Oil & Gas Bulletin

► *23.03.2012*

Turkey says may still get US waiver on Iran sanctions

The Guardian (Reuters), *21.03.2012*

Turkey could still get a waiver over sanctions which the United States plans to implement on countries buying oil from Iran despite not being named on a list of exempted nations released by Washington, Energy Minister Taner Yildiz said.

"Turkey's absence from the United States waiver list regarding the Iran issue doesn't mean it will not be included," Yildiz told at an energy conference in Ankara. Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan plans to raise the issue with U.S. President Barack Obama during a nuclear security summit in South Korea later this month, Turkish officials told.

Turkey imports around 200,000 barrels per day of oil from Iran, representing over 7 percent of Iran's oil exports. Yildiz said Turkey would continue to buy oil from Iran until existing contracts expire. The United States exempted Japan and 10 EU nations from financial sanctions because they have significantly cut purchases of Iranian crude oil, but left Iran's top customers China and India exposed to the possibility of such steps.

The decision announced on Tuesday is a victory for the 11 countries, whose banks have been given a six-month reprieve from the threat of being cut off from the U.S. financial system under new sanctions designed to pressure Iran over its nuclear program. Yildiz said Turkey could not halt purchasing from Iran unless other suppliers were lined up. "It is out of the question for us to stop buying oil from Iran unless the supply is replaced," Yildiz said.

Turkey has struck a new contract to buy oil from Libya, and has held inconclusive talks over the possibility of buying from Saudi Arabia. Turkey's sole refiner Tüpras, a unit of Koc Holding, is the main customer for Iranian crude. It buys some 30 percent of its crude oil from Iran and has an 9 million tones annual purchase contract. Koc Energy Group Chairman Erol Memioglu told reporters last month that Tüpras' existing oil contract with Iran ends in August. He said that he expected more clarity on the details of the sanctions in May, before Washington's sanctions on oil-related transactions take effect on June 28. Tüpras also warned that the price it pays for oil could increase if it has to seek alternatives to Iranian oil.

Baghdad and Ankara taking steps to strengthen energy trade ties

Hürriyet Daily News, *19.03.2012*

Iraq moved to diversify its oil export routes to reduce the impact of a potential closure of the Strait of Hormuz by Iran on Baghdad's oil-dependent income, developing stronger ties with Turkey. Head of a state-run Turkish oil company also mentioned a similar tendency.

The Iraqi plans, recommended by parliament's energy and economics committees, include efforts to ramp up exports along a pipeline to Turkey, increase the amount of oil transported by road, and 'urgently' fix disused transport pipelines, according to a statement from government spokesman Ali al-Dabbagh.

Iraq's cabinet adopted the recommendations which also included working to reopen the Banias-Tripoli pipeline that runs from Syria to Lebanon but has been closed since 1990, and, if thawing Iraq-Saudi relations continue to improve, a disused pipeline through Saudi Arabia as well. The committees "also recommended that in the short term there be more efforts to convince the Iranian and American sides of the necessity of avoiding the closure of the Strait of Hormuz because it will damage the global economy and Gulf countries especially."

Iraq currently produces more than three million barrels per day, with exports averaging about 2.1 to 2.2 million bpd. Crude sales account for the lion's share of Baghdad's government income. Turkey is developing strong energy ties with the regional administration in northern Iraq despite the disputes between Arbil, the capital, and the central government in Bagdad. The two countries are working on a project to increase oil trade, confirmed Mithat Cansiz, Turkish Petroleum International Co. Ltd. (TPIC), a subsidiary of the state-run energy firm TPAO. TPIC is in charge of developing energy field projects. Cansiz recalled during a recent interview with Anatolia news agency that TPIC signed a contract on oil field and drilling services in Iraq on March 14, 2010 and the contract covered 45 wells.

"We have drilled five wells and handed them over. We think of drilling 10-15 wells in 2012," he said. These projects would be in in Rumaila crucial field in Iraq's Basra region in the south, he added. Cansiz said the $310 million worth project was profitable and their target was to become the best drilling services company in oil producing companies in the Middle East, particularly in Iraq. "The illegal oil trafficking at Turkish-Iraqi borders and the busy customs are making mutual oil trade with Iraq almost impossible," he said, adding once a joint project is materialized some 150,000 to 200,000 tons of goods would be transferred monthly adding some $2 billion to $2.5 billion to mutual trade volume annually. The chairman also said he thought that a contract on oil product trade in return for construction project in Venezuela would be signed within a few weeks.

Turkey and Venezuela likely to sign barter agreement

Today's Zaman, *15.03.2012*

Mithat Cansiz, president of the Turkish Petroleum International Company Ltd. (TPIC), an affiliate of the state-run Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO), announced that Turkey and Venezuela have reached the final phase of negotiating a barter agreement.

According to Cansiz, the agreement, which will enable Turkish firms to construct housing and infrastructure in Venezuela in return for the rich petroleum resources of the country, will be signed within the next couple of weeks. He noted that talks have been coordinated by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources for about a year.

"High-ranking officials support the agreement and the most serious phase of the agreement has been decided." He added that if the agreement is signed, "$1 billion worth of Venezuelan petroleum goods will be exchanged for the construction of housing and infrastructure by the Turkish businessmen in Venezuela over the course of five years."

Emphasizing the rich petroleum reserves in Venezuela and the advantages access to them would bring for Turkish petroleum firms, Cansiz explained: "We will not bring crude oil directly to Turkey. TPIC will market petroleum products like diesel, gasoline, plane fuel, liquefied petroleum gas [LPG], fuel oil and naphtha and the earnings will be kept in an account that will provide financing for the construction projects." He noted that if this system of trade is successful in Venezuela, similar strategies may be implemented in other petroleum rich countries in particular, African countries.

Cansiz noted an agreement signed by TPAO in March 2010 to provide drilling services for 45 wells in the Rumaila oilfield in the Basra region of Iraq. He explained, "We already handed over five wells that have been drilled." "We plan to drill 10-15 wells this year. The internal profitability of this project which is worth $310 million is very high, and our target is to become one of the leading drilling firms in the Middle East region," he added.

Foreign Trade Minister Zafer Caglayan had announced that there were three models Turkey and Venezuela were considering concerning the financing of the housing construction deal. One of the models had featured the compensation of Turkish contractors from a particular budget that would be created with revenue the Venezuelan state oil company generated from sales to third parties. In 2011, Turkey exported goods and services worth $84.2 million to Venezuela and imported $153.2 million worth of goods.

Gazprom works on gas storage in Turkey

Hürriyet Daily News, *15.03.2012*

Gazprom is conducting studies to see if it can build natural gas storage facilities in Turkey. Turkey's natural gas consumption has increased three-fold in the past decade, reaching 40 billion cubic meters.

"Whenever Turkey has had any problems with other natural gas providers, it has always looked to Gazprom to supply the needed natural gas," said an official adding last winter Turkey's natural gas consumption hit the roof and Gazprom was forced to use its underground natural gas storage facilities in Europe to meet Turkey's needs and redirected 38 million cubic meters per day to Turkey.

Therefore, Gazprom believes Turkey needs its own underground natural gas storage facilities. The Gazprom officials said Turkey's electricity sector also had potential, but it was too early for them to consider entering Turkey's electricity market.

BP ready to join TANAP consortium probably at expense of SOCAR stake

ABC.az, *17.03.2012*

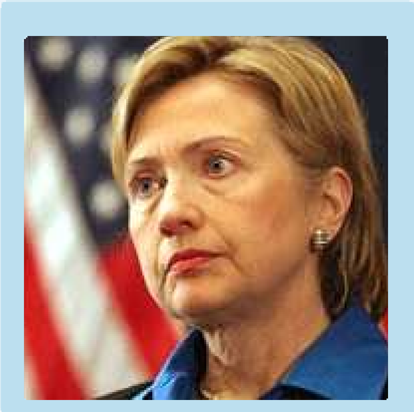
A new strong member may appear in the consortium being formed by the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan (SOCAR), BOTAS and TPAO for construction of Trans-Anatolian gas pipeline (TANAP).

In an interview for the Financial Times, BP Vice President on Shah Deniz field development Alastair Cook stated that BP received a direct offer to join the TANAP project. "The decision on this matter will be taken in the near future," he added. The possible entering in the TANAP consortium by BP will be carried out at the expense of SOCAR debt in it.

In accord with the MoU on TANAP construction signed on 26 December 2011, the consortium members are still the SOCAR and TPAO with equity stakes of 80% and 20% respectively. "The decision to choose a route for gas export from Shah Deniz field to Europe will be made in mid-2013," Cook said.

US says 11 countries, including Japan, have sharply cut Iran oil buys

Platts, *20.03.2012*



The US has exempted 10 European countries and Japan from the latest round of Iranian sanctions aimed at financial institutions after determining that the countries have "significantly reduced" their purchases of Iranian crude oil, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said.

The countries are Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the UK. As a result, sanctions that could have been imposed on financial institutions based in those countries will not be levied for the next 180 days, after which the US needs to make a new determination.

"The ban on all new purchases of Iranian crude oil by the European Union countries as of January 23, and phase out of existing contracts by July 1, demonstrates their solidarity and their commitment to holding Iran accountable for its failure to comply with its international obligations," Clinton said in a statement.

A State Department official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Japan's reductions were particularly noteworthy. The countries cut imports of Iranian crude in the second half of 2011 anywhere from 15% to 22%. While the law says countries can become exempt from the latest round of sanctions if they "significantly reduce" their purchase of Iranian crude, it does not set a specific target for reductions. The US has said it will evaluate a country's efforts to cut purchases on a case by case basis.

President Barack Obama must by March 30 also determine if there are sufficient alternative supplies available on the global market that would allow countries to make up for cuts in Iranian crude. If Obama determine that supplies do not make cutting Iranian purchases feasible, then no sanctions would apply.

EU agrees some Iran oil insurance exemptions

Reuters, *22.03.2012*

The European Union will allow some insurance on Iranian oil shipments before its full embargo starts on July 1, member states agreed, responding to concerns from Asian importers heavily reliant on the EU for their cover.

The decision, expected to be formally approved by EU foreign ministers, should make it easier for the likes of Japan and South Korea to import Iranian crude at least until the deadline. Those countries lobbied the EU for an exemption on insurance restrictions after the bloc agreed an oil embargo in January as part of efforts to pressure Iran to curb nuclear work.

As well as stopping EU states from importing Iranian crude, the embargo banned European companies from transporting, purchasing or insuring crude and fuel originating in Iran and intended for anywhere in the world. Thursday's deal will allow buyers outside the EU to purchase third-party and environmental insurance on their shipments from European insurers, who cover most of the world's tanker fleet. "Certain insurance is allowed until July 1," an EU diplomat said.

The decision will be reviewed before an EU foreign ministers meeting on May 14, where they could, in theory, agree a further extension of the exemption, but consensus would be hard to reach because of divisions among the EU's 27 states on the issue. "The decision is clear, the exemption is allowed until July 1. So unless there is another decision, there will be no more exemptions," the diplomat said. Under the embargo, EU governments with existing contracts to import crude from Iran can continue with them until July 1. Insurance on such purchases is allowed, new contracts are not. Some diplomats said London at the forefront of efforts to isolate Iran had pushed for an open-ended exemption on insurance, fearing damage to the insurance companies that cover tankers, most of which are based in London. But the economic argument met resistance from states such as Greece, which is heavily dependent on Iranian crude and had to give up favorable deals with Tehran under the EU embargo. "If EU member states have decided on an oil ban, it is very difficult for them to go on insuring states who are not abiding by this oil ban. This is a bit of an illogical position," a senior EU official said this week, explaining the arguments of countries opposed to an insurance exemption.

Rising tensions between the West and Iran and uncertainty over how the EU embargo and U.S. sanctions will impact oil supplies have driven up crude prices. So Iran - which denies it is seeking nuclear weapons - is receiving a higher price for its exports, while importers such as Japan and South Korea face a rising fuel bill. Some European diplomats say Europe's economy, damaged by a two-year debt crisis, is also vulnerable to the rising prices and urged that the embargo be implemented in a way that takes economic costs into consideration.

BP gets go-ahead for UK deepwater drill

Upstream Online, *22.03.2012*

Regulators have given BP the go-ahead to drill its first deep-water offshore well in the UK since the Macondo disaster almost two years ago. The Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) has given the British super major its consent to drill the North Uist well, where 500 million barrels of prospective resources are being targeted.

While the British super major has conducted deep-water drilling in Angola and Brazil since the April 2010 disaster, it has yet to launch a deep probe on home territory. The Block 213/25c well is 125 kilometres northwest of the Shetland Isles in a water depth of around 1290 metres.

Partners in North Uist are BP on 47.5%, Nexen with 35%, Faroe Petroleum with 6.25% and Japan's Cieco on 6.25% and Idemitsu with 5%. The DECC said it had made "detailed and extensive scrutiny" of BP's application, including environmental impact and emergency response plans. The UK's Health & Safety Executive has also undertaken a thorough examination of the well design and drilling plan and has no objections, the department added.

Energy Minister Charles Hendry said his department had moved to ensure BP's operations were "conducted to the highest possible standards". Hendry said the approval was positive news for the region and the wider economy. "Oil and gas plays an important role in our economy and makes a significant contribution to our energy security, but exploration should not come at a cost to the environment," he said.

In a statement to Upstream, BP welcomed the go-ahead which it said came after "working closely with the regulators throughout the planning and approval process". The explorer said it was investing billions in its UK business over the long-term, and that ensuring exploration operations were managed safely and responsibly was its "absolute priority".

BP also pointed out that its exploration history in the West of Shetland dates back to the early 1970s, and that since it had "safely produced over 800 million barrels of oil from the area". The company provided detailed confirmation they have taken into account the findings and recommendations of the various Macondo investigation reports as part of the application process, according to the DECC.

This extended to processes for blow-out preventer management, inspection and independent verification and auditing of well cementing procedures as well as inter-contractor communications and management responsibilities. An emergency response readiness inspection was also conducted on the Stena Carron drillship, the department said.

Shell, CNPC sign China's first-ever shale gas PSC

Rigzone (Dow Jones), *21.03.2012*

Shell has signed the first-ever production-sharing contract to explore, develop and produce shale gas in China, a move that fits in with China's overall strategy to bring technical and operational know-how to the development of its untapped reserves of the unconventional fuel.

Although Shell didn't specify contract details in a statement Tuesday, the pact marks a milestone in China's development of shale gas, which has been hindered by the lack of a template showing how production-sharing contracts between foreign and local companies would work.

China recently set a target of producing 6.5 billion cubic meters a year of shale gas by 2015 from virtually zero this year and hopes to produce between 60 billion and 100 billion cubic meters a year by 2020--a figure some analysts are skeptical it can achieve. China also has targeted increasing natural gas's contribution to the country's energy mix to 10% by 2020 from less than 5% as part of efforts to cut its dependency on coal, which now accounts for around 70% of its energy mix.

Under the agreement, Shell will apply its "advanced technology, operational expertise and global experience" to jointly develop shale gas with state-controlled China National Petroleum Corp., the country's largest energy producer, over a 3,500-square-kilometer area in the Fushun-Yongchuan block in the Sichuan Basin, it said. Chinese companies have been investing heavily in shale projects in the U.S., which pioneered the technology, to build up skills as part of plans to exploit their home country's reserves. Shell has cooperated with CNPC's listed unit PetroChina Co. on shale-gas projects for several years. Last month, Shell confirmed it had agreed to sell a 20% stake in a Canadian shale-gas project to PetroChina.

In December, PetroChina said its joint venture with Shell led to the discovery of shale gas in China's Sichuan province, some 13 months after it signed an agreement to develop shale gas in the area. China has an estimated 25.08 trillion cubic meters of potentially recoverable shale gas reserves, domestic media reported this month, citing the Ministry of Land and Resources. The U.S. Energy Information Administration said last year that China has an estimated 1,275 trillion cubic feet, or 36 trillion cubic meters, of technically recoverable shale gas reserves, which would make it the largest repository of shale gas in the world.

In June, China held its first shale-gas block auction, short-listing six local companies including PetroChina, China Petrochemical Corp., known as Sinopec Group, Shaanxi Yanchang Petroleum Group, China United Coal Bed Methane Co. and Henan Provincial Coal Seam Gas Development and Utilization Co. Foreign companies including BP PLC and Chevron Corp. have also partnered with Chinese companies to search for shale gas in China. Total SA Chief Executive Christophe de Margerie said the French company had reached a pre-agreement with Sinopec to search for and produce shale gas, which it hoped to soon convert into a formal agreement.

Soaring oil prices risk recession

Financial Times, *23.03.2012*

The cost of oil imports for leading economies will surge to $1.5tn this year if crude prices stay at their current levels - a figure large enough to tip the world back into recession, the International Energy Agency warned on Friday.

Fatih Birol, the IEA's chief economist, said the European Union was particularly vulnerable, with high oil prices now overtaking the sovereign debt crisis as the biggest problem. Crude prices have risen 15 per cent this year against the backdrop of the west's escalating nuclear stand-off with Iran, fanning fears that a fragile economic recovery is in jeopardy.

The issue is also emerging as one of the biggest threats to President Barack Obama's re-election prospects. The IEA estimates that the EU will spend a record $502bn this year on net imports of oil, up from $472bn in 2011. That represents 2.8 per cent of the bloc's gross domestic product, whereas between 2000 and 2010 it was spending on average 1.7 per cent of GDP on oil imports.

"The current price levels are on average higher than the awful year of 2008 [when oil hit a record high of $147 a barrel], and as such have the capacity to tip the global economy back into recession," Mr Birol said in a speech in London. He noted that every recession in the industrialized countries since the Second World War had been preceded by an oil price spike.The oil import bill is creating an additional burden for Europe's hard-pressed consumers. European households will spend close to 11 per cent of income on heating, lighting, cooking and personal transport this year, compared with the historical average of 6-7 per cent and 9 per cent last year, Mr Birol said.

Other regions are also suffering. The US's oil bill is expected to rise to $426bn this year, from $380bn in 2011, Mr Birol said. China's will increase from $215bn in 2011 to $251bn this year, and Japan, which has been burning more oil to generate electricity since shutting down most of its nuclear power plants in the aftermath of the Fukushima disaster, will spend $198bn on oil imports this year, up from $178bn in 2011. He said on current projections India will be spending a substantial 5.9 per cent of GDP on oil imports this year. Yet the high oil price is a boon for oil producers, which will see windfall revenues this year.

The IEA said OPEC will earn record revenues of $1.2tn this year. Other big oil exporters like Russia will also benefit. The biggest driver of the surge in prices has been the dispute with Iran, with markets fearing that EU and US sanctions could knock out most of Iran's exports. There's also concern that Tehran could respond to any military action by the US or Israel against its nuclear facilities by shutting down the Strait of Hormuz – a crucial conduit for a fifth of the world's oil. Iran-related geopolitical worries have been compounded by a series of outages in South Sudan, Syria and Yemen that have crimped supply. Meanwhile, western crude oil stocks are standing at five-year lows, suggesting a lingering tightness in the market. Brent crude rose $2 to just over $125 a barrel on Friday.

IMF sees $160 oil risk despite Libyan boost

Telegraph, *20.03.2012*

The Libyan state oil company NOC said it will export almost 1.4m barrels a day next month as key oil fields come back on stream. The announcement came after Saudi Arabia said it had boosted output to a near record level of 9.87m b/d in January and stood ready to cover any shortfall as European sanctions against Iran bite deeper.

"I want to assure you that there is no shortage of supply in the market," said Saudi oil minister Ali al-Naimi. "Oil prices today are unjustifiable on a supply and demand basis. We really don't understand why the prices are behaving the way they are."

Brent crude for April slipped more than a dollar to $123.55 a barrel in London, as traders discounted an immediate supply crunch. It recovered later to almost $126 after France and Germany said they opposed tapping strategic petroleum reserves for now. Despite the soothing words from Mid-East suppliers, the global oil market remains stretched with OECD inventories lower than during the Arab Spring last year. Most analysts believe Saudi spare capacity is below the safety threshold of 2m b/dm, though Mr al-Naimi said the Kingdom still has a 2.5m cushion.

Barclays Capital said it remained 'sceptical' about the ability of Saudi Arabia to boost output much beyond 1m b/d quickly and on a sustained basis. It also doubted that Libya will come close to its new target given the depletion rate of aging oil fields and the country's 'political backdrop'.

Christine Lagarde, the head of the International Monetary Fund, has warned over recent days that high oil prices risk choking global recovery before a fresh cycle of growth is safely underway. She told a forum in Delhi that the world outlook is not as 'grim or dire' as it had appeared over the winter but dangers abound. "A sudden and brutal rise in the price would have serious consequences on the global economy. If there was for instance a major shortage of export of oil from Iran, it will certainly drive prices up, at least for a period of time. We believe that it will be in the range of 20pc to 30pc," she said.

Such a move would push Brent to uncharted levels above $160. The warning came as the New York Times reported that a simulation exercise by the US military had revealed the acute dangers of a an Israeli strike on Iran. Pentagon officials that events could easily fly out of control, leading to a regional wider war.

Bank of America said energy costs as a share of global GDP are already near 9pc, the level that has typically triggered world recessions in the past. The bank said a sustained rise in Brent crude above $130 would smother growth in the West.

Tamar gas deal would boost Gazprom's Asia LNG share

Reuters, *22.03.2012*

Russian energy giant Gazprom is in talks to buy LNG from a huge new field offshore Israel, which could strengthen its hand in the booming Asian LNG market.

The partners in the Tamar field said on Thursday they had signed a letter of intent to begin non-exclusive and non-binding talks with Gazprom Marketing & Trading Switzerland for the annual sale of 2 million to 3 million tonnes of LNG over 15 to 20 years starting in 2017. The price will be based on LNG prices in Asia or another agreed-upon price mechanism, the partners said.

Gazprom declined to comment, but one of the company's major goals is to grab a greater share of Asia's LNG market, especially after talks to supply China with pipeline gas have stalled. The Russian gas export monopoly so far relies largely on sales to Europe of gas pumped through its vast pipeline network, but it is a relatively small player in the Asian market for LNG. Access to Mediterranean LNG would greatly enhance Gazprom's market position.

Up to 60 million tonnes of new annual capacity to produce LNG is under consideration in Russia, but for now just one plant is operating - the Gazprom-led, Sakhalin-2 LNG project which produces about 10 million tonnes per year. Gazprom faces stiff competition in the global LNG market from Qatar, the world's largest producer, as well as Australia, which may overtake the Middle East country as the top producer by 2020.

In November last year South Korea's Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Co. agreed with field partners Noble Energy, Israel's Delek Group and Isramco Negev to develop Tamar via floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) vessels. Daewoo had said it aimed to produce LNG from the field, the world's largest offshore find in 2009 with reserves estimated at 9.1 trillion cubic feet of gas, starting at the end of 2016 if all the processes for the final deal remained on track.

Clal Finance analyst Yaron Zer said the negotiations with Gazprom were a positive development for Tamar. "Finding a buyer for the gas will increase Daewoo's motivation to establish a (floating LNG) terminal," Zer said, adding that a finalized deal with Daewoo would add $1 billion a year in sales for Tamar starting in 2017. Work on Tamar will be split, he said, with the Tamar partners producing the gas, Daewoo liquefying it and Gazprom marketing the LNG.

The Tamar partners said any exports of LNG would not affect planned supply from the field to the Israeli market, which is expected to begin next year. Last week Texas-based Noble said the Tamar partners signed a 15-year gas sales agreement with state-owned utility Israel Electric Corp. Noble estimated total revenue of up to $23 billion for the 15-year period agreement. Delek and Noble are also partners in the Leviathan gas field, which is nearly twice as big as Tamar and is expected to be online in 2017.

Kuwait says Iran vows not to shut Strait of Hormuz

Today's Zaman, *20.03.2012*

Kuwait's ruler says Iran has assured its Gulf neighbors that it will not block the vital Strait of Hormuz. A fifth of world's oil supplies pass through the strait at the edge of the Gulf. Iran has threatened to close the strait in retaliation for Western-led efforts to thwart its nuclear program.

Kuwait's emir, Sheik Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah, was quoted by the official news agency as saying Kuwait and other Arab Gulf countries contacted officials in Iran to ensure the vital waterway is not closed. He said, "We have received assurances from Iran that it will not take this step.

Announcements & Reports

► *Deloitte Turkish Natural Gas Market Report (2012)*

Source : Deloitte
Weblink : http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Turkey/Local%20Assets/Documents/turkey_tr_enerji_dogalgaz_200312.pdf

► *Competition Report (2012)*

Source : Competition Authority
Weblink : http://www.rekabet.gov.tr/dosyalar/images/file/Basim-yayin/rapor.pdf

► *EMRA LPG Market Report (Jan 2012)*

Source : Energy Market Regulatory Authority
Weblink : www.epdk.gov.tr/documentr/10157/1b118c82-3fa2-4397-b02a-d2c6a766d7ac

Upcoming Events

► Iraq Energy Expo 2012

Date : 23 – 26 April 2012
Place : Baghdad – Iraq
Website : http://www.iraqenergyexpo.com/2012/index.php

► LNG Export Forum North America

Date : 20 – 23 May 2012
Place : Houston - Texas
Website : http://www.lngexportna.com/

► Oil & Gas Pipelines in the Middle East 2012

Date : 20 – 23 May 2012
Place : Abu Dhabi – UAE
Website : http://www.theenergyexchange.co.uk/oil-and-gas-pipelines-in-the-middle-east-2012/s13/a170/

► 4th African Gas – LNG

Date : 21 – 24 May 2012
Place : London – UK
Website : http://www.petro21.com/events/?eventid=735

► 25th World Gas Conference 2012

Date : 3 – 8 June 2012
Place : Kuala Lumpur – Malaysia
Website : www.wgc2012.com

► Gas&Oil Expo & Conference

Date : 11 – 13 June 2012
Place : Alberta - Canada
Website : http://www.gasandoilexpo.com/

► CO2 Capture and Storage - Workshop *(in Turkey)*

Date : 13 – 14 June 2012
Place : Ankara - Turkey
Website : http://www.cgseurope.net/NewsData.aspx?IdNews=70&ViewType=Actual&IdType=478

► *Global Petroleum Show*

Date : 12 – 14 June 2012
Place : Alberta - Canada
Website : http://globalpetroleumshow.com/

► *World Heavy Oil Congress*

Date : 10 – 13 September 2012
Place : Aberdeen - Scotland
Website : http://www.worldheavyoilcongress.com/

► *Iraq Future Energy – 2012* ***(in Turkey)***

Date : 24 – 26 September 2012
Place : Istanbul – Turkey
Website : http://www.theenergyexchange.co.uk/iraq-2012-future-energy/s13/a255/

► *International Pipeline Exposition*

Date : 25 – 27 September 2012
Place : Alberta - Canada
Website : http://internationalpipelineexposition.com/

► *Gastech 2012*

Date : 8 – 11 October 2012
Place : London – UK
Website : http://www.gastech.co.uk/

► *International Sustainable Energy Congress*

Date : 31 October – 1 November 2012
Place : Alberta - Canada
Website : http://sustainableenergycongress.com/

► *European Autumn Gas Conference*

Date : 13 – 15 November 2012
Place : Paris - France
Website : http://www.theeagc.com/