially.

Gazprom second-quarter profit declines 12%, beats estimates

Bloomberg, *08.11.2010*

Gazprom, the world's biggest natural-gas producer, said profit fell less than expected in the second quarter, as rising Russian prices helped offset a foreign exchange loss and slower European gas sales.

Net income declined 12 percent to 170 billion rubles ($5.5 billion) from 193 billion rubles a year earlier, the Moscow-based company said. That beat the 160 billion-ruble average estimate of six analysts surveyed by Bloomberg. Revenue rose 21 percent to 764 billion rubles driven by supplies to the domestic market and ex-Soviet republics, as well as sales of oil and electricity, the company said.

Net gas sales in Europe, traditionally Gazprom's most profitable market, and liquefied gas sales to Asia climbed 10 percent compared with a 23 percent rise in domestic sales and a 24 percent increase in sales to the former Soviet republics.

"Gazprom managed to demonstrate a significant improvement in cash-flow generation in the first half" even with 'uneasy' European market conditions, Luis Saenz, a London-based director at Otkritie Financial Corp., said in an e-mailed note today. The drop in net income was caused mostly by a large, unrepeated foreign exchange gain last year, he said.

Gazprom had a foreign exchange loss of 38.4 billion rubles relating to finance income and expenses compared with a gain of 83.9 billion rubles a year earlier, the company said. Free cash flow was 56 billion rubles in the second quarter, Gazprom said in a presentation posted on the website. Net debt declined 29 percent to 975 billion rubles as of June 30 from 1.37 trillion rubles as of Dec. 31, Gazprom said. The net debt-to-Ebitda, or earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, fell to 0.8 at the end of June from 1.3 at the end of 2009, Chief Financial Officer Andrei Kruglov said on a conference call today. The Russian gas export monopoly plans to continue lowering its debt burden this year, he said in September.

Profit from domestic operations may climb almost 15-fold to as much as 120 billion rubles this year, Vasily Smirnov, a pricing official at the gas producer, said on the conference call. Gazprom earned its first profit from domestic gas sales of 8.2 billion rubles last year after operating at a loss for years, Smirnov said. "This year is almost the first when we are working quite reliably and convincingly as far as profitability of gas sales in Russia was concerned," Alexander Mikheev, deputy head of the marketing department, said on the call. "We expect this figure will be improving annually."

The domestic market is becoming the export markets' main competitor for Russian gas, Chief Executive Officer Alexei Miller said last month. Gazprom's share of gas exports to Europe is shrinking as suppliers including Norway and Qatar offer more flexible terms, said Mikhail Korchemkin, director of East European Gas Analysis.

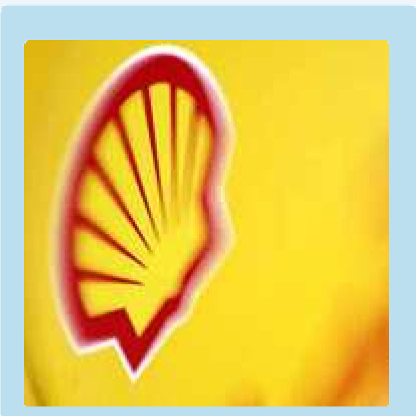
The recovery from the global economic crisis that Gazprom had been seeing since the first half of 2009 stalled in the second quarter as demand in southern and southeastern Europe declined, Miller said in June. Sales volumes to Europe were almost flat compared with the second quarter of 2009, when exports were affected by the economic slowdown, according to the presentation. Gazprom expects average prices under long-term contracts to rise to $327 per 1,000 cubic meters in the fourth quarter, Deputy CEO Alexander Medvedev said on the call.

The average gas price was $318 in the previous three months, and the company maintains its forecast of an average price of $308 for the whole year, Medvedev said. Prices include the spot factor Gazprom acknowledged for a portion of its sales to key European consumers, such as E.On Ruhrgas AG for three years starting from 2010, he said. “The heating season could provide much needed momentum to Gazprom's sales, provided the temperature is not hotter than average,” Pavel Sorokin and Alexander Bespalov, energy analysts with Alfa Bank, said in a note last week.

Sales of refined products increased by 33 percent to 166 billion rubles, while oil sales rose 13 percent and electricity and heat sales gained 32 percent, Gazprom said. “Gazprom is not only about gas these days,” Alexander Korneev and Ildar Khaziev, analysts with Citigroup Inc. in Moscow, said last week. Gazprom gained as much as 3 percent in Moscow today and closed at 174.20 rubles, up 2.4 percent.

Shell sells 10 percent of Woodside for $3.35 bln

Hürriyet Daily News (AP), *09.11.2010*



Royal Dutch Shell said it had sold a 10 percent stake in Australian oil and gas company Woodside Petroleum Ltd. for $3.35 billion dollars in a transaction that sent Woodside shares tumbling.

The Hague-based energy giant had announced the day before that it planned to reduce its stake in the liquid natural gas-focused Australian company to 24.27 percent. Swiss bank UBS had agreed to underwrite the sale of 78.34 million Woodside shares at AU$42.23 each - a 7.9 percent discount to the company's closing price Monday. Shell issued a statement confirming that the sale was completed.

The Australian share market closed down, dragged lower by it worst performer Woodside, which lost 6.3 percent to AU$42.99. The benchmark S&P/ASX200 index fell 0.79 percent to 4,741 points. “That Shell is selling out of it is a little bit of a negative in the short-term, but I don’t think [so] in the longer term.” stockbroking firm RBS Morgans director Bill Chatterton said of Woodside’s prospects.

Shell CEO Peter Voser said Monday that his company was reducing its stake in Woodside because it prefers “direct interest in assets and joint ventures, rather than indirect stakes.” Shell attempted to take over Woodside in 2001, but the deal was blocked by the Australian government on national interest grounds.

Announcements & Reports

► *World Energy Outlook 2010*

Source : International Energy Agency
Weblink : http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/2010.asp

► *Draft Regulation on Amendment of the Natural Gas Market License Regulation*

Source : Energy Market Regulatory Authority
Weblink : http://www.epdk.org.tr/duyuru/dogalgaz/taslak/kapasite12112010.doc

► *IEA Monthly Energy Prices Survey (Oct 2010)*

Source : International Energy Agency
Weblink : http://www.iea.org/stats/surveys/mps.pdf

► *Russian Gas in China: Complex Issues in Cross-Border Pipeline Negotiations (2010)*

Source : Energy Charter
Weblink : http://www.encharter.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Russian_Gas_in_China_2010_ENG.pdf

Upcoming Events

► Basra Oil & Gas
International Oil & Gas Conference – Exhibition

Date : 25 – 28 November 2010
Place : Basra – Iraq
Website : www.basraoilgas.com

► CEVI Energy School *(in Turkey)*

Date : 7 – 11 February 2011
Place : Istanbul – Turkey
Website : - - - - -

► TUROGE 2011 *(in Turkey)*
10th Turkish International Oil & Gas Conference & Showcase

Date : 16 – 17 March 2011
Place : Ankara – Turkey
Website : http://www.turoge.com/

► International Oil & Gas Law *(in Turkey)*

Date : 21 – 25 March 2011
Place : Istanbul – Turkey
Website : www.rmmlf.org

► GIOGIE 2011
10th Georgian International Oil, Gas, Energy and Infrastructure Conference

Date : 29 – 30 March 2011
Place : Tblisi – Georgia
Website : http://www.giogie.com/2011/

► Atyrau Oil & Gas 2011
10th North Caspian Regional Atyrau Oil, Gas and Infrastructure Exhibition

Date : 5 – 7 April 2011
Place : Atyrau – Kazakhstan
Website : http://www.atyrauoilgas.com/2011/

► TGC 2011

2nd Turkmenistan Gas Congress

Date : 13 – 14 April 2011
Place : Avaza – Turkmenistan
Website : http://www.summittradeevents.com/ourevents.php

► Oil & Gas Siberia 2011

7th International Specialized Exhibition of Equipment & Technologies for Extraction, Processing and Transportation of Energy Resources

Date : 27 – 29 April 2011
Place : Novosibirsk – Russia
Website : http://petroleum.sibfair.ru/eng/

► OGU 2011

15th Uzbekistan International Oil & Gas Exhibition & Conference

Date : 17 – 19 May 2011
Place : Tashkent – Uzbekistan
Website : http://www.oguzbekistan.com/2011/

► SEA 5 2011

Algerian Energy Week

Date : 21 – 25 May 2011
Place : Oran – Algeria
Website : http://www.sea5-algeria.com/

► Caspian Oil & Gas 2011

18th Caspian International Oil & Gas Exhibition & Conference Incorporating Refining & Petrochemicals

Date : 7 – 10 June 2011
Place : Baku – Azerbaijan
Website : http://www.caspianoil-gas.com/2011/

► MIOGE 2011

11th Moscow International Oil & Gas Exhibition

Date : 21 – 24 June 2011
Place : Moscow – Russia
Website : http://www.mioge.com/2011/