Oil & Gas Bulletin
► 25.03.2011

Attack on Libya turmoil to increase oil prices, PETFORM says

Hürriyet Daily News, *21.03.2011*

A top executive from a Turkish oil industry platform warns of the 'unstable pricing mechanism' that emerged upon the North African and Middle Eastern events, which tend to keep crude prices increasing. The situation in the natural gas market is no different, says the chairman of PETFORM.

The industrialists demand precautions from the government increasing oil prices due to the political turmoil in Libya will put local oil and natural gas producers in a much more difficult situation, according to the chairman of the Petroleum Platform Association, or PETFORM.

"We cannot be hopeful from a pricing policy which is shaped according to the political situation. We hope that problems will be solved with the new government after the Turkey's 12 June general elections," PETFORM Chairman and BosphorusGaz General Manager Metin Sen said Monday. Sen said the lack of cost-based pricing policy implementation was the biggest obstacle for the increase of gas imports.

PETFORM operates actively in the exploration, production, processing, storage, transmission and refinery of the crude oil and natural gas, as well as the import, distribution and sales of natural gas. Noting that the situation in the natural gas market is also poor, Sen said the lack of a cost-based pricing policy imposed a heavy burden on producers during a period in which the price of both one barrel of liquefied natural gas and one barrel of oil has hit $115.

"Political turmoil in North Africa and Middle East popularized nationalist [aspirations], which may cause an unstable pricing mechanism," Sen said. "As a higher increase … in oil prices is not a surprise, policy-makers should develop some serious policies and measures."

The annual turnover of the PETFORM's 45 member companies is equivalent to 5 percent of Turkey's gross domestic product, or GDP, and totals 55.4 million Turkish Liras, Sen said. These companies employ a total of 31,200 employees, according to 2010 figures.

Russia has provided 47 percent of Turkey's total natural gas imports over the last two years figures, followed by Iran at 20 percent and Azerbaijan at 4.5 percent, Sen said. "BOTAS has been Turkey's biggest gas importer at 92.5 percent in 2009 and 84.7 percent in 2010," Sen said. "The share of the private sector in gas imports was only 7.5 percent in 2009 and 15.3 percent in 2010. This share of the private sector will decrease to 12 percent by the end of the year."

Deepwater Champion enters Black Sea for oil exploration

Hürriyet Daily News, *25.03.2011*

The Deepwater Champion drill ship, from the Unites States-based oil and gas corporation ExxonMobil, passed through the Bosphorus on Friday to prospect for oil in the Black Sea. Oil exploration works in the Black Sea are being jointly conducted by ExxonMobil and the Turkish Petroleum Corporation, or TPAO.

Turkey should do what is necessary to develop its domestic oil and natural gas resources, said Turkish Energy Minister Taner Yildiz, speaking during a meeting Friday held to welcome the passage of the drill ship.

Noting that Turkey imports its oil and natural gas need from foreign countries, Yildiz said: “Perhaps we will not be able to find oil in the Black Sea but we continue our studies as we are hopeful. Turkey has allocated nearly $4.6 billion for oil exploration studies.” Speaking at the meeting, Russ Bellis, exploration director of ExxonMobil, said that they have a safety system that will not damage the Black Sea. “The drill ship will start its exploration in April. We may reach our first findings after the next two months but to have certain information may take months.” The environmentalist group Greenpeace Mediterranean protested ExxonMobil’s oil exploration during the passage of the drill ship. The activist held banners saying, “Stop Dangerous Energy.” The 229 meter-Deepwater Champion passed through the Dardanelles on March 12.

Iraq to auction 12 exploration blocks in November

Rigzone (Dow Jones Newswires), *22.03.2011*

Iraq plans to auction 12 exploration blocks, believed to contain mostly gas reserves, in November as part of the countrys efforts to capture natural gas for electricity generation, said the country’s oil minister.

Abdul Kareem al-Luaibi said 70% of these blocks are believed to contain gas reserves only, with the rest containing oil and gas reserves. “We think that these 12 blocks contain at least 29 trillion cubic feet of [non-associated] gas,” the minister told reporters in Baghdad.

Future of Libyan oil is in doubt

The Wall Street Journal (Guy Chazan), *22.03.2011*

The price of oil futures rose as coalition airstrikes stoked fears of a protracted war in Libya that would keep its crude off global markets for months or even years to come. Meanwhile, others wondered whether foreign oil companies that abandoned Libya when the uprising broke out would be allowed back, a concern that casts even more doubt over the future of the country's oil industry.

Brent crude rose 0.9% to $114.96 a barrel, while crude futures in New York settled up $1.26, or 1.2%, at $102.33 a barrel as U.N.-mandated strikes were aimed at halting the advance of pro-Gadhafi forces on the rebel-held city of Benghazi.

Lawrence Eagles, head oil analyst at J.P. Morgan, said he expected Libyan production to "remain low and volatile for many years." Libyan oil production has dropped to less than a quarter of the 1.6 million barrels a day it was pumping before the unrest began last month. Many expect crude output and exports to stop completely in the coming days. Yet the market's reaction to the airstrikes has been more muted than during previous Western interventions in the Middle East, such as the 1991 first Gulf War and the 2003 invasion of Iraq. "The big question for markets is how long the Libyan supply disruption will last," said Mike Wittner, a senior oil analyst at Société Générale. "And even with the airstrikes, I don't think we're any closer to an answer." Mr. Wittner said he was assuming Libyan production and exports would be "zero for the next six months."

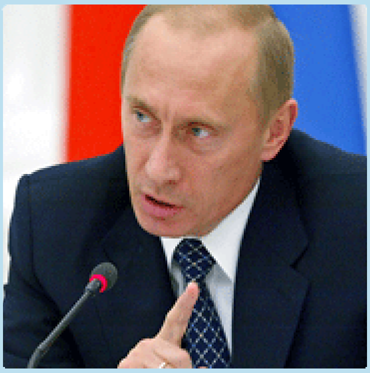
As expectations of a long, drawn-out conflict rise, traders are wondering when the foreign oil companies that were active in Libya before the violence erupted will return. If Col. Moammar Gadhafi hangs on to power, they may not be welcome. Some companies now fear they will see their oil interests in Libya expropriated or their contracts revoked "due to the supportive stances of their home governments towards the opposition," said Samuel Ciszuk, a North Africa specialist analyst at IHS Global Insight. Col. Gadhafi has already threatened to strip them of their investments and hand them over to Chinese, Iranian and Russian firms.

That message was echoed over the weekend by Libya's de facto oil minister, Shokri Ghanem, who urged international energy companies to return to Libya to work, and warned that those that didn't would be replaced by other firms. However, oil companies also face pressure from their own governments. International sanctions are likely to complicate the operations of Libya's state-run oil National Oil Corp., potentially making it difficult for foreign companies to buy and trade its crude.

At least publicly, the companies have expressed confidence that they will be permitted to return to Libya, a country that still possesses the largest oil reserves in Africa and before the conflict was the world's 12th biggest oil exporter. "Whoever is in power needs to pump oil to get revenues for his people," said Paolo Scaroni, chief executive of Italy's Eni SpA, which has the largest Libyan investments of any Western oil company. That was even more the case after an armed conflict, he added, "because they need to reconstruct."

Russia takes on board Slovenia in South Stream venture

EurActiv, *24.03.2011*



Russia signed a deal with EU member Slovenia, paving the way for the construction of the South Stream gas pipeline through the Adriatic country. Speaking at a press conference in Slovenia after Russian gas giant Gazprom had signed a $1 billion (0.7 billion euro) South Stream joint venture agreement, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin said he saw no threat to the project from Turkey.

Turkey has objected on ecological grounds to plans to build a crucial offshore section of South Stream through its territorial waters, leading Russia to claim last week that it may be forced to give up on the project altogether.

"But we are ready for any scenario," Putin conceded, explaining that Russia would in the next few months present Turkey with additional documentation on the ecological impact of the pipeline and other issues. Russia plans to launch the $21.5 billion pipeline, which will transport up to 63 bcm of gas to Europe, in 2015. The underwater portion of the pipeline will go through Turkey's territorial waters. Turkey, which is also a major player in the rival, European Union-sponsored 7.6 billion euro Nabucco project to pipe gas from Turkmenistan to Europe, has been in discussions with Russia over the price of gas it buys for domestic consumption. Putin said Russia may liquefy gas at a new plant on the Black Sea coast and send it to Bulgaria. He said Russia could also liquefy gas at the planned plant on the Yamal Peninsula in the Arctic, which is controlled by Gazprom rival Novatek.

The proposed alternatives will significantly change the South Stream project, in which Germany's Wintershall, Italy's ENI and France's EDF recently became involved. "We are hoping that the project will be implemented in its initial form," Gazprom CEO Alexei Miller told, adding that the deal with Wintershall signed on 21 March may influence Turkey's decision. "I am sure that the goals we are pursuing with regard to the underwater section will be achieved quicker now that BASF has entered the project," Miller said.

The move appears to have increased support for Moscow's stance that Russian pipelines should be exempted from new EU energy liberalisation rules. Russia earlier said another threat to the project was posed by new EU energy legislation, which imposes limits on the ownership of pipeline infrastructure by gas suppliers and calls for the "unbundling" of over-concentrated ownership. Yesterday Energy Minister Sergei Shmatko said Russia had proposed to the European Union to exempt transnational pipelines from the new rules, under which Russia could be forced to sell off parts of its pipeline network in the EU. Putin said Russia and the EU were "in the process of constructive talks," while Slovenian Economy Minister Darja Radić said Russia should seek an exemption from the new rules, known as 'the Third Energy Package'. "The Third Energy Package enables exemptions for certain projects and I think that the right way to go would be to try to gain an exemption for the new gas pipelines in Europe," Radić told reporters.

Wintershall to join South Stream

EurActiv (Reuters), *21.03.2011*

Germany's Wintershall, a unit of the world's largest chemical company BASF, is set to join Russia's South Stream pipeline that will carry gas under the Black Sea to Europe, a source close to energy giant Gazprom announced.

The source said that Gazprom, which leads the project together with Italy's ENI, is not considering reducing its stake. Eni's CEO, Paolo Scaroni, said in an interview with the Wall Street Journal that a German company would be joining South Stream in the next few days, which partners hope will help the pipeline gain favour with the European Union.

Scaroni said South Stream will only work if it is exempted from the EU's unbundling rules under the Third Energy Package - a prospect that he saw as being bolstered by Germany's signing up. "We need to have the EU backing the project, and having three companies from three major countries of the EU as part of the project should be a positive," he said. France's EDF also holds a stake in the pipeline. Wintershall has long been rumoured to become South Stream's fourth stakeholder, with Eni saying last year that the German company was considering joining. Wintershall is already a partner in another big Gazprom-led project, Nord Stream - a pipeline which will transport Russian gas across the Baltic Sea into Germany.

Japan's oil and LNG demand set to rise in summer

Oil & Gas Journal (Eric Watkins), *23.03.2011*

Crude oil futures prices rose 1.6% on speculation Japanese rebuilding efforts will bolster fuel consumption, with gasoline production recovering to nearly to the point where it stood before the Mar. 11 earthquake and tsunami.

"Japanese oil demand took a hit initially but is going to rebound in spades," said Bill O'Grady, chief market strategist at St. Louis-based Confluence Investment Management. "The situation won't be resolved soon and will probably get worse before it gets better." The earthquake earlier this month hit northeastern Japan hard and stopped production at six refineries, but by Mar. 21, three, including Nippon Oil's Negishi refinery in Yokohama, had resumed operations.

All four refineries of the ExxonMobil Japan Group are fully operational including ExxonMobil affiliate Tonen General’s Kawasaki, Sakai, and Wakayama facilities and Kyokuto Petroleum Inc.’s Chiba facility, a joint venture of ExxonMobil and Mitsui & Co. Meanwhile, undamaged refineries, such as JX Nippon’s Mizushima facility in Okayama Prefecture and Cosmo Oil Co.’s Yokkaichi refinery in Mie Prefecture, are expanding capacity, bringing Japan's total potential output back to about 3.5 million b/d.

According to the Petroleum Association of Japan, domestic demand for petroleum products totals 3.3 million b/d, and the industry soon should be able to meet most of that demand. But that could change later this summer when the supply of electricity in the Tokyo area could fall as much as 15 million kw short of demand, about 25% of projected peak demand. Tokyo Electric Power Co. (Tepco) is trying to fill the gap through by restarting an idle fossil-fuel power plant and repairing others damaged by the recent earthquake.

The government thinks such steps would help restore the region’s power supply to 45 million kw - still be 25% less than the 60 million kw needed on the hottest days, when air-conditioning demand spikes. Tepco meanwhile is asking seven domestic banks to provide about ¥2 trillion in extra funds, mainly to repair power plants damaged by the 9.0-magnitude earthquake and tsunami. The request is being considered and may be granted by the end of the month.

Tepco’s Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant sustained extensive damage, while the firm’s thermal power stations along the Pacific coast have also been damaged. As a result, Tepco is leaning toward bringing back online thermal and hydroelectric power plants that it had previously shut down to help make up for generating capacity lost in the quake.

Dangerous radiation leaks from four stricken reactors after the tsunami hit Japan’s Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant may prove ‘the death knell’ for a pending ‘nuclear renaissance,’ increasing demand for natural gas, residual oil, and coal to fuel electric power generation, said several industry analysts. Meanwhile, domestic and international firms continue their efforts to provide Japan with emergency supplies of energy and funding.

Saudi Arabian Oil Co. will provide $20 million dollars in emergency assistance for Japan’s earthquake recovery effort, said Chief Executive Officer Khalid Al-Falih, noting that the aid would mainly take the form of fuel. Chubu Electric Power Co. said it would divert tens of thousands of tons of LNG to Tepco, which plans to use it to increase output at fossil-fuel power plants not damaged by the earthquake. Chubu Electric, which will ship the LNG to Tepco mainly in the summer, when power shortages are expected in the Tokyo metropolitan area, may also consider diverting the gas to Tohoku Electric Power Co.

Royal Dutch Shell PLC made eight extra shipments of LNG gas to Japan, according to De La Rey Venter, Shell’s global head of LNG upstream international, who said six shipments came from Brunei and two from Russia’s Sakhalin Island. Ventner said more cargoes are expected to follow in the coming days, with more than enough supply for extra shipments to Japan. “Nobody knows how much additional supplies of LNG are needed this year, but we are in very close contact with affected utilities to help ensure continuing and additional supplies,” Venter said.

BP shares down after Rosneft deal blocked

Hürriyet Daily News, *25.03.2011*

Shares in BP traded lower, a day after an arbitration panel ruled against the oil company's planned $8 billion share swap and Arctic exploration deal with Russia's Rosneft. BP shares were down 0.9 percent at 477 pence in late morning trading on the London Stock Exchange.

BP and Rosneft had planned a joint effort to explore the Arctic seabed, but Alfa-Access-Renova, BP's partners in the Russian joint venture TNK-BP, objected. AAR said all of BP's new business opportunities in Russia and Ukraine must be pursued through TNK-BP.

AAR won a preliminary order in a British court to block the deal, and Thursday's ruling by the Stockholm Arbitration Tribunal is binding. The Rosneft agreement was the first major deal announced by BP Chief Executive Bob Dudley, who replaced Tony Hayward last October. AAR slammed BP for its attempted link up with Rosneft.

"Willfully ignoring the provisions of the shareholder agreement was a serious misjudgment by BP that has severely damaged the relationship between the TNK-BP shareholders; it has also harmed BP's reputation in Russia," said Stan Polovets, AAR's chief executive. "We expect Bob Dudley to make every effort to rectify the situation and rebuild the trust that has been lost between BP, AAR and the management of TNK-BP."

The panel's decision is a blow to Dudley's plans for the company following last year's Gulf of Mexico oil spill. Though BP already draws a quarter of its oil production from Russia, the Rosneft deal would have given it access to 125,000 square kilometers of the South Black Sea. "BP has always been and remains, fully committed to investing in Russia," the company said in a statement released Thursday. "TNK-BP is BP's primary business vehicle in Russia and BP fully supports its strategy and investment program."

BP said it would seek a ruling whether it could go ahead with the share swap, which would give Rosneft a 5 percent stake in BP, and BP a 9.5 percent stake in Rosneft. However, AAR said the Tribunal's order barred BP from attempting that. "The extension of the injunction may well affect sentiment towards BP today, and fuel fears over what concessions it may have to make in order to appease its TNK partners," said Richard Griffith, analyst at Evolution Securities. "This could manifest itself in many ways including offering stakes in projects outside Russia, which the TNK partners had previously desired," Griffith said.

Brussels wants no oil-fuelled cars in cities by 2050

EurActiv, *24.03.2011*

The European Commission plans to step up its battle against oil- and gas-fuelled cars, and is drawing up strict targets to halve their urban usage by 2030 and "phase them out by 2050," according to an EU road map on transport to be published. These objectives will play an instrumental role in achieving the more comprehensive target of cutting CO2 emissions from transport by 60% by 2050.

Currently, a quarter of EU greenhouse gas emissions come from transport. The Commission is proposing a plan which eyes significant reductions of emissions especially in road transport, while it intends to increase rail traffic.

The Commission plan targets mainly urban and road freight transport. The objective of car-free cities by mid-century is to be pursued through fiscal measures, promotion of alternative transport systems, and building of the necessary infrastructure to move to a widespread use of electric and clean cars. Taxes and charges should be higher for more polluting vehicles, according to the polluter pays principle. Brussels suggests to review national rules and practices accordingly, where it is not already the case. As a last resort measure, the Commission considers to proceed to "full and mandatory internalisation of external costs."

In its road map toward a single European transport area, the EU executive considers ways to increase alternative means of transport, other than oil-fuelled cars. Exploring the "unused potential of transport by river" is one of the options, where it is possible. A massive shift toward electric cars and clean vehicles is also a key objective, as already stated in a document published last April. In order to do so, the Commission aims at achieving "co2-free city logistics in major urban centres by 2030," reads the road map to be published next week. Promoting "joint public procurement for low emission vehicles in commercial fleets", such as delivery vans or taxis, is also under consideration.

Brussels also wants to shift "30% of road freight over 300 km to other modes, such as rail or waterborne transport by 2030." This target should be raised to more than 50% by 2050. Road freight transport in the EU is four times greater than that for rail. The shift will likely be carried out through an increase in taxation for road freight transport. Clearly, cross-border road transport would be the first segment affected by the application of such a measure, in a period when its traffic volume is seriously declining due to the economic crisis – Eurostat has just published figures showing a drop by 10% between 2008 and 2009.

Although such a target is in line with the EU objectives and is justified by the high cost for the environment of trucks and heavy vehicles circulation, the risk of this measure is to affect export of some countries rather than others. Taxes on road freight transport are already very high in Central European countries where foreign trucks are more likely to transit.

Czech Republic, Germany and Austria lead the European ranking, according to OECD figures. If they were further increased, they risk representing a competitive advantage for transit countries, while seriously hampering peripheral member states, and ultimately the EU internal trade. In order to be effective, such targets should provide viable alternatives (such as railways and waterways) and financial means to develop them. But this is not the case since transport funding in the EU is increasingly difficult to be accessed, argue the critics.

China to develop policies supporting shale gas exploration

Rigzone, *23.03.2011*

China will develop policies supporting shale gas exploration during the 12th Five-Year Plan period (from 2011 to 2015), said Zhao Zhiming, deputy chairman of China Petroleum and Petrochemical Equipment Industry Association (CPEIA).

Zhao made the remarks at the 11th China International Petroleum and Petrochemical Technology Exhibition (CIPPE), saying that a variety of measures will be given to encourage companies to develop the unconventional resource. Despite achievements in shale gas exploration during the 11th Five-Year Plan period (from 2010 to 2015), China still lags far behind developed countries in the area, Zhao said.

During the years to 2015, China will reinforce policy support to shale gas exploration in a bid to secure the country's oil security, he noted. The country will encourage companies to increase investment in technological research and development by exempting shale gas resource taxes and granting financial subsidies, he added.

Shale gas is natural gas extracted from shale and has become an increasingly important non-conventional resource over the years. Industry insiders are optimistic about the prospect of shale gas extraction in China. Peter Voser, chief executive officer of Shell said earlier at a forum that the company plans to invest US $1 billion in shale gas exploration in China in the next five years. PetroChina and Shell signed an agreement to jointly develop shale gas resources in the Fushun-Yongchuan block in southwestern China's Sichuan province in 2009, marking China's first joint development project in shale gas.

Last year, the No.4 Machinery Plant of Jianghan Oilfield, which flies the flag of Sinopec Group, became the first batch of domestic companies engaged in non-conventional oil and gas exploration. The fracturing truck developed by the plant was used in a shale gas exploration project in south China's Guizhou province last year, marking a significant step forward in shale gas exploration, said Zhao.

Announcements & Reports

► *Competition Letter 2011*

Source : Competition Authority
Weblink : http://www.rekabet.gov.tr/dosyalar/images/file/Bizdenhaberler/2011%20Rekabet%20Mektubu%20webe.pdf

Upcoming Events

► *Kuwait Summit&Exhibition 2011*

Date : 4 – 6 April 2011
Place : Hawally - Kuwait
Website : http://www.cwckuwait.com/
Contact : CWC (+44 0 20 7978 0000)

► *Colombia Oil & Gas Summit&Exhibition 2011*

Date : 5 – 7 April 2011
Place : Cartagena - Colombia
Website : http://www.cwccolombia.com/
Contact : CWC (+44 0 20 7978 0000)

► *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/
Contact : Marina Li (+7 727 258 3434)

► *Ghana Summit 2011*

Date : 12 – 14 April 2011
Place : Accna - Ghana
Website : http://www.cwcghana.com/
Contact : CWC (+44 0 20 7978 0000)

► Rio Gas Forum 2011

Date : 12 – 15 April 2011
Place : Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Website : http://www.thecwcgroup.com/events/eventproduct/index.aspx?ID=156
Contact : CWC (+44 0 20 7978 0000)

► 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/
Contact : Ilyas Idigov (+44 0 207 596 5000)

► IDOC'11

2nd International Digital Oilfield Conference

Date : 16 – 18 May 2011
Place : Abu Dhabi – UAE
Website : http://www.idoc-uae.com/idoc11/
Contact : Dome Exhibitions (+97126744040)

► OGU 2011

15th Uzbekistan International Oil & Gas Exhibition & Conference

Date : 17 – 19 May 2011
Place : Tashkent – Uzbekistan
Website : http://www.oguzbekistan.com/2011/
Contact : Antanina Severdiajeva (+44 0 207 596 5233)

► *SEA 5 2011*

Algerian Energy Week

Date : 21 – 25 May 2011
Place : Oran – Algeria
Website : http://www.sea5-algeria.com/
Contact : Teresa Zargouni (+44 0 20 7596 5243)

► *World LNG Series Americas Summit*

15th Uzbekistan International Oil & Gas Exhibition & Conference

Date : 23 – 25 May 2011
Place : Texas – USA
Website : http://lngamericas.cwclng.com/
Contact : Tyler Forbes (+44 20 7978 0061)

► *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/
Contact : Siobhan Enright +44 0 20 7596 5116

► *MIOGE 2011*

11th Moscow International Oil & Gas Exhibition

Date : 21 – 23 June 2011
Place : Moscow – Russia
Website : http://www.mioge.com/2011/
Contact : Antanina Severdiajeva (+44 0 207 596 5233)

► *RPGC 2011*

The 9th Russian Petroleum Congress

Date : 21 – 24 June 2011
Place : Moscow – Russia
Website : http://www.mioge.com/RPGC-Conference/About-the-Conference.aspx
Contact : Antanina Severdiajeva (+44 0 207 596 5233)

► NOG Tech

Nigeria Oil and Gas Technology

Date : 7 – 9 June 2011
Place : Lagos – Nigeria
Website : http://www.cwcnogtech.com/
Contact : Alex Moulds (+ 44 20 7978 0340)

► OGE Asia 2011

Asia-Pacific International Offshore Oil & Gas Conference and Exhibition 2011

Date : 14 – 16 June 2011
Place : Krasnodar – Russia
Website : http://www.gas-russia.ru/about.aspx
Contact : ITE (7 495 935 7350)

► Gas Russia 2011

Date : 4 – 6 October 2011
Place : Lagos – Nigeria
Website : www.ogeasia.org
Contact : Alex Moulds (+ 44 20 7978 0340)

► KIOGE 2011

The 19th International Oil & Gas Exhibition and Conference

Date : 5 - 8 October 2011
Place : Almaty – Kazakhstan
Website : http://www.kioge.com/2011/
Contact : Antanina Severdiajeva (+44 0 20 7596 5233)

► OilTech Mangystau 2011

3rd Mangystau Regional Petroleum Technology Conference

Date : 1 - 2 November 2011
Place : Aktau – Kazakhstan
Website : http://www.oiltech-mangystau.com/2011/index.html
Contact : Marina Li (+7 727 258 3434)

► *Mangystau Oil & Gas 2011*

6th Mangystau Regional Oil, Gas and Infrastructure Exhibition

Date	: 1 - 3 November 2011
Place	: Aktau – Kazakhstan
Website	: http://www.mangystauoilgas.com/2011/
Contact	: Marina Li (+7 727 258 3434)