# Oil & Gas Bulletin

▸ 24.12.2010

## OMV closes Petrol Ofisi acquisition

Hürriyet Daily News (Bloomberg), *23.12.2010*

**OMV completed the purchase of a 54 percent stake in Petrol Ofisi and will refinance the deal in the first half of next year. The closing of the purchase followed approval by anti-trust and other authorities, Vienna-based OMV said in a statement.**

**OMV paid 500 million euros and $695 million to Dogan Holding. The deal brings OMV's stake in Petrol Ofisi to 96 percent. OMV reiterated in the statement that it aims for "maintaining a strong investment grade credit rating" when it refinances the deal in the first half of next year. Its refinancing options include "an appropriate combination of equity and equity-like sources of capital."**

OMV has been a shareholder in Petrol Ofisi since 2006, when it bought a 34 percent stake for $1.1 billion. OMV will make a share call to buy shares from minority shareholders in Petrol Ofisi, after raising its stake to 95.72 percent, according to a statement sent to the Istanbul Stock Exchange Thursday morning by OMV Enerji Holding.

## Tuz Golu basin gas program proceeds

Oil & Gas Journal, *17.12.2010*

**Oman Resources Ltd., private UK explorer, is pursuing a gas-condensate development program on the 49,821 ha Konya Block 4077 in the Tuz Golu basin of south-central Turkey.**

**The Gulhanim-2 well has encountered a previously unidentified but encouraging gas zone at 1,275-90 m and should reach the Lower Eocene-Upper Paleocene target by late January 2011. A workover rig is expected to reenter the Karapinar-1 well in mid-December 2010. Construction is to start shortly on a compressed natural gas bottling plant that will provide an early, commercially attractive solution to monetize gas produced from the block until a 12-km pipeline can be installed.**

Early interpretation of 14 lines of the 186 line-km of 2D seismic shot on the southern part of the block are supportive of further leads in the west and indicate possible structural closure to the east, said Niche Group PLC, an investor in Oman Resources.

# Japan likely to win $20 billion nuclear deal in Turkey

Today's Zaman (Omer Sahin), *24.12.2010*

**Japan is closer to claiming a commercial victory in its bid for a contract to construct a nuclear power plant at an estimated cost of $20 billion in the northern province of Sinop, a leading newspaper in the Far East nation reported on Thursday.**

**Sankei Shimbun, Japan's sixth highest circulating daily, interpreted Turkish Energy and Natural Resources Minister Taner Yildiz's visit to Tokyo, which started on Wednesday, as a sign of the likeliness of a nuclear deal between Turkey and Japan. The newspaper also said the two countries will sign a memorandum of understanding over the construction of the Sinop plant.**

Turkey has been negotiating with Japan over this project since the beginning of this month after negotiations with South Korea failed in November. In his talks with local media outlets, Yildiz gave signals that Sankei Shimbun's report may prove true. During these interviews, Yildiz said Turkey wants to work with Japan on the construction of the nuclear power plant and that he had come to the country to have talks related to the issue with various officials. "We can reach an agreement with Japan on the Sinop project and cooperate with third countries as well," he noted, adding that Japan can build the Sinop plant with any one of its three giant companies: Toshiba, Hitachi and Mitsubishi. "Turkey possesses the needed political will on the matter and mutual interests can intersect at one point," Yildiz also said.

Turkey has already signed a $20 billion contract with Russia for the construction of a nuclear power plant in Akkuyu, Mersin province. Yildiz commented on speculations over how dangerous these two power plants would be for Turkey. He said such speculations were launched by foreign circles.

He also reiterated that Turkey took a major step with these two nuclear power plant projects at a time when most developed economies are struggling to recover from the global economic crisis of 2009, saying: "Whenever we think about investing [in nuclear power] somewhere, that particular place becomes invaluable. Take Paris, for example. With 55 million tourists visiting it a year, it is the most popular destination in the world. Tourism figures for our entire country are half of that. A nuclear power plant just outside Paris poses no threat to its tourism, but a nuclear power plant in Turkey will pose a threat to our tourism? This is a foreign-rooted and artificial obstacle. We will not be hampered by it. France meets 87 percent of its energy needs with its nuclear power plants. There are circles that desire Turkey to stumble in the field of energy. We will neither be fooled nor trapped by that trick."

He underlined that $10 billion will be spent for each of the projects only to guarantee that they will pose no threat to the environment. He also said Turkey's real target is to acquire the technical know-how to build its own nuclear power plants.

# Aksa Enerji to complete share sale in 2012

Reuters, *22.12.2010*

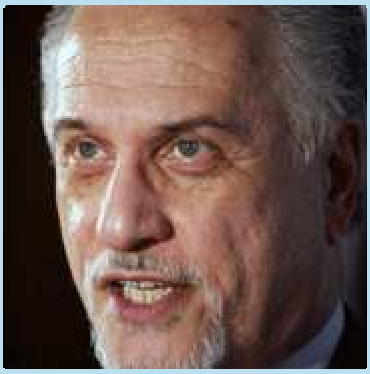
**Power producer Aksa Enerji, whose IPO this year was hit by weak demand, may raise as much as $400 million in a share sale by 2012 to foreign investors to boost capacity in Turkey.**

**Aksa will sell an 8 percent stake next January or February, while parent company Kazanci Holding will sell an 8 percent stake in 2012, its chief financial officer Sedat Siverek told. A source from TSKB bank, which is managing the sale, said it was seen raising $400 million in total. The company's current free float is 5.5 percent, Siverek said. Aksa said in a statement late Tuesday that it planned to sell 104.7 million liras ($67.4 million) of shares.**

The company plans to use the proceeds from a capital increase to raise capacity at its power plants, for new plant investments and for new business opportunities, it said. Proceeds from a sale through shareholder Kazanci Holding will be injected back to the company via a capital increase. Aksa Enerji hired Garanti Yatirim to manage the sale and TSKB will also take part in the process, according to the statement. Scant investor interest earlier this year forced Aksa to cut its IPO to 5.2 percent of capital from 13.5 percent. The stock has risen 4.5 percent since its debut on May 21, lagging gains of some 21 percent in the Turkish equity market.

# Iraq promotes Sharistani, appoints Luaibi as new oil minister

Oil & Gas Journal (Eric Watkins), *22.12.2010*



**Iraq's Oil Minister Hussain al-Shahristani was promoted to the country's deputy prime minister for energy, with current deputy oil minister Abdul Kareem Luaibi being designated as his successor. The new oil minister was born in Baghdad in 1959 and holds a BA degree in oil engineering from the University of Baghdad. Luaibi began his career in 1983 with Iraq's state-owned South Oil Co., and he held several posts within the ministry before reaching his latest position.**

**As senior deputy in the ministry of oil, Elaibi is said to have been instrumental in the country's recent oil and gas contracts with international oil companies.**

Altogether, Iraq has awarded 15 oil and gas contracts since 2008 to international energy companies, representing the first major investment in the country's energy industry for more than 30 years. “Elaibi means good continuity for the oil companies,” said Samuel Ciszuk, Mideast energy analyst with IHS Global Insight. “He was very much involved in the negotiations of the contracts. He was very much involved in the talks with the oil companies.”

Despite the appointment of Elaibi as minister, observers said that Shahristani would remain the dominant figure in the country's oil and gas industry. “Hussain al-Shahristani asked for broader authority in the oil industry, especially with the issues of the contracts in the country's bidding rounds, and to have a say in running Iraq's energy sector,” said a senior official. “When he got these assurances he accepted the post of deputy prime minister for energy.”

Shahristani led the oil ministry through a series of agreements with IOC's that could increase Iraq's production capacity to 12 million b/d from the current 2.5 million b/d, subject to approval by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Observers suggested that Shahristani's continued control over the oil sector will be seen as assurance that contracts he agreed with IOC's will be honored in the absence of formal guarantees, given the country's lack of a new hydrocarbons law.

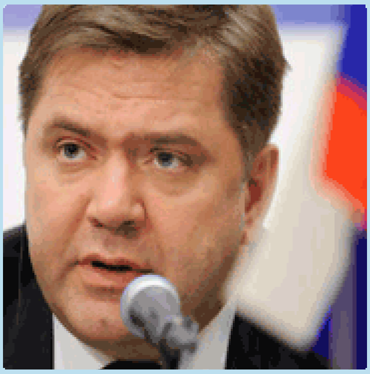
Some observers said that Shahristani would have only accepted his new position on condition he retained overall control of oil, which provides around 95% of Iraq's budget revenues. The promotion of Shahristani, a nuclear scientist by profession, also followed last week's decision by the United Nations Security Council to grant Iraq permission to develop a civilian nuclear program after 19 years of restrictions aimed at preventing the country from developing atomic weapons.

Following the UNSC announcement, Sharistani told the Aswat al-Iraq news agency that his country “is striving to develop and activate the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with local potentials and efficiencies, because it possesses a very special program, compared with other developing nations.”

Shahristani studied in Britain, Russia and Canada before reaching the position of senior scientific adviser at Iraq's Atomic Energy Commission during the 1970s. He was arrested in 1979 by agents of Iraq's former president Saddam Hussein for his alleged activities against the regime. He was eventually sentenced to 20 years and spent 11 in prison. Shahristani escaped the infamous Abu Ghraib prison during the 1991 Gulf War and fled to Iran. He returned to Iraq in 2003, turning down an opportunity to head the interim government before being made oil minister in 2006.

# Russia to boost investments with China and Turkey

Hürriyet Daily News, *20.12.2010*



**Moscow and Beijing will discuss joint energy ventures in third countries next year and are likely to strike a deal to export Russian natural gas to the energy-hungry East Asian giant, the Associated Press reported Friday.**

**Russia is the world's biggest energy producer and China is the world's largest energy consumer, overtaking the United States last year. "That is a market that guarantees exports of our resources for decades," Energy Minister Sergei Shmatko said. Shmatko described China as a 'unique' partner that shares Russia's vision of long-term energy deals with stable prices.**

Efforts by the two countries to establish gas ties have been stalled for years, mainly because of disagreement over prices. Russia has said it would like to supply China with all its natural gas needs and Deputy Prime Minister Igor Sechin said during his Beijing visit in September that Russia was in talks with Chinese partners on plans to launch natural gas supplies to China starting in 2015.

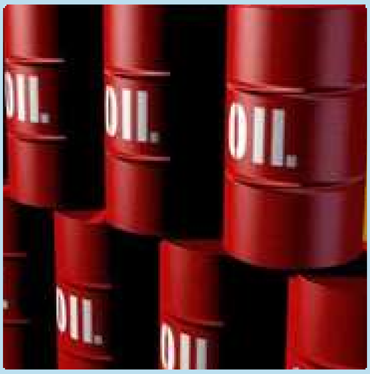
Shmatko said Moscow expected Russian and Chinese companies to start discussing joint projects next year in regions as varied as South East Asia, Africa and Latin America. "We have the same strategic interests," he told reporters. "China is interested in long-term secure supplies of oil and gas while we would like to use our experience and technology in exploring and producing hydrocarbons in third countries." Although he insisted that Europe remains a key market for Russia, Shmatko said piped gas and liquefied natural gas, or LNG, deliveries to China and South Korea could become equal to Russia's exports to Europe in a decade.

He also chided Europe for being indecisive about how much gas it wants to buy from Russia in the long term. "We see that Europe still hasn't made up its mind about the prospects of its gas consumption," Shmatko said, adding that the EU's statements about plans to cover 50 percent of its energy needs by renewable energy 'border on irresponsibility' because alternative energy is too expensive for consumers. Europe is Russia's largest export market for gas and oil, but Moscow has been seeking their buyers as the EU strives to break Moscow's grip on its energy market.

According to a report by the Anatolia news agency on Wednesday, Russia and Turkey also plan to carry out more industrial and commercial projects after the two countries pushed the button to start Turkey's first nuclear power plant project, Turkish Energy Minister Taner Yildiz said after he attended a seminar about the project with Russia's Deputy Prime Minister Igor Sechin in Istanbul on Wednesday. In May, Turkey and Russia signed a deal for construction of Turkey's first nuclear power plant in Akkuyu, a small town on the Mediterranean coast, which is expected to cost about $20 billion. Russian state-owned atomic power company Rosatom is likely to start building the Akkuyu nuclear power plant in 2013 and the first reactor is planned to generate electricity in 2018.

# Oil jumps to two-year high

Upstream Online, *22.12.2010*




**Oil jumped above $90 a barrel to settle at that level for the first time in 26 months as a third straight weekly drop in US crude inventories and cold weather spurred pre-holiday buying. US crude stockpiles fell by 5.3 million barrels last week, bringing the past three weeks' declines to 19 million barrels, equivalent to one day of US fuel consumption.**

**It marked the biggest three-week drop since 1998. Companies have drawn down inventories for year-end accounting purposes, analysts said. US data showed the economy picked up in the third quarter, signalling a more solid pace of recovery and improving oil demand prospects.**

A Reuters poll released today showed a surge in fuel demand in the fourth quarter sent 2010 demand growth to near record levels, adding support to prices in recent weeks, with further increases expected next year as the economy improves. US crude for February delivery ended up 66 cents at $90.48 per barrel, the highest settlement since 3 October 2008. It earlier touched $90.80, also the highest since October 2008.

Analysts now think US crude oil's next target is $93.05. In London, ICE February Brent crude finished at $93.65 per barrel, gaining 45 cents and marking the highest settlement since 1 October 2008. "With two days to go until Christmas Eve, risk markets have ignited the afterburner, reinforcing one more time the all-pervasive mantra throughout 2010, 'What crisis?,'" JP Morgan analysts said in a note.

With 2010 demand showing the biggest gains since 2004 and expectations of a modest increase next year, OPEC could be pressured to open the taps next year, another Reuters poll showed. The poll of 12 top oil-tracking analysts showed that oil demand this year had recovered far faster than anyone predicted early this year and, while growth is expected to slow next year, it will still reach a new all-time high.

This year "turned out to be a year of recovery, with economic and oil demand growth clearly beating expectations", David Wech at JBC Energy in Vienna said. Barrels per day next year, OPEC could have to increase output by 800,000 bpd to keep pace with demand, the poll showed. OPEC met this month and agreed to hold oil output at current levels, even as prices move to the top of the preferred range flagged by many members.

While kingpin Saudi Arabia said it favoured a price range of $70 to $80 per barrel, other members, such as Kuwait, pegged $90 as a preferred top. Oil found support from forecasts for cold weather in northern Europe and the United States, with US heating oil demand expected to average 4.6% above normal this week. "Probably what's been the bigger factor with price has been the weather. It's cold in Europe. It's cold in China. And that's pushing spot demand," said Mark Kellstrom, an analyst at Strategic Energy Research and Capital LLC in New Jersey.

# Russian oil flows to Europe hit by pipeline fire

Reuters, *23.12.2010*

**Russian oil flows to Poland and Germany were reduced on Thursday after maintenance works caused a fire on a pipeline section in Belarus, raising the risk of disruptions during a cold snap that has boosted demand in Europe.**

**The fire cut off 50,000 tonnes of oil destined for European customers before it was extinguished. Pipeline monopoly Transneft said flows would be fully restored within two days. The fire appeared to be accidental but any reduction in energy flows across sensitive transit countries Ukraine and Belarus, especially during the winter heating season, can serve as a reminder of previous years' supply cuts.**

Around 40 million tonnes (about 800,000 barrels per day) of Russian oil is pumped annually via Belarus to Europe through the pipeline, which caught fire on Wednesday night on the link between the refinery town of Mozyr and Brest on the Polish border. "The fire was extinguished, up to 50,000 tonnes were lost. The oil supply was not interrupted via the two parallel links," Igor Dyomin, a Transneft spokesman, told Reuters. "In two days the link will be restored and shipments will continue in full," Dyomin said, adding full volumes will be delivered in line with the initial schedule by the end of the year.

Standoffs between Russia and Belarus, which handles a fifth of Russian gas exports to Europe, have frequently resulted in energy supply interruptions from Russia. A dispute over transit tariffs and gas payments triggered a four-day standoff between Russia and Belarus and resulted in a cut in gas supplies Poland and Lithuania. The two Slavic countries tried to iron out their differences with an agreement on a free trade zone, while the Kremlin abstained from criticism of the last presidential election in Belarus, which was condemned by international monitors for crackdowns on opposition.

The agreement set terms for the transit of Russian oil across Belarus, but did not deal with the thorny issue of gas sales to Belarus, which enjoys the cheapest gas of any ex-Soviet state. The accident was unlikely to cause any shortages of crude oil, industry sources said. "There won't be any problems. It's the end of the year. Usually, the bulk of the volumes is pumped through at the beginning of the month," an oil trader said. He added that Polish pipeline operator PERN Przyjazn has enough storage to compensate for the volumes lost.

Belarus' Emergency Ministry said on its website the pipeline caught fire at around 20:00 local time on Wednesday and it was put out with the help of around 100 servicemen. It also said that maintenance works were carried out on the link on Wednesday and that some 70 cubic metres of oil leaked out of the pipeline due to the fire.

# Iraq oil exports face delays

Upstream Online, *24.12.2010*

**Oil tankers loading at Iraq's southern Basra oil terminals will face delays of as much as four days due to the implementation of new security measures, said shipping and logistics company GAC.**

**Iraq has tightened security around oil infrastructure and oilfields in the south in response to intelligence suggesting al Qaeda and other insurgent groups plan to attack oil facilities, Reuters reported. "A new procedure is in place for Iraqi oil terminals, to include security sweeps on all vessels and oil tankers while en route to the terminals," GAC said in its daily report.**

Basra, in Iraq's Shi'ite south, has enormous strategic importance as the hub for oil exports, which account for more than 95% of government revenue. Iraq is looking to its massive oil resources for its future stability and prosperity as it emerges from the worst of the sectarian violence set off after the 2003 US-led invasion, but it still confronts a resilient Sunni Islamist insurgency.

# Eni and Gazprom tie knot

Upstream Online, *23.12.2010*

**Italy's Eni and Russia's Gazprom have extended a 2006 strategic agreement until 2012 aiming to boost industrial and commercial operations in Russia and other countries. The companies also signed agreements for technical and scientific co-operation in the upstream and downstream sectors, Eni said in an emailed statement.**

**Integrated working groups will be set up to study application of drilling, production, transportation, energy saving and liquefied natural gas technologies and processes, as well as personnel training.**

Under the 2006 agreement, Eni and Gazprom have launched joint projects in mid and downstream gas, in the upstream sector and in technological co-operation, including the South Stream gas pipeline project to bring Russia's gas to Europe. Eni's chief executive Paolo Scaroni signed the deal with his Gazprom counterpart Alexei Miller in Moscow today.

# Lula to veto Brazil oil royalties law change

Rigzone (Paulo Winterstein), *21.12.2010*

**Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva said he will veto a change in the distribution of the country's oil-exploration royalties. Lula said he had agreed with governors of oil-producing states Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo to veto the law change, the Agencia Brasil service reported, citing a speech by the president in Rio de Janeiro's Complexo de Alemao, a slum recently occupied by police.**

**The proposed change is part of a broader change in how Brazil will explore its so-called pre-salt oil reserves. The change would give all states and municipalities an equal share of those proceeds, whereas in the current system, oil-producing areas receive a greater share.**

The government wants to maintain current rules for licensed exploration blocks, while changing the rules for newly licensed areas only, Agencia Brasil said. Lula said he will sign the rest of the bill into law Wednesday, which gives the government a greater stake in the recently discovered offshore oil fields, Valor Economico newspaper reported Tuesday.

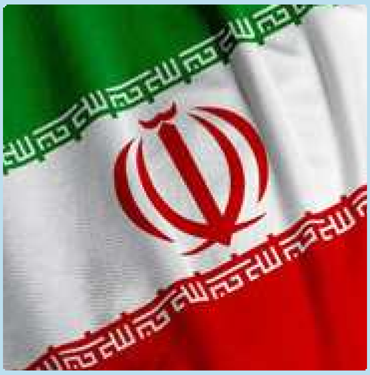
Passage of the bill clears the way for Brazil to ramp up development of the pre-salt oil province, an ultra-deep-water region holding oil deposits buried more than three miles below sand, rocks and a shifting layer of salt. The area is estimated to hold between 50 billion and 100 billion barrels of oil, enough to turn Brazil into one of the world's top five crude-oil producers.

Earlier this year, Congress passed three other measures that Lula has already signed into law. One bill created the social investment fund that will use oil revenue for education and health care initiatives. Another bill created a new state-owned oil company, called Pre-Sal Petroleo, that will manage the government's pre-salt assets.

Brazil's National Petroleum Agency said earlier this year that it expects to hold the first auction of government-held pre-salt areas in 2011. The auction will likely include the Libra prospect, which is estimated to hold recoverable reserves of between 3.7 billion and 15 billion barrels of oil equivalent--although ANP officials said the best estimate is about 7.9 billion barrels.

# Iran ratches up security measures as energy subsidies are cut

Today's Zaman (AP), *20.12.2010*



**The Iranian government sent squads of riot police to man the major intersections of the capital as a controversial plan to cut food and energy subsidies and quadruple the price of gasoline went into effect Sunday.**

**Eye witnesses reported a heavy police presence in the squares and junctions of Tehran as well as some western neighborhoods of the city, though so far the city has been quiet. In 2007, angry protesters set dozens of gas stations on fire after the government imposed a new system of gasoline rationing to cut down on access to the country's heavily subsidized fuel.**

Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said late Saturday that the cuts in essential subsidies were the 'biggest surgery' to the nation's economy in half a century. He said poor people would enjoy a life with higher standards after the cuts and the saved money would result in a flourishing economy for Iran. Ahmad Bakhshayesh, a Tehran University professor in politics said it was too soon to gauge the public reaction to the cuts, though popular unrest might yet still erupt. "We have to wait and see how inflation will affect their lives," he told the Associated Press.

After the president announced the cuts late Saturday, long lines of cars were seen at several gas stations in Tehran as Iranians rushed to fill their tanks at subsidized prices before the new ones took effect at midnight. The cuts come as the Iranian economy is straining under four rounds of U.N. sanctions over its controversial nuclear program.

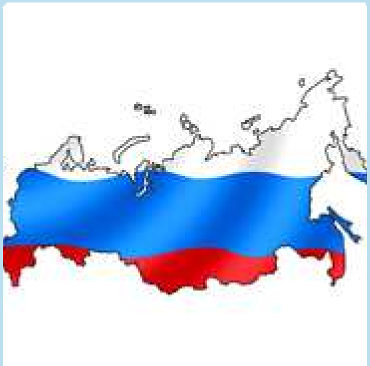
Still, Iran had planned to slash subsidies before the latest sanctions took effect, and Ahmadinejad and his allies have long insisted the country's oil-based economy could no longer afford the largesse. Tehran says it is paying some $100 billion in subsidies annually, although experts believe the amount is about $30 billion.

Economic analyst Saeed Leilaz said the cuts were in theory a positive move since it would reduce energy consumption, which is currently costing the country a quarter of its Gross National Product. "However it is being implemented in an incomplete fashion because it's not accompanied by a greater liberalization of the economy," he said, adding that the cuts would probably not have much positive effect.

Under the new rationing system, each person receives 60 liters of subsidized fuel a month costing 40 cents a liter ($1.50 a gallon) -- up from the just 10 cents a liter. Further purchases of fuel would run 70 cents a liter ($2.69 a gallon), up from just 40 cents. Under the old system, Iran had some of the cheapest gasoline in the world. Ahmadinejad also said his government was paying $4 billion in bread subsidies, which will also gradually be phased out.

# New Russia oil product tax regime expected in February

Reuters, *24.12.2010*



**Russia set to introduce new regime for oil product export duties in February 2011, news agencies quoted an Economy Ministry official said on Friday. It was not clear, however, how the heavy and light oil products will be taxed exactly.**

**"A new mechanism will be in force in February," Vitaly Gudin, head of the ministry's department, which oversees external trade relations, was quoted by Interfax as saying. Last month, government sources told Reuters that the export fees for light oil products will decline from 2011 to 67 percent of the crude oil export duty, while fees for heavy oil products are set to rise to 46.7 percent.**

# Duo begin work on China-Kazakh gas line

Upstream Online, *23.12.2010*

**China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and Kazakh state-run KazMunaiGas this week began laying a pipeline spur from southern Kazakhstan that will join the massive Central Asia-China gas trunk line.**

**Work will be carried out in two stages, with phase one to carry 6 bcm of gas per day via a 1164 kilometre line from Bozoi to Shymkent starting from the end of 2012, CNPC reported on its website. The project would be expanded to 10-15 Bcm a year capacity with a total length of 1475 kilometres, after adding the Beyneu-Bozoi section under phase two work, the report said, without giving a timeframe for the expansion.**

CNPC and KazMunaiGas will invest equally in the project. The report did not say where the gas would be produced. The spur will be connected to the Central Asia-China gas pipeline that began pumping fuel from Turkmenistan to north-west China's Xinjiang region late last year. China has built thousands of miles of pipeline to transport the fuel to central and eastern regions. China has agreed to take from Central Asian nations 17 bcm of gas next year, or close to 20% of the country's total projected gas demand.

# Announcements & Reports

### ► *EMRA's Draft Communiqué*

**Source** : Energy Market Regulatory Authority
**Weblink** : www.epdk.gov.tr/duyuru/dogalgaz/taslak/depolama_teblig_son17122010.doc

# Upcoming Events

### ► *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/