Oil & Gas Bulletin
► 07.10.2011

Turkey cancels gas deal with Russia, consumer prices hike

Hürriyet Daily News, *02.10.2011*

A significant increase in natural gas prices in Turkey comes on the day that the country terminates a pipe deal with Russia. The line was carrying gas to Istanbul.

BOTAS has canceled a natural gas supply deal with Russia's Gazprom after failing to agree on discounts. Turkey buys nearly 16 bcm of gas from Russia every year via the Blue Stream pipeline, a contract for which was set to expire 23 years later. A smaller contract between the parties is for 8 bcm. The cancelation, however, means Turkey loses supply for some 15 percent of its gas needs.

The West Line was providing gas for Istanbul, the country's biggest city. The dispute ended the contract for 6 billion cubic meters of gas yearly, Gazprom's press service confirmed Sunday, without elaborating. BOTAS announced it would raise residential natural-gas prices by 12.3 percent to 14.3 percent, citing increases on international markets and the declining value of the Turkish Lira. The new pricing started taking effect the same day. Fees for industrial clients will go up 13.7 percent to 14.3 percent, the company also said.

The cancellation doesn't mean natural gas purchases from Russia will stop, Turkish Energy Minister Taner Yildiz told reporters at Parliament in Ankara. Firms from Turkey's private sector will probably sign new contracts with Gazprom, the world's biggest gas producer and Russia's exporter of fuel, within three months to continue the gas flows, the minister said. "Russia is the most important country for our natural gas imports. Our annual natural gas import from three channels in Russia is nearly 30 bcm," Yildiz told the agency. "Our annual natural gas consumption is nearly 37 bcm. On the other hand, Turkey is able to import 45 bcm of natural gas under its agreements," he said.

The West Line, which passes through Ukraine, Romania and Bulgaria, was already problematic because of the disputes between the supplier and Ukraine. Turkey imported 18 bcm of gas from Russia last year, about 60 percent of its total domestic gas consumption. Yildiz said the decision to break the contract did not mean that Russian gas supplies would end or cause any problems between Ankara and Moscow, whose "strategic relationship cannot be affected by a few contracts."

Gazprom to continue selling natural gas to private firms in Turkey

Today's Zaman, *03.10.2011*

Gazprom announced that it will continue to sell natural gas to private firms in Turkey after the termination of the Russia-Turkey Western Pipeline contract last week. Alexander Medvedev said, "We expect that demand from our customers in the industry and trade sectors will continue."

Medvedev explained that Gazprom has received an official letter from the state-owned Turkish Pipeline Corporation (BOTAS), notifying them that the contract would be terminated and would not be renewed by the state-owned company.

He underlined that Gazprom will continue to sell natural gas to its existing private partners and is willing to make deals with new partners," and added, "We are ready to supply the same amount of gas to private companies, which then supply the final consumers in the Turkish market." Medvedev said: "The gas provided by the Western Pipeline supplied the economically developed western part of Turkey and, according to the agreement signed in 1986, both sides had to notify the other of their intentions to terminate the contact six months before Dec. 31, 2011, or the contract would continue for five more years. In this framework, negotiations were extended until Sept. 30."

Giants set eyes on privatization of Ankara's natural gas grid

Today's Zaman, *06.10.2011*

Turkish and foreign giant investors are interested in taking part in a tender to be held this fall for the privatization of Ankara's natural gas distribution company, BaskentGaz, officials from the Privatization Administration (OIB) confirmed on Thursday.

A previous tender, which was initially won by MMEKA machinery, was cancelled because of the buyer consortium's failure to make the necessary $1.21 billion payment on time in May. The tender for the grid is now set to be renewed this fall, officials from the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Finance said earlier.

Koc Holding, EnerjiSA, the Global Investment Holding and Akfen are some of the companies interested in the sale of 80 percent of shares of BaskentGaz. Spanish investors are also reportedly keen to bid in the expected tender. Ten companies and consortiums have received specifications for the tender from the OIB so far. The tender committee has earlier extended the deadline for investors to submit their final offers until Jan. 27, 2012. The previous deadline was Oct. 31, 2011.

The second biggest natural gas distribution company in Turkey with an 8,625-kilometer distribution network, BaskentGaz has 1.3 million subscribers and an additional subscriber potential of 500,000 with the anticipated new districts to receive BaskentGaz services. The company's sales were up 52 percent year-on-year in the first half of 2011, and its supply volume was up 29 percent in the same period. OIB has recently applied to the Energy Market Regulation Board (EPDK) to add Ankara's Kizilcahamam district to the areas where BaskentGaz distributes gas. The board said it was 'positive' concerning this new arrangement. BaskentGaz's distribution license is valid till 2037.

Greek Cyprus to get drilling results in December

Upstream Online, *06.10.2011*

Greek Cyprus will receive the first results of its attempt to locate oil and gas off its southeastern coast by the beginning of December, the country's commerce, industry and tourism minister has said.

Exploration in the country's exclusive economic zone is continuing without any problems. "The company gave a break to its work on Monday, but it will continue its research Wednesday," she said. The exploration drive has led to a worsening of relations between Turkish Cyprus and Greek Cyprus, as the former has also claimed a right to any natural resources that are found off the south's coast.

Turkish Cypriot President Dervis Eroglu and his Greek Cypriot counterpart, Demetris Christofias, discussed a 'path' to be followed until they hold a meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in New York on Oct. 30 and 31. The two leaders will probably begin 'take or pay' negotiations on Friday, Eroglu said, adding that there was no problem regarding negotiations. Christofias has been facing pressure at home since a public inquiry found him responsible for a deadly munitions blast at a military base earlier this year. The president, however, said he would not resign in order to avoid instability.

"Resignation would lead Cyprus into a protracted electoral confrontation leading to a period of instability and tension," Christofias said Monday. Christofias had been accused of "unforgivable negligence" for allowing the munitions to be stored in the open at a naval base on the island's south coast for two and a half years despite repeated warnings.

Yildiz: Turkey can shift oil exploration from Black Sea to Mediterranean

Today's Zaman, *06.10.2011*

Energy and Natural Resources Minister Taner Yildiz said that the government was mulling over shifting its oil and natural gas exploration from its current focus on the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Yildiz was speaking to reporters en route to Ankara from South Africa. He highlighted that Turkey planned to give priority to oil and natural gas exploration in the Mediterranean over the Black Sea. Dependent on oil imports, Turkey has intensified its efforts in recent years for alternative sources of oil, both in the Mediterranean and the Black seas, to reduce dependence on foreign sources.

Two oil exploration platforms are currently carrying out drilling operations separately in the Black Sea for the Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO) and its partners from the US and Brazil. Scientists earlier said the Black Sea was estimated to hold some 10 billion barrels of oil, enough to cover Turkey's oil needs for the next 50 years. "We can shift our explorations from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean," Yildiz told reporters.

A Turkish seismic research ship, the Piri Reis, named after a world-renowned Ottoman captain and geographer, began exploration activities in the eastern Mediterranean last week in response to Greek Cypriot plans to search for gas there. As part of a recently inked deal with the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (KKTC), Turkey is allowed to drill the seabed within the shelf under the waters belonging to the KKTC to search for natural resources. The agreement followed a Greek Cypriot move to commence offshore drilling for natural gas and oil jointly with Israel to the southeast of the island.

Yildiz said the Piri Reis was collecting seismic data and that it was not drilling. "We are collecting data but we are not sharing it. You may conduct 2-D or 3-D seismic research and you can say that there may be oil at some point, but it is still not 100 percent certain that you will strike oil once you drill," Yildiz said. He noted that if Turkey fails to receive the desired outcome from current seismic studies off the coast of the KKTC, it would try other zones in the Mediterranean where it could drill. "We are not going to leave the Mediterranean but we will not waste money on drilling before we can find the desired level," Yildiz said.

Turkish Cypriot opposition says 'no' to shelf agreement with Turkey

Hürriyet Daily News, *06.10.2011*

The Turkish Cyprus's main opposition Republican Turks' Party (CTP) said they rejected the continental shelf agreement between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot government. The statement from the CTP said the Cyprus issue was at a critical stage and a road map would be drawn out during a summit in New York on Oct. 30-31, where U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon will bring two sides together.

"The drilling efforts in the eastern Mediterranean Sea depletes the energy that could have been directed at preparing for the summit and eliminates any good will between the sides," the CTP said.

The CTP summarized their reasons for rejecting the agreement in seven articles.
1. The existence, identity and will of the Turkish Cypriot people have been ignored.
2. The president of Turkish Cyprus has exceeded his mandate by bypassing Parliament.
3. The Greek Cypriot government has acted in an irresponsible way to risk the peace efforts and insisted on searching for oil and gas. The Turkish side has done wrong by acting in kind.
4. The agreement's contents do not favor the rights and interests of Turkish Cypriots. Who has carried out negotiations for such an agreement signed on our behalf? Where did the negotiations take place and what was their nature?
5. The will of the Turkish Cypriot Parliament was treated with disrespect.
6. The agreement in question does not contribute to solution efforts.
7. The priority and unwavering aim of the CTP is the solution of the Cyprus issue.

Azerbaijan to complete bid work by end-Oct

Platts, *05.10.2011*

Azerbaijan has already started considering the three bids it received from pipeline groups to take Shah Deniz gas to Europe, and the evaluation process is expected to be completed by the end of October, Rovnag Abdullayev, the head of state-owned Socar, was quoted.

Abdullayev said a decision on which pipeline to choose would likely be made by the end of 2011. Abdullayev said the evaluation process "will take approximately 15-20 days."

"After they have completed the evaluation, the experts have to present their conclusions to us," he said. The three pipeline projects the 31 billion cubic meter/year Nabucco pipeline; the 10 Bcm/year Interconnector Turkey-Greece-Italy (ITGI) link; and the 10-20 Bcm/year Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) all submitted bids by the October 1 deadline to take the expected 10 Bcm/year supply from the second phase of Shah Deniz.

Nabucco makes Azeri gas move

Hürriyet Daily News, *02.10.2011*

The Nabucco pipeline consortium submitted its bid to export sought-after Azeri gas, claiming that it is the most viable solution for bringing energy supplies to Europe from the Caucasus region.

However, Nabucco's smaller rivals remained silent before the deadline to submit their technical and commercial proposals to Baku. Nabbuco's offer came only a few days after a fourth competitor emerged to buy and sell natural gas for the Azerbaijani soil. British Petroleum may offer Baku to build a 1,300-kilometer alternative pipeline.

"The scheme is a new entrant in the highly charged competition to build a supply route to the Caspian basin," the paper said. The BP plan is to carry gas through Turkey and then to the Romanian-Hungarian border. Along with Nabucco, the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline and the Interconnector-Turkey- Greece-Italy, or ITGI, schemes were also expected to submit their offers to the Azerbaijan's state-run Socar, but no official announcements had been made by the time the Hürriyet Daily News went to print Sunday evening. Azerbaijan is expected to decide which project to prioritize before the end of 2011.

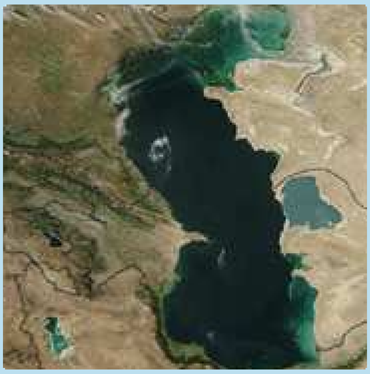
"We are convinced that Nabucco offers the best way to transport gas from Azerbaijan and other countries," Nabucco Managing Director Reinhard Mitschek said in a statement. "Nabucco is Europe's flagship project for the Southern Corridor. It is cost-effective and competitive," Reuters quoted him as saying. He said Nabucco's intergovernmental agreement and project support deals ensured backing for the pipeline.

Some analysts argue that Nabucco's aim of transporting up to 31 billion cubic meters of gas a year is too ambitious and point to delays in the project timetable as a sign that it will not get off the ground. Nabucco is backed by OMV, Germany's RWE, Hungary's MOL, Turkey's BOTAS, BEH of Bulgaria and Romania's Transgaz.

The consortium said Friday that Germany's Bayerngas also intends to join. The European Union supports Nabucco as a means of reducing the continent's reliance on Russian energy. Azerbaijan's Shah Deniz II gas field, which is being developed by BP, Statoil and Socar, is estimated to contain 1.2 trillion cubic meters of gas, which European companies hope can supply them for decades.

Southern corridor competitors bid for Azeri gas

EurActiv, *04.10.2011*



Competitors in the race to give life to the 'Southern gas corridor,' aimed at supplying Europe with non-Russian gas sources, have all lodged bids to obtain the 10 billion cubic meters per year which will be available from the offshore Shah Deniz II field in Azerbaijan.

Almost simultaneously, Nabucco, the Turkey-Greece-Italy Interconnector ITGI, and the Trans Adriatic pipeline TAP published press releases, announcing that they had submitted offers to the State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR). The deadline for submitting proposals expired on Saturday (1 October), and bids are confidential.

The Azeri contractor is expected to make its decision known by late 2011. Azeri gas is expected to be available for use in Europe from 2017. All bidders promise the pipeline will be ready by then, but construction is conditional on them clinching the Azeri bid. British Petroleum has reportedly also unveiled a pipeline bid, an alternative to the existing three. The source said the plan was a long-term idea by both the Azerbaijan government and BP. Media in Azerbaijan reported that the proposals would be reviewed according to commercial attractiveness, technical and financial feasibility, engineering and design work, management, coordination and transparency, and the possibility of phased scale-up of the project amid other criteria.

Rovnag Abdullayev, the president of Azerbaijan's state oil company SOCAR, reportedly said that Azerbaijan was considering all the options to transport its gas to Europe, including ITGI, TAP, Nabucco and White Stream. However White Stream, a project supported by the former Ukrainian government to bring gas to Western Europe via Georgia, Ukraine and Romania or Bulgaria, appears to have lost political backing in the meantime. The competing consortiums exhorted their own bids' relative strengths.

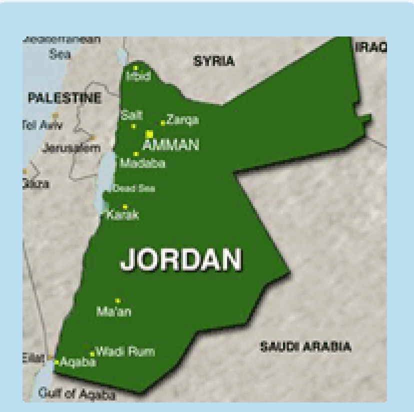
Reinhard Mitschek, Managing Director of Nabucco, reportedly underlined that the project has political support and stability propped by a 50-year-long treaty signed by all five transit countries (Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey), supported by bilateral project support agreements. Harry Sachinis, Chairman and CEO of DEPA, the Gas Corporation of Greece, stated on behalf of ITGI, the Turkey-Greece-Italy Interconnector, that this project was able to deliver Azeri gas to Europe in the shortest possible time and at the lowest cost. "The ITGI system can be operational as early as 2013 – sooner than any other pipeline option - and is the only project that can meet the timeline demanded by the Shah Deniz II full field. The ITGI system is the most compelling in every respect," Sachinis inisted.

Sachinis said that the ITGI system was “the most technically advanced of the various projects”. “It is ready to go,” he hammered out. For their part, the Trans Adriatic Pipeline TAP stated that this was “the shortest and most financially viable of the proposed options”. “It is scalable and provides an efficient and cost-effective means of realising the increasing volumes of gas from the Caspian – and further afield – as they become available,” a statement read. Clearly referring to Nabucco and to Poseidon, the offshore section of the ITGI pipeline, TAP Managing Director Kjetil Tungland said: “Our project may not be named after a Verdi opera or the Greek god of the sea, but [our] team of professionals has enough sense of history to know just what is at stake. All we ask is for our project to be judged on its merits.”

According to their statements, each of the three competitors Nabucco, ITGI and TAP hopes to obtain all of the 10 bcm per year from the Shah Deniz II consortium in Azerbaijan. But Azeri officials have hinted that Baku would not put all its eggs in one basket and could allocate the 10 bcm to more than one European bidder.

Shell: More than 100 oil wells drilled in Jordan in 2 years

Rigzone (Dow Jones), *05.10.2011*



Shell has drilled more than 100 wells in Jordan in the two years since it a concession agreement to explore for oil from the country’s vast oil shale reserves, a person familiar with the project said.

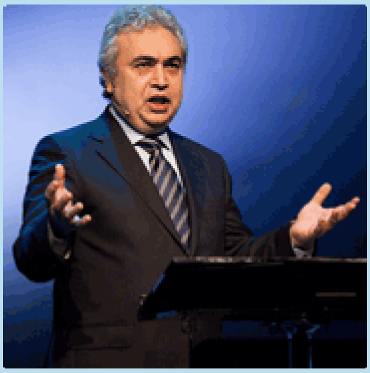
Shell signed a production-sharing agreement with Jordan in May 2009 and pledged to spend some $500 million for exploration, assessment and designs on the project. The project aims at exploring for and, if successful, developing and producing oil from Jordan’s vast oil shale resources that are estimated at 40 billion metric tons.

Many analysts now see oil shale--an unconventional form of oil contained in difficult-to-extract reservoirs--as a serious rival to crude. Shell is mobilizing two rigs in the project that covers an area of 22,000 square kilometers from northern Jordan and west Safawi to Azraq in the middle and Sirhan and al-Jafer in the south. A third rig will be mobilized next year, the person told Dow Jones Newswires. If the exploration proves successful Shell would invest billions of dollars and produce thousands of barrels of oil a day, the person said.

Jordan signed similar agreements with companies such as U.K.-registered Jordan Energy & Mining Ltd., or JEML, and Estonian EESTi Energy. Jordan, home to around 6 million people, imports some 100,000 barrels of oil a day, which constitutes around 98% of its energy needs.

IEA warns of ballooning world fossil fuel subsidies

Reuters, *04.10.2011*



Global subsidies for fossil fuel consumption are set to reach $660 billion in 2020 unless reforms are passed to effectively eliminate this form of state aid, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said.

"Governments and taxpayers spent about half a trillion dollars last year supporting the production and consumption of fossil fuels," the energy watchdog to 28 industrialized countries said. "In a period of persistently high energy prices, subsidies represent a significant economic liability," it said in an extract of its annual World Energy Outlook, which is due to be published in full on November 9.

The IEA estimated such subsidies at $409 billion in 2010, compared to $312 billion in 2009. Oil products had the largest subsidies at $193 billion in 2010 while $91 billion went to natural gas. Iran and Saudi Arabia had the biggest subsidies. "It's a huge amount of money," the IEA's Chief Economist Fatih Birol told reporters at a joint press briefing with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which also presented a report on the issue.

"Without further reform, spending on fossil fuel consumption subsidies is set to reach $660 billion in 2020, or 0.7 percent of global gross domestic product," Birol added. In 2010, Birol had forecast that fossil fuel subsidies would reach $600 billion as early as 2015 without further reforms. He said the slower rate of growth was partly due to efforts in certain major countries including China and India. "This is thanks to the improvements in India, China, and Russia. They have made significant efforts. We have to be fair," he said, adding that only 8 percent of those subsidies reached the poorest population.

Leaders of the Group of 20 (G20) major economies committed in Pittsburgh in 2009 to phase out, over the medium-term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. OECD Secretary General Angel Gurria urged developing and rich nations to phase out the subsidies urgently. "As they (nations) look for policy responses to the worst economic crisis of our lifetimes, phasing out subsidies is an obvious way to help governments meet their economic, environmental and social goals," Gurria said at the press briefing. Eliminating fossil fuel consumption subsidies by 2020 would cut global energy demand by 4 percent and considerably reduce carbon emissions growth, the IEA said on Tuesday.

Greece to invite oil exploration in January

Rigzone (Dow Jones), *06.10.2011*

Greece in January will invite offers for oil exploration off its western shores in the hopes of tapping reserves of some 280 million barrels, the junior energy minister said Thursday.

Yiannis Maniatis said the cabinet had approved drilling in the gulf of Patras, the sea region west of Ioannina and Katakolo off the Peloponnese coast, the semi-state Athens News Agency reported. "It is the first time Greece is taking such a step, and it will be done in complete transparency," Maniatis said according to the agency. A contractor is expected to be appointed within a year.

The gulf of Patras is thought to hold some 200 million barrels of crude oil, while another 80 million barrels are believed to lie near Ioannina and another three million near Katakolo. The cash-strapped Greek state, which is struggling to escape default, could draw up to EUR14 billion over the next 15 years.

E.ON Ruhrgas makes North Sea gas find

Upstream Online, *06.10.2011*

E.ON Ruhrgas has announced a gas discovery on the Tolmount prospect in the southern UK North Sea. The discovery is located in Block 42/28d to the west of the E.ON-operated Babbage gas field.

The German-based company said it encountered a gas column in excess of 200 feet, with a well test flowing at a maximum stable rate of 50 million standard cubic feet of gas per day. The exploration well targeting the Permian Leman Sandstone Formation was drilled using the Ensco 92 jack-up drilling rig.

Felix Lerch, managing director of E.ON Ruhrgas UK Exploration and Production, said the company would incorporate the "very encouraging" results of the well test into its ongoing study of how to maximize development of the area. E.ON holds a 50% interest in the license, with partner Dana Petroleum, a wholly owned subsidiary of Korea National Oil Company, holding the other half.

Tillerson: Exxon to invest over $37B on capital projects this year

Rigzone (Dow Jones), *07.10.2011*

ExxonMobil Chief Executive Rex Tillerson said the company expects to spend a record $37 billion on capital projects this year, almost 9% more than it has previously said it was planning to invest. "We are investing over $37 billion this year," Tillerson said during an interview with CNBC. "We will do more in the U.S. if we are given the opportunity to do so."

ExxonMobil, the world's largest publicly traded oil company by market value, in March said it expected to invest about $34 billion this year and between $33 billion and $37 billion annually through 2015.

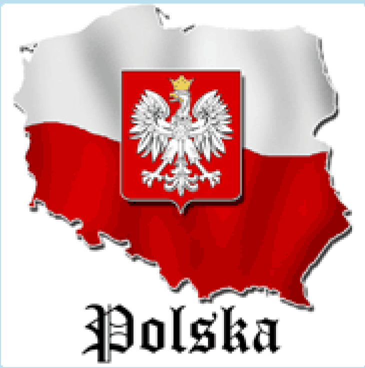
Separately, Tillerson also said that the strong global oil supply is likely to be the main factor driving the recent decline in oil prices, which are trading about 28% below this year's peak of over $114 a barrel in May. "What we are seeing in the oil price picture is that the supply fundamentals are actually pretty strong right now," Tillerson said. "Demand has been sluggish here in the U.S.; globally [oil demand] is where we expect it to be."

ExxonMobil's acquisition last year of natural-gas producer XTO Energy for $25 billion was a "recognition of how significant the unconventional resources are going to be," Tillerson said. ExxonMobil expects unconventional resources, such as shale oil and gas, to increase five-fold in the next five years.

The head of ExxonMobil said the global economy is likely to continue growing but at a slower pace than previously anticipated. "We are going to continue, I'm afraid, to be in a fairly sluggish economic environment in this country," Tillerson said. "Globally, the economy is probably not going to perform quite as robust as we have expected because the U.S. and Europe are a big piece of that regardless of how well China does."

Poland lobbies against EU shale gas regulation

EurActiv, *05.10.2011*



Poland, long seen as promoting a common European approach to shale gas, has now published a surprising study describing possible EU regulation on the industry as 'unfeasible'.

Just ahead of its Presidency, Poland had lobbied for shale gas to become a "common European project". But Warsaw would apparently now prefer Brussels to abandon plans to develop the industry. The Polish Permanent representation to the EU hosted a public event in Brussels to present a new study on shale gas, published in Warsaw the day before.

The paper, published by the Polish Institute of International Affairs, is called: "Path to prosperity or road to ruin? Shale gas is under political scrutiny." It argues against a European approach to shale gas regulation, distancing itself from the earlier Polish position. Since last June, when environmental concerns led France to ban hydraulic fracturing - the technology by which shale gas is extracted - there has been no common European approach to the sector. Warsaw is believed to have feared that regulatory restrictions would evolve from a common policy. The study admits that Poland could be counted on as a European nation where one could speak excitedly about shale gas. In pushing for its development, Poland is not so much motivated by the expected "inflow of petrodollars", but by the political implications for Polish energy security, the authors say.

Optimistic expectations regarding Polish shale gas reserves contributed to the euphoria, the report admits. For the last couple of years, more than a hundred of concessions have been granted for shale gas exploration. The list of beneficiary companies include energy majors such as Chevron, Marathon, ExxonMobil, Conoco Phillips and Eni. However shale gas has remained controversial in Europe with national debates polarized between eager acceptance and total rejection.

According to the Polish researchers, this polarization is largely due to the lack of reliable data about the economic feasibility of shale gas extraction in Europe. Opponents claim this ignorance is sufficient cause to halt such activities. Shale gas caught the attention of EU institutions only last year, triggering two different responses, the authors argue. One is that member states should introduce legal and regulatory adjustments to address the risk of shale gas exploration.

The other approach was in favor of EU-wide legislation. "What seems obvious from the EU level becomes less so from the perspective of an individual member state," write the authors, who claim that for Central Europe, "shale gas should be seen as a local or regional game-changer". The authors take stock of the public debate in various European countries including France, where the Parliament has banned hydraulic fracturing. "Because of the complexity and breadth of this debate, it seems unfeasible to consider introducing a comprehensive legal or regulatory framework [on shale gas] within the EU," they conclude.

Announcements & Reports

► *EMRA Petroleum Market Regulation Amendment*

Source : Energy Market Regulatory Authority
Weblink : http://www.epdk.org.tr/documents/10157/becf1e64-f699-4f45-9730-cd8ec760940d

► *EMRA LPG Market Report (Jan – Jul 2011)*

Source : Energy Market Regulatory Authority
Weblink : http://www.epdk.org.tr/documents/10157/b30d0e46-51cb-45a8-a500-87a5807da25d

► *Key World Energy Statistics 2011*

Source : International Energy Agency
Weblink : http://www.iea.org/textbase/nppdf/free/2011/key_world_energy_stats.pdf

Upcoming Events

► *CEVI Energy School* *(in Turkey)*

Date : 10 – 11 October 2011
Place : Ankara – Turkey
Website : http://www.centerforenergyandvalue.org/eschool.html

Supported by PETFORM

► *CIS Oil and Gas Transportation* *(in Turkey)*

Date : 25 – 27 October 2011
Place : Istanbul – Turkey
Website : http://www.theenergyexchange.co.uk/

► *Shale Gas Environmental Summit*

Date : 2 – 3 November 2011
Place : London – UK
Website : http://www.smi-online.co.uk/events/overview.asp?is=5&ref=3742

► *Shale Gas World Europe 2011*

Date : 28 November – 1 December 2011
Place : Warsaw – Poland
Website : http://www.terrapinn.com/2011/shale-gas-conference/