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TANAP can be most important project in region

Trend.Az, *18.03.2014*

In the case of the suspension of Russian gas import to Turkey in connection with the situation in Ukraine, TANAP can be an alternative and the most important project in the region, Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Taner Yildiz said on March 18, Anadolu agency reported.

The minister also stressed that the political crisis in Ukraine increases the significance of the Trans-Anatolian gas pipeline. Currently, Turkey and Azerbaijan work on implementation of this project, according to Yildiz. The TANAP project envisages gas transportation from the Shah Deniz field to Europe via Turkey.

The pipeline's initial capacity is expected to reach 16 billion cubic meters per year. Around six billion cubic meters will be delivered to Turkey and the rest to Europe. In future, the pipeline's capacity can be expanded to 31 billion cubic meters of gas per year. Currently the share distribution in the TANAP project is Turkey (20 percent) and Azerbaijan (80 percent). Following the completion of the process to acquire a stake in the TANAP project by British company BP, shares in the project will be distributed as follows: SOCAR (operator) - 68 percent , BOTAS (Turkish state pipeline company) - 20 percent and BP - 12 percent. TANAP shareholders plan to lay the pipeline's foundation in the second quarter of 2014 and to commission it in 2018. TANAP project cost is estimated at $10 billion to $11 billion.

Russia and Crimea signed an agreement on Crimea, as well as Sevastopol city joining the Russian Federation. The vast majority of residents of Crimea - 96 percent - voted to secede from Ukraine and join Russia, in a referendum held March 16.With the exception of Russia most countries refused to recognize the referendum and its results. A change of power took place in Ukraine on Feb.22. The Rada ousted President Yanukovych from the power, changed the constitution and scheduled presidential elections for May 25. Yanukovych said that he was forced to leave Ukraine under the threat of violence, and he remains the legally elected head of state. A number of provinces in eastern and southern Ukraine, as well as the Crimea did not recognize the legitimacy of the Rada and decided on possibility of holding a referendum on the future fate of the regions.

BOTAS to repurchase lands under construction of TANAP gas pipeline

Trend.Az, *17.03.2014*

Turkey's BOTAS state pipeline company will repurchase lands over the whole route under the construction of TANAP, according to a message posted on the website of Turkish Resmi Gazete. TANAP project envisages gas transportation from the Shah Deniz field to Europe via Turkey.

The pipeline's initial capacity is expected to reach 16 billion cubic meters per year. Around six billion cubic meters will be delivered to Turkey and the rest to Europe. The pipeline's capacity can be expanded to 31 billion cubic meters of gas per year. Currently the share distribution in the TANAP project is Turkey (20 percent) and Azerbaijan (80 percent).

Following the completion of the process to acquire a stake in the TANAP project by British company BP, shares in the project will be distributed as follows: SOCAR (operator) - 68 percent , BOTAS (Turkish state pipeline company) - 20 percent and BP - 12 percent. Turkey is intending to put a part of its stakes in the Trans-Anatolian Gas Pipeline (TANAP) up for privatisation, Turkish Energy and Natural Resources Ministry earlier told Trend. "The issue of partial privatisation of Turkey's share in TANAP has already been submitted to the Turkish Cabinet of Ministers," the ministry said. "It is expected that this issue will be clarified in the coming weeks."

However the ministry did offer to say what size the share would be for privatization. TANAP shareholders plan to lay the pipeline's foundation in the second quarter of 2014 and to commission it in 2018. TANAP project cost is estimated at $10 billion to $11 billion. On December 17, 2013, a final investment decision was made on the second phase of the Azerbaijani Shah Deniz offshore gas and condensate field's development. Gas from the field will go in the first instance to the European marketplace. The gas to be produced within the second phase of the field's development will be exported to Turkey at six billion cubic meters per year and to European markets at 10 billion cubic meters per year by means of expanding the South Caucasus Pipeline and construction of the Trans-Anatolian Gas Pipeline (TANAP) and the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP).

The initial capacity of the TAP pipeline will be 10 billion cubic meters per year with the possibility of expanding to 20 billion cubic meters per year. TAP shareholders are BP (20 percent), SOCAR (20 percent), Statoil (20 percent), Fluxys (16 percent), Total (10 percent), E.ON (nine percent) and Axpo (five percent). Shah Deniz reserves are estimated at 1.2 trillion cubic meters of gas.Partners for the development of the Shah Deniz field are: SOCAR with the share of 16.7 percent, British BP (28.8 percent), Norway's Statoil (15.5 percent), Iran's NICO (10 percent), French Total (10 percent), Russia's Lukoil (10 percent) and Turkish TPAO (nine percent).

Ankara and Arbil intensify talks over oil deal

Hürriyet Daily News, *15.03.2014*

With plans to build pipeline carrying northern Iraqi oil to the global market via Turkish territory, Ankara and Arbil have intensified talks to overcome the Iraqi central government's opposition to the project.

Baghdad is currently opposed to the project as it has yet to work out the necessary arrangements as to how the revenues will be shared between Baghdad and Arbil. The KRG Prime Minister Barzani arrived in Turkey on March 14 to hold high-level talks with Turkish officials. Barzani will meet with PM Erdogan in Ankara on March 15 after concluding preliminary talks with FM Davutoglu on the same day.

Davutoglu has said Barzani's team includes provincial governors of the KRG. "I met him (Nechirvan Barzani) and (KRG president) Massoud Barzani two weeks ago in Sulaimaniyah. Our meeting in Van will be a follow-up, especially for improving economic relations on the border and facilitating border crossings," Davutoglu told reporters in Van. Ankara and Arbil have long been discussing deepening energy cooperation with concrete plans to build a pipeline to transport KRG oil and gas to the world market via Turkey.

But these plans have faced strong objections from Baghdad and Washington, who urged not to take concrete steps before resolving legal disputes. Nechirvan Barzani held talks with Baghdad recently, but there are no signs of a quick settlement regarding the revenue sharing problem. In the meantime, Davutoglu and Barzani are expected to give a joint interview to the state Turkish Radio and Television's (TRT) Kurdish station, TRT-Ses, on March 15.

KRG oil export could begin within a month

Daily Sabah, *18.03.2014*

Energy Minister Taner Yildiz said yesterday that Turkey might have to start exporting Kurdish oil whenever the Ceyhan terminal reaches its storage capacity.

Speaking to a group of journalists during his election campaign in the central Anatolian city of Kirsehir, Minister Yildiz said: "About 1.35 million barrels of crude oil have been moved so far. In Ceyhan, we have a storage capacity of around 2.5 million barrels. Whenever we reach this storage limit, we have to decide about the next steps." The minister added that Turkey's Mediterranean export hub in Ceyhan might reach this storage capacity within a month.

Yildiz reiterated his hope that Arbil and Baghdad settle on a revenue- sharing deal in a short time. "I hope that Baghdad and Irbil settle their disputes and achieve a meeting of minds," he said. According to Yildiz, negotiations are only continuing over the system for distributing the oil revenue. While Baghdad demands that the State Organization for Marketing of Oil (SOMO) is used for oil trade, the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), wants to use the Kurdish Oil Marketing Organization (KOMO). According to a settlement between Turkey and the KRG, oil profits will be shared through one of Turkey's state-owned banks. Minister Yildiz said that Turkey is keeping its firm stand on this subject, even though Baghdad clearly stated that it wanted the involvement of U.S. banks.

There is no absolute settlement. Negotiations are continuing over the system for distributing oil revenue. SOMO versus KOMO was the issue raised during visits we paid to Irbil and Baghdad in recent months. An important step has been taken to build that system. I assume that the final agreement between both parties will be settled in the coming days. The minister pointed out that the KRG and the Iraqi government is currently having a hard time economically because it could not get enough shares from the income generated from petrol and the central budget and added that drilled oil belongs to the whole of Iraq, and all the people of Iraq will benefit from the agreement. "Piping Iraq's oil to world markets and a permanent settlement regarding profits does not mean just oil, energy and profit for Turkey; we believe that the agreement will contribute to regional stability," he added.

The central government and the Kurds differ over the interpretation of the Iraqi constitution's references relevant to the distribution of oil revenues. The U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003 allowed the Kurds to control a 17 percent share of oil revenues, although Kurdish authorities frequently complain that they receive less than their rightful share. In October 2012, Kurdish authorities agreed to export an average of 250,000 bpd over 2013 if Baghdad agreed to compensate regional operators. Tensions increased as the Kurds stopped pumping oil via the Baghdad-controlled pipeline to Turkey, instead exporting smaller quantities by truck and claiming the revenue directly.

Turkey's energy needs limit diplomatic efforts for Crimea

Today's Zaman, *16.03.2014*

Turkey's heavy dependence on Russian energy resources stands as one of the main factors that reduce room for diplomatic maneuvering over the crisis in Crimea, which is home to Muslim Turkic Tatars, who suffered under Russian control for centuries.

When the Justice and Development Party (AK Party) came to power in 2002, Turkey's foreign policy got its own share of the wave of change. Turkey stepped forward by being a vocal supporter of Muslim and otherwise oppressed communities, and has followed value-oriented foreign policy. Crimea was a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire between 1478 and 1774.

Although after it became autonomous it was absorbed into the Russian Empire, the major part of its population maintained its Muslim traditions and Tatar roots. The Tatars are ethnically and linguistically related to Turks, and the region has importance to Turkey as Tatars now make up 12 percent of Crimea's population. However, in an unexpected move, Turkey has chosen to act cautiously over the Crimean crisis, which erupted when Russia dispatched troops to the peninsula during turmoil in Ukraine, and deepened with the decision to hold a referendum on the future of the peninsula. Although Ankara has reiterated the importance of preserving Ukraine's territorial integrity, political unity and sovereignty, the fact that it has made statements regarding the Crimean crisis without mentioning Russia's name has showed that Ankara is refraining from confronting Moscow.

Kumbaroglu, oil analyst and head of the Turkish Association for Energy Economics, believes that energy and economics are two keywords behind Ankara's reaction over Russia's intervention in Crimea. "Both space heating and electricity production are based to a large extent on natural gas imports from Russia. There is neither enough storage capacity for natural gas nor reserve capacity for electricity generation so as to overcome a serious dispute with Russia," Kumbaroglu told Sunday's Zaman, adding, "The risk of an energy shortage is such a major threat for Turkey that it could easily overshadow diplomatic maneuvers." Turkey, whose energy import dependence has been on the rise, depends heavily on Russia, from which it buys around 58 percent of its gas.

Turkey also imports around 12 percent of its oil from Russia. Natural gas dependence, significant trade relations and planned projects with Russia temper Turkish frustration with Crimea policy. Ian Lesser, a senior director for Foreign and Security Policy at the German Marshall Fund of the United States, points out the fact that Turkey is among the countries most exposed to an energy-related crisis with Russia. "It is not likely that Moscow will use this energy 'weapon,' but Ankara will inevitably be concerned, and energy security is now part of the calculus in relation to Russia and Crimea," Lesser told Sunday's Zaman, adding, "For Turkey and its European partners, this means that finding ways to offset dependence on Russian gas will be essential, at least for the medium and longer term."

Turkey buys natural gas from Azerbaijan, Iran and Russia and liquefied natural gas from Algeria and Nigeria. However, Turkey’s heavy dependence on Russian gas makes Russian resources vital for Turkey, at least until Ankara develops an alternative plan. Iran stands as a good alternative to Russia, because it is a neighboring country and has vast gas reserves. Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan even travelled to Iran to seek cheaper gas, with a large delegation that included Energy and Natural Resources Minister Taner Yildiz. However, the Iranian Oil Ministry’s website SHANA quoted Hamidreza Araghi, the chief of the National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC), as announcing in early February that Iran would not drop the price of gas exports to Turkey but that it could sell more natural gas if a new agreement was signed between the two countries.

Crimea is not the first example of how the politics of energy shapes Turkey’s foreign policy. Cyprus peace talks have kicked off to reunify the divided island after two years of intense diplomatic efforts, particularly by the United Nations, the US and Turkey. Exploring for natural gas off the coast of Cyprus had started before the peace talks resumed. It is believed that the region holds reserves sufficient to fill Europe’s energy needs for decades and thus break Russia’s monopoly on the energy sector. However, according to Kumbaroglu, the driving force behind Turkey’s participation in the Cyprus peace talks was the transfer and route of the found gas; he said, “Turkey’s geopolitical location makes it a unique candidate to become an energy distribution hub for oil and gas to be transported to the European consumers.”

Energy also stands as one of the main reasons for Ankara’s intense efforts for a compromise between Baghdad and Arbil. Since last autumn’s series of high-level visits among Turkey, Iraq and its autonomous region the KRG, the three have tried to reach an agreement on their energy disputes, but a full rapprochement has not yet been ensured. However, Cemil Ertem, an analyst on energy, believes that the crisis in Crimea could strengthen Turkey’s hand in relations with other countries. He says that because of its dependence on foreign resources, Turkey’s foreign policy has become new and active. “As Turkey’s energy dependence forces it (to find) new resources, it exerts efforts for better relations with other countries,” Ertem told Sunday’s Zaman.

Baghdad money squeeze tests limits of Iraqi Kurds' autonomy

Today's Zaman, *17.03.2014*

Rizgar pulled one of his wife's bracelets from his pocket and laid it on a gold merchant's counter in the KRG region at the weekend, reluctantly selling it to cover his bills. The electricity ministry in the KRG had not paid Rizgar for two months because the Baghdad has withheld funds to punish the Kurds for trying to export oil via a new pipeline.

"I have to sell it, or else I'll go into debt," said Rizgar, 39. "If my salary doesn't come soon, I don't know what I'll do." A day after he sold the gold bangle, his ministry was among several that finally met the February payroll after the federal government belatedly sent some money at the weekend.

But officials in Baghdad insist they will pay no more. The region says it will pay its own way in March, but the financial squeeze shows how reliant the KRG remains on Baghdad for a slice of the OPEC producer's multi-billion dollar budget, so long as it cannot export oil in large volumes itself. Kurdish officials often hint they could file for divorce from Iraq -- and their differences with the central government in Baghdad seem more irreconcilable than ever. However this confrontation ends, the region is likely to push even harder for economic independence, raising the stakes in a dangerous game of political brinkmanship. The funding crunch hitting the Kurdish economy, which has boomed since the 2003 US-led Iraq war, has been felt acutely in the gold bazaar, which serves as an informal banking system.

"If I can't sell, I can't buy," said a gold trader in the regional capital Arbil, opening an empty cash register after turning away yet another customer who wanted to sell. "How can you talk about an independent state when you can't pay your own employees?" More than a fifth of the KRG **'s** five million people are on a government payroll that has swollen to 840 billion dinars ($722 million) a month - 70 percent of public spending in 2013. Formally, Baghdad is supposed to give the KRG 17 percent of the national budget after sovereign expenses, flown in cash from the central bank to Arbil, though how much is actually paid is disputed. Now the Iraqi government says payment should be contingent on the region exporting oil solely under state auspices, which the KRG objects to.

In January, it paid 566 billion dinars, less than half last year's monthly payments. It transferred another 548 billion for February at the weekend. "The equation is simple: you take 17 percent of the wealth, you hand over the oil you have," Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki told France-24 television last week, summarizing the dispute. Political brinkmanship has in the past brought Iraqi troops face to face with Kurdish "peshmerga" forces in the oil-rich band of territory along their contested internal frontier. The Kurds have strengthened their hand by signing contracts with oil majors and building a pipeline to Turkey in defiance of Baghdad. One million barrels of oil have already flowed along it into storage tanks at a Turkish port, but Ankara wants Baghdad's blessing before exports go ahead.

No compromise is yet in sight. “We’ve been working on this for some time and it’s come a long way,” said a US diplomat of the quest for a deal between Baghdad and Arbil. “Election season makes it harder, however.” Parliamentary elections are set for April 30 and neither side wants be seen as weak for making concessions. But with his own Shi’ite constituency divided and minority Sunnis hostile, Maliki might need Kurdish backing to form a new government. “Maliki may be creating bargaining chips to play with the Kurds if he aims to gain their support for his third term,” said Ramzy Mardini, a nonresident fellow at the Atlantic Council. “All this is pre-election jockeying. Once the dust settles and the government formation dynamics are under way, it will be clearer who has the advantage.”

Ayham Kamel, director of Middle East and North Africa at political risk consultancy Eurasia Group, said the the KRG government was not without leverage, but was still dependent on funds from the centre. “Baghdad’s ability to cut or curtail such financing is a trump card in the relationship,” he said. Wrongfooted by the budget cut, the Kurds are weighing their options. A cartoon in the Iraqi press shows a fiendish-looking Kurdish President Masoud Barzani standing astride a dam, illustrating fears the Kurds could cut off water to the rest of Iraq. “We are still hoping Baghdad will act responsibly,” the Kurdish Regional Government’s Planning Minister Ali Sindi told Reuters. “Definitely there are cards that the KRG can also play, but we don’t want to talk about them now.”

For now, the battle is unfolding in parliament, which mustered a narrow quorum for the first reading of Iraq’s draft 2014 budget on Sunday, despite a boycott by Kurdish lawmakers. If it passes, the budget will make the KRG**’s** allocation conditional on its exporting 400,000 bpd of crude via Iraq’s State Oil Marketing Organisation. Any shortfall would be deducted from the region’s 17 percent entitlement. “This is punishment,” said Abdulkhaliq Rafiq, a KRG Finance Ministry adviser, brandishing a copy of the draft budget with the offending articles highlighted in pink. It is not clear how much income the KRG generates itself, but Planning Minister Sindi said it does not cover government salaries, let alone other operational costs and some 2,900 investment projects in progress.

The region is seeking ways to raise more revenue and cut spending, as well as alternative sources of financing abroad. “We have started looking at different finance models such as loans and public private partnerships,” said Sindi, adding that the KRG had been in talks with foreign banks even before Baghdad slashed the budget.In the meanwhile, Kurdish tycoons have chipped in to help improve liquidity. Among others, the founder of mobile operator Asiacell lent 15 billion dinars to banks in Suleimaniyah city. Some hope the crisis will spur the KRG to change its spending habits and reform employment practices. Barzani’s Kurdish Democratic Party and its rival, the Patriotic Union of the KRG, have dominated power since the region won autonomy in 1991, hiring thousands of people into an increasingly bloated public sector to tighten their grip.

Bilal Wahab, research fellow at the American University of Iraq, Sulaimani, said the status quo was unsustainable. “Unless the KRG diversifies its economy and employment, it could face economic instability and public unrest”. Kurdish nationalism fuelled by past mass killings under Saddam Hussein remains a potent rallying cry, as was evident at the reburial this month of 93 Kurds unearthed in a mass grave in the desert in southern Iraq last year. Most had been killed by firing squad as part of Saddam’s campaign to quell the Kurds. “The Kurdish people did not make all these sacrifices in order to be subjected to oppression and despotic rule once again,” Barzani said at the ceremony, declaring that the time had come to reconsider relations with Iraq.

Average gas output from South Pars wells reach 102 mcf/d

Natural Gas Asia, *16.03.2014*

Average gas production from 30 wells in Iran's South Pars gas field has reached 102 mcf/d from 72 mcf/d, a senior official was quoted as saying.

Ali-Akbar Shabanpour, managing-director of Pars Oil and Gas Company, said 30 wells have so far undergone acidizing and perforation operations in South Pars which Iran shares with Qatar, Shana news agency reported. He added that production from some wells has even doubled. The gas field, located in the Persian Gulf is shared by Iran and Qatar. Iran calls it South Pars gas field and Qatar has named it North Dome field.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the field holds an estimated 1,800 trillion cubic feet (51 trillion cubic metres) of in-situ natural gas and some 50 billion barrels (7.9 billion cubic metres) of natural gas condensates. Iran is working at a great speed to develop its giant South Pars natural gas field, amid hopes of relief from sanctions.

Iran looks to export LNG via Oman

Natural Gas Asia, *17.03.2014*

Iran is looking to export LNG via a plant in Oman, a senior Iranian official told Wall Street Journal. Last week, Muscat and Tehran inked initial agreement on to build a submarine pipeline which will supply gas Iranian gas to Oman. Last year, the two countries inked a gas supply deal where Iran would supply gas to Oman for 25 years via undersea pipeline.

The proposed pipeline is expected to be complete by the end of 2017. In an interview, Kameli, managing director of the state-owned National Iranian Gas Exports Co., said one option being considered is "to participate in the Oman LNG plant" and "market LNG cargoes" with its neighbor.

According to Wall Street Journal by partnering with Oman, Iran can ship the fuel to Asian markets. Despite have huge reserves of natural gas, Iran has not been able to develop its LNG industry because of sanctions.

BP-led consortium awards $841 million contracts for Shah Deniz project

Hürriyet Daily News, *21.03.2014*

A consortium led by British oil company BP has awarded construction and engineering contracts worth $841 million for the Shah Deniz II gas project in Azerbaijan, the consortium said in a press release on March 19.

Azerbaijan's biggest gas field, Shah Deniz is being developed by consortium partners BP, Statoil, Azeri state energy company SOCAR and others, offering an alternative gas supplier for Europe as the continent tries to reduce reliance on Russian energy. Shah Deniz I has been pumping gas since 2006 and has an annual production capacity of about 10 bcm of natural gas.

Shah Deniz II is expected to produce 16 bcm of gas per year from around 2019, with 10 bcm earmarked for Europe and 6 bcm for Turkey. The Shah Deniz consortium said the contracts included a $528 million contract for the construction and commissioning of support of facilities in Georgia, including an access road and compressor stations. This has been awarded to the Bechtel Enka joint venture which is comprised of Bechtel International and ENKA İnsaat ve Sanayi. Another contract worth $174 million for pipeline and facilities engineering and project management has been awarded to Chicago Bridge & Iron UK.

Four more contracts with a total cost of $139 million for subsea and pipeline engineering, procurement and construction of the shaft, tunnel and offshore platform living quarters and drilling, were awarded to Wood Group Kenny, Apply Emtunga, DrillTec GmbH and CSM Bessac. The Shah Deniz consortium signed a $974 million contract in December with a consortium including Turkish construction firm Tekfen Insaat to build two offshore platforms for the project. "The timely award of the contracts, and the quality of the companies that will be working with us on Shah Deniz and South Caucasus Pipeline, give us confidence that these important projects can be delivered on time and on budget, allowing first gas in late 2018," Gordon Birrell, BP's president for the Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey region said.

In 2013 Azerbaijan's oil and gas export exceeds $30 billion

Ein News, *19.03.2014*

The Central Bank of Azerbaijan running payment balance statistics says of keeping dependence of the country's foreign trade on fuel-energy complex for 2013.

The CBA reports that over the past year fuel and raw material export brought to the country $30.5 bn with overall export of $31.776 bn. For comparison, fuel and raw material export for 2012 totaled $31.26 bn with overall export of $32.37 bn. In the 1st quarter of 2013 the overall export of the country totaled $8.293 bn with fuel and raw material export of $7.971 bn, in the 2nd quarter - $7.567 bn and $7.252 bn, in the 3rd quarter - $7.95 bn and $7.699 bn.

And in the 4th quarter, it is $6.69 bn and $7.965 bn respectively. For 2013 export of fuel and energy complex brought $30.5 bn (against $30.7 bn for 2012). In the 1st quarter of 2013 oil and gas export reached $7.841 bn, in the 2nd quarter of 2013 - $7.115 bn, in the 3rd quarter - $7.587 bn, and in the 4th quarter $6.56 bn. In 2013 oil export brought $28.5 bn including $26.9 bn from oil and $1.6 bn from oil products. In 2012 oil export brought $29.4 bn including $27.7 from oil and $1.7 from oil products. In the 1st quarter of 2013 $7 bn of oil and $400 million of oil products were exported, in the 2nd quarter $6.3 bn and $500 million, in the 3rd quarter $7 bn and $300 million and in the 4th quarter $6.6 bn and $400 million respectively.

Last year the Azerbaijan International Operating Company (AIOC) provided oil export for $25.3 bn (versus $26.1 bn for 2012) and the other producers for $1.6 bn ($1.7 bn). In the 1st quarter of 2013 AIOC export totaled $6.6 bn, in the 2nd quarter $6 bn, in the 3rd quarter $6.5 bn, and in 4th quarter $6.2 bn. Over 2013 the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan (SOCAR) carried out export for $1.337 bn ($1.6 bn in 2012) and condensate from Shah Deniz gas field for $303 million ($134.9 million). SOCAR received $332.5 million from export in the 1st quarter of 2013, $293.1 million in the 2nd quarter, $389.9 million in the 3rd quarter, and $322 million in the 4th quarter, Shah Deniz partnership - $42.7 million, $39.2 million, $38.9 million, and $183.2 million respectively.

Leviathan group plans a natural gas hub offshore Israel

Reuters, *16.03.2014*

Israel is weighing export options in the Middle East and beyond for buyers of gas from its vast Leviathan offshore gas field, according to the chief executive of an exploration company involved.

Delek Drilling and sister company Avner Oil have a combined 45.34 percent stake in Leviathan, the world's largest offshore discovery of the past decade. 'We are working and planning for the future on the assumption, and it's certainly a reasonable assumption, that more gas will be found offshore Israel and Greek Cyprus,' said Delek Drilling Chief Executive Yossi Abu.

'Our goal is to make an investment decision by the end of the year so we can produce gas at Leviathan by 2017-2018.' On a piece of paper he drew what he said was the most likely first stage of development. Atop Leviathan plans call for floating production storage and offloading vessel (FPSO), not a platform, which will process 16 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas a year. Abu said about half will be sent by pipeline to Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority. The rest will be sold through a separate pipeline to another neighbor, perhaps Turkey or Egypt. At the same time, there are more complex plans for liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports with an eye to serving Asian markets. LNG exports would be processed onshore at a facility in Greek Cyprus or at sea on a floating LNG vessel, which Abu said would be the preferred approach.

Australia's Woodside Petroleum (WPL.AX), an LNG specialist, in February agreed to buy a 25 percent stake in Leviathan for up to $2.71 billion (1.62 billion pounds). The deal, due to be finalized on March 27, puts a value on the field of $10.8 billion. Leviathan was discovered in 2010 about 135 kilometers from the Israeli port city of Haifa in waters 1,600 meters deep. Texas-based Noble Energy (NBL.N) is leading the development with a 39.66 percent stake. In addition to the stakes held by Delek and Avner, both subsidiaries of conglomerate Delek Group (DLEKG.TA), Ratio Oil has 15 percent. Abu said with Leviathan as the hub, eventually infrastructure could be joined with other gas fields that might be discovered and exports could be coordinated with other groups.

As well as Leviathan, which has estimated reserves of 540 billion cubic metres (BCM), Israel has the smaller Tamar field, which is already operating and mostly earmarked for domestic consumption. "What is nice about this amazing puzzle is that you can play with it from a lot of directions, and we have a lot of flexibility that you don't see in a lot of discoveries in the world," he said. Delayed as the Israeli government weighed a final export quota, Israeli media have reported some uncertainty over plans still remains due to a yet-to-be-determined tax policy on gas exports. Asked whether the deal might be held up further, Gideon Tadmor, chairman of Delek Drilling and CEO of Avner, said: "We are determined to develop Leviathan as quickly as possible, and the state must show the same determination regarding the regulatory obstacles blocking development."

East Med. increased attractiveness amid the Ukraine crisis

Natural Gas Europe, *20.03.2014*

The political crisis in Ukraine has further encouraged the belief that Eastern Mediterranean natural gas will play a key role in diversifying Europe's energy supply and loosening Russia's grip over its natural gas market.

Israel in particular has made important offshore gas discoveries that could potentially be directed towards a Europe looking for ways to reduce its dependence on Russia. With substantial discoveries off its shores, Israel has the ambition to satisfy some of Europe's gas needs. The Tamar field located in Israel's EEZ 80 kilometers west of Haifa was discovered by Noble Energy in 2009.

The field has gross mean resources of 10 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of natural gas and came online in 2010. With gross mean resources of 19 Tcf, the Leviathan field represents the largest exploration success in Noble Energy's history. It was discovered in 2010 about 135 kilometers from the Israeli port city of Haifa in waters 1,600 meters deep. Gas production from the Leviathan is expected by 2017-2018. Noble Energy has also made a natural gas discovery offshore Greek Cyprus. The Aphrodite field was discovered in late 2011. The Cypriot government had high hopes that substantial amounts of natural gas in the Aphrodite field in Block 12 of island of Cyprus' EEZ would allow it to build an LNG terminal in its Vasiliko coastal site. In October 2013, Noble made an announcement following its appraisal drilling downsizing the field to a range of 3.6 tcf to 6 tcf with a gross mean of 5 tcf, less than earlier tests had suggested.

The revised estimates and Israel's uncertainty around its export options led the Cypriot LNG plan to be put on hold until further exploration activities in Greek Cyprus' waters commence. Companies such as Total and ENI/Kogas plan to start exploration activities off Grek Cyprus' shores in the next two years. The ENI/KOGAS consortium that was awarded a license for hydrocarbons exploration in blocks 2, 3 and 9 of the island of Cyprus EEZ, is planning to drill in the third quarter of 2014, while France's Total holding the license for blocks 10 and 11 will drill in 2015. Successful natural gas encounters would allow the island to bring its LNG project to fruition and reach potential customers, including Europe.

If the Eastern Mediterranean is blessed with natural gas, it is cursed with complicated geopolitics that renders the transportation of the hydrocarbon a difficult endeavor. A lengthy debate over whether to export natural gas or to reserve it all for national consumption divided Israel until a final decision was ratified by the Supreme Court in October 2013 confirming that the country will export 40% of the natural gas found in its waters. How the gas will reach export markets remains uncertain. Israel will start by exporting to its thirsty immediate surrounding as a starting point while it figures out whether to opt for a pipeline or LNG scenario.

Total to drill offshore Greek Cyprus in 2015

Natural Gas Europe, *17.03.2014*

Total is expected to commence its exploration activities off Greek Cyprus' coast in mid-2015 once all preliminary work is completed. Total owns exploration licenses in blocks 10 and 11 of island of Cyprus' EEZ. Successful natural gas encounters by the French giant will increase the island's chances of bringing its onshore LNG project to fruition.

An LNG plant in the Vasiliko coastal site of the island would allow Greek Cyprus the flexibility to reach out for potential customers. The project is currently pending additional gas discoveries in Cypriot waters. Noble Energy announced the first discovery off Greek Cyprus' coast in late 2011.

The discovered Aphrodite field is located 34 kilometers (21 mi) west of Israel's Leviathan gas field in Block 12 of island of Cyprus' EEZ. The field was believed to hold enough natural gas to justify the commercial viability of the multi-billion dollar project. However, an official announcement by Noble in October 2013 following its appraisal drilling results revealed a downsized range of natural gas volumes of 3.6 trillion cubic feet (tcf) to 6 tcf with a gross mean of 5 tcf. Potential customers for Greek Cyprus include a Europe that is very keen to diversify its energy portfolio- even more so now amid the current Ukraine crisis.

Asian customers are also of interest given that gas sells at higher prices in the Asian market. Successful gas encounters would allow Greek Cyprus to realize its LNG ambition in its Vasiliko coastal site. Israel's participation in Greek Cyprus' LNG terminal is uncertain as Israel seems to be still considering all options: a pipeline to Europe, its own LNG or FLNG and/or participating in Greek Cyprus' onshore LNG project. Israel has also signed gas export deals with its immediate neighbors - including the Palestinian Authority and Jordan given the technical facility of the endeavor and the need for natural gas in its surrounding.

Greek Cyprus' energy ambitions will depend on the results of the further exploratory activities off its shores and on Israel's export strategy that will soon be revealed. The Eastern Mediterranean has tremendous potential to constitute an additional supply for Europe keen to loosen Russia's grip. The Eastern Mediterranean must first resolve its various geopolitical conflicts that constitute significant hurdles to exporting the gas. The most important geopolitical obstacles are the Israeli-Lebanese maritime border conflict and the problem of the division of Cyprus. All attempts to achieve a compromise have failed in the past. Whether the gas factor will this time alter the equation yet remains to be seen.

Palestinians seek to drill for oil in West Bank

Trend.Az, *19.03.2014*

The Palestinian Authority on Tuesday announced plans to explore for oil in the West Bank, throwing a new element of uncertainty and confusion into troubled U.S.-backed peace efforts Al Arabiya reported.

The Palestinians proclaimed the project, close to a small oil field in Israel, a key step toward their dream of developing the local economy and gaining independence in the West Bank. But Israel, which wields overall control of the area, gave no indication it has agreed to the plan, and far less ambitious attempts at economic development have repeatedly sputtered in large part because of Israeli restrictions.

Mohammed Mustafa, the Palestinians' deputy prime minister for economic affairs, said the Palestinians were seeking proposals from international firms to explore and develop oil in the northern West Bank. He said the project was among a series of initiatives drawn up by Mideast envoy Tony Blair to help develop the Palestinian economy. "The Palestinian people have the right to use their resources," he told The Associated Press. Blair has proposed a multiyear plan for developing the Palestinian economy - an effort that is meant to complement and bolster U.S.-led peace talks. But the former British prime minister has made little headway in carrying out the projects, which focus on eight areas of the economy, including agriculture, construction, tourism and energy.

Progress has been hindered because many of the projects are to take place in the 60 percent of the West Bank that was left under full Israeli control under interim peace deals two decades ago. The Palestinians say they cannot establish a viable state without being allowed to develop this area and say Israel routinely stifles attempts to do so. According to a map released by the Palestinians, the exploration area covers more than 400 square kilometers (155 square miles) in a strip of land along the frontier with Israel. Most, if not all, of this land, remains under full Israeli control. In a statement, Blair's office said "the energy sector is indeed one of the eight sectors" including in Blair's initiative. "Reliable energy supply is critical for the expansion and development of all sectors of the Palestinian economy."

The statement made no reference to the project announced Tuesday and gave no details on where any West Bank oil projects might take place. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office had no comment, and Israel's energy ministry said it was not involved. The Palestinian announcement appeared to lay the groundwork for a new area of protracted negotiations with Israel. International bodies, including the World Bank, have urged Israel to lift restrictions on Palestinian development in Israeli-controlled areas of the West Bank. In his announcement, Mustafa, a U.S.-educated economist and former official at the World Bank, said initial studies have indicated the exploration area may hold oil reserves of 30 million to 186 million barrels.

While not large in global terms, he said the project could generate proceeds of roughly $1 billion for the Palestinian government, including taxes and royalties. The government will accept bids from potential partners through June. “The existence of oil in Palestine is a highly promising opportunity for the Palestinian economy,” he said. In contrast to their energy-rich neighbors, Israel and the Palestinian areas have historically had few natural resources to exploit. In recent years, Israel has developed natural gas fields off its Mediterranean coast. It also has begun pumping oil from a small field located near the boundary with the West Bank, close to the area the Palestinians hope to exploit. Giora Eiland, acting chief executive of Israeli oil firm Givot Olam, declined to comment on the Palestinian plan, but said his company “absolutely” does not take any oil from the Palestinian side. “We only have vertical drills, and all of them are located on the Israeli side,” he said.

Shell, Exxon Mobil to drop project in Ukraine Black Sea

Natural Gas Europe, *21.03.2014*

UK-based Royal Dutch Shell and US ExxonMobil have reportedly ended talks with Ukraine on tapping gas from the Skifska site in the Black Sea.

“In January 2014, Shell exited negotiations on a production sharing agreement (PSA) related to the Skifska block in the deep water shelf of the Black Sea. Shell had expected that the PSA would be signed in 2012 or 2013, but unfortunately it didn’t happen,” a Shell’s spokeswoman told Reuters. Shell, ExxonMobil, OMV and Ukraine’s Nadra were awarded joint rights to explore and develop the field, which is believed to contain between 7.06 and 8.83 tcf of natural gas reserves.

According to the evidences available at the moment, Shell took its decision in January. It withdrew from negotiations, but it maintains an eye on other projects in Ukraine, including exploration of tight gas formations. ExxonMobil voiced similar concerns last year, but confirmed its interest on the Romanian part of the Black Sea.

Ukraine boosts security of natural gas pipelines

East Daily Ukraine, *17.03.2014*

Ukraine's National Guard and Security Service have stepped up measures to protect natural gas pipelines across the country, the country's Interior Ministry said Monday.

Ukrainian media reported that the leader of the radical nationalist party Pravy Sektor (Right Sector) along with opposition leader Dmitry Yarosh threatened to sabotage the country's gas transit system in the event of a potential hot conflict breaking out with Russia.

Gazprom seeks access to Crimean oil and gas deposits

Ria Novosti, *18.03.2014*

Russian energy giant Gazprom is seeking access to oil and gas deposits in the territorial waters of Crimea, which became Russian territory on Tuesday. The Crimean parliament, which refused to recognize the new Ukrainian government and held a popular vote on secession and reunification with Russia on 16 March 2014, ruled that all Ukrainian state property in the region is to become the property of Crimea.

Crimean leaders signed a reunification treaty with Russia on 17 March 2014. According to Temirgaliyev, about 1.5 bcm of gas are extracted annually in Crimea, which has one of the biggest Black Sea shelf deposits of oil and gas.

South Stream’s offshore section advances

Natural Gas Europe, *18.03.2014*

Russia’s Gazprom announced it is proceeding with the South Stream’s offshore section, signing contracts with Italy’s Saipem and a Japanese consortium comprised of Marubeni-Itochu and Sumitomo (40% of total output), United Metallurgical Company (35%) and Severstal (25%).

Oleg Aksyutin, Chief Executive Officer of South Stream Transport, and Stefano Bianchi, Senior Vice President of Saipem, signed a contract on Friday for the construction of the first line of the offshore section. ‘According to the signed contracts worth around EUR 2 billion, Saipem will generate the project documentation.

And it will build the first offshore line of the South Stream gas pipeline as well as erect process facilities in the shore crossing areas as well as construct the landfalls, reads the note. The two parties agreed to start the 2,200-meter deep offshore project in autumn 2014. ‘The construction of the first offshore line will last until the third quarter of 2015. At the end of the same year the first line will be commissioned,’ explains the communiqué. The final South Stream project, which envisages four offshore lines, moved on also with the signing of pipe procurement contracts for a value of 800 million. The Japanese consortium will provide pipes for the second line of South Stream’s offshore section.

Europe could cut import of Russian gas

Today.Az, *15.03.2014*

BG Energy Holdings Ltd, BP plc, Royal Dutch Shell plc and Total SA are among the oil and gas companies rated by Fitch international ratings agency in the Europe, the Middle East and Africa that stand to gain from a potential shift in EU countries' energy links with Russia over time, while Gazprom and Naftogaz of Ukraine, are most likely to find themselves at a disadvantage, according to a message from Fitch.

"The latest global diplomatic dispute with Russia over the crisis in Ukraine could prompt a change to European energy security, which has traditionally focused on diversifying gas transportation routes into the EU."

In a report published today, Fitch analyses a scenario where EU countries could be forced to "recast their approach to energy and economic links with Russia over time" to quote UK Foreign Secretary William Hague. The U.S. is considering increasing the pace of liquefied natural gas (LNG) export license approvals to non-Free Trade Agreement nations. BG Energy Holdings Ltd is participating in three of the six projects already approved by the U.S. Department of Energy to export U.S. LNG. "Construction for these projects begins between 2014 and 2015, with first gas anticipated between 2017 and 2019," Fitch said. BP completed the final investment decision for the Stage 2 development of the Shah Deniz gas field with its local partner State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR) in December 2013.

"The expansion of the southern corridor gas link to Europe puts these companies in a unique position to diversify EU gas supplies. First gas to Europe is expected by 2019," according to the Fitch report. The gas to be produced within Stage 2 development of the field will be exported to Turkey and European markets by means of expanding the South Caucasus Pipeline and construction of the Trans Anatolian Gas Pipeline (TANAP) and Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP). Shell is the first company in the world to develop floating LNG facilities (FLNG). FLNG technology is an important development for the LNG industry as it reduces both the project costs and environmental footprint of an LNG development.

"If Shell is able to replicate the FLNG technology it is deploying in Australia to diversify European supplies, this could give the company a competitive advantage over peers," Fitch said. Total continues to invest in UK shale gas production that could provide it with valuable experience not gained by other European peers. Total became the first Western oil major to invest in UK shale after agreeing to take 40 percent in two licenses that are part of the prospective Bowland Shale in northern England. This investment could give the company a head start if European shale gas production begins to ramp up in a meaningful way. "On the other hand, Gazprom faces the prospect of diminishing market share if Europe seeks alternative gas supplies instead of simply alternative gas routes from Russia around Ukraine.

Gazprom supplied 30 percent of European gas volumes in 2013. Europe may find the political will to reduce this percentage, especially given the potential of U.S. LNG exports," Fitch experts believe. Fitch said Naftogaz could be facing both higher prices for gas supplies from Russia and reduced volumes for internal consumption. Gazprom has already indicated that it intends to increase the price Ukraine pays for its gas supplies by 37 percent starting in second quarter of 2014. Additionally, Gazprom says it will again consider reducing gas supplies if Ukraine is not able to pay what it owes Russia for previous gas deliveries. Fitch said the BG Energy Holdings Ltd has rating A-/Stable, BP plc - A/Stable, Royal Dutch Shell plc - AA/Stable, Total SA - AA/Stable, SOCAR BBB-/Stable, Gazprom - BBB/Stable and NJSC Naftogaz of Ukraine - CCC.

RWE to Sell RWE DEA to Fridman for €5.1 billion

Natural Gas Europe, *17.03.2014*

RWE entered into an agreement to sell RWE DEA to Letter One Group at an enterprise value of 'of some € 5.1 billion and on the major contractual conditions.'

'The enterprise value includes ca. € 0.6 billion in assumed liabilities,' reads a note released on Monday. Letter One Group, a Luxembourg based investment vehicle with a mandate to invest in the oil and gas sectors, is controlled by Russia's fourth-richest man Mikhail Fridman and Ukrainian-Russian German Khan. Analysts considered Fridman the most likely buyer in the race for the second-biggest utility in Germany.

Other potential buyers were Blackstone, Centrica, Wintershall and a consortium of America's KKR with Kuwait's Kufpec. The deal is the first for the group, which was set up by the two businessmen after the sale of their stake in TNK-BP. 'The transaction will be subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board of RWE and of authorities in several countries. It is expected to close later this year,' explains the press release.

Gazprom could reduce gas price to Europe, Says Societe Generale

Natural Gas Europe, *21.03.2014*

Russia's Gazprom could reduce its gas price to European buyers in order to change the cards on the competitors' table, Societe Generale said on Thursday.

"In this no-demand-growth world, Gazprom's strategy to slightly reduce its prices to delay alternative supply after 2020 makes perfect sense," Thierry Bros said. The move would change the profit computations of both LNG projects from the US and the Azerbaijan's Shah Deniz project. "Russia could see the threat of new suppliers/competitors entering the European market after 2020. Lower European prices could make those projects less attractive," Societe Generale said.

Europe looks to end reliance on Russian gas

Natural Gas Europe, *21.03.2014*

Europe will try to find its way to cut its reliance on Russian gas during the summit in Brussels on Thursday and Friday, with little hope for a way out in the short-term. A draft document has been seen by several media outlets. It has been described as a mild document with little reference to the on-going situation in Crimea and the stand-off with Russia.

"Everyone recognizes a major change of pace is needed on the part of the European Union," one EU official said to Reuters. The UK has released a document with some proposals, advocating that the continent has two main ways to shore up its energy security.

Firstly, it could step up its cooperation with the United States, increasing LNG imports from North America. Secondly, the continent could move closer to Iraq, finding solutions to ship Iraqi gas to Europe.

TAPI project may get us consortium leader

Natural Gas Asia, *16.03.2014*

The TAPI gas pipeline project is likely to see an America-based consortium leader, according to Indian financial daily Business Standard.

"Considering the terrorism-torn terrain of the project, we are looking for a US-based company with experience in building and operating the cross-country pipeline. Moreover, in a meeting held last month, the partners were keen to register TAPI Ltd in a place like New Jersey," an official source told. International firms have been reluctant to participate as a consortium leader because Turkmenistan was reluctant to give participating stakes for the companies in fields.

"The consortium leader would build and operate the project, apart from arranging the funds and ensuring the delivery of gas, along with its security issues," the official source further told Business Standard. GAIL has already struck an agreement with TurkmenGaz for importing 38 mscmd of natural gas through the pipeline for a 30-year period.

Lukoil looking to explore for unconventional gas in Saudi Arabia

Natural Gas Asia, *18.03.2014*

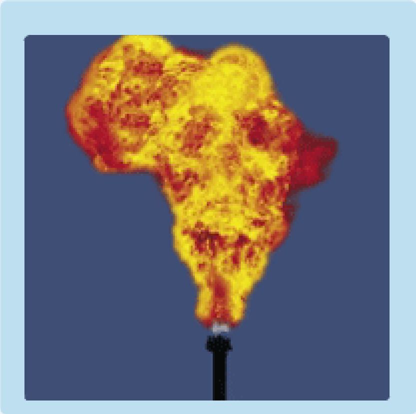
Russia's Lukoil is discussing a deal with Saudi Arabia to exploit unconventional gas deposits in the kingdom's Empty Quarter desert region, Saudi Arabia has not been successful in finding commercially viable deposits of conventional gas under the sand dunes.

"The assumptions of the initial gas exploration agreements do not exist anymore because in spite of a decade of exploration, no commercial gas discoveries have been made. Therefore the exploration program could be redefined as a change to unconventional gas exploration with higher costs and new buy-back terms," said Sadad al-Husseini

According to Reuters Lukoil is still on the hunt for desert gas and is now evaluating the possibility of production from an unconventional deposit. "This is tight gas. The negotiations are under way. No details on deal and future production plans yet," the news agency quotes a spokesman for Lukoil Overseas as saying.

Natural gas likely to remain as top energy source until 2015

Ein News, *16.03.2014*



Natural gas is expected to be the fastest growing energy source until 2035, according to the latest BP energy outlook 2035, between 2012 and 2035. Gas demand is expected to grow by an average 1.9 percent per year.

This is likely to lead to higher natural gas prices, including for LNG. Qatar is the world's largest exporter of LNG. The BP report forecasts that global energy consumption will grow by 41 percent from 2012 to 2035. Over 95 percent of this demand growth is projected to come from emerging markets, including china and India, with the share of total of these countries accounting for about a quarter by 2035.

Meanwhile energy use in the members of the organization of economic cooperation and development (OECD) grouping all advanced economies is expected to grow slowly and begin to decline in the later years of the forecast period. Indeed, the OECD countries are becoming more fuel efficient, by generating more income out of each unit of energy, thus resulting in a slowdown in their energy demand. the transition from industrial to service economies, increased global integration, the tradability of fuels across border and continued technological improvement, as well as the removal of fuel subsidies and policies geared toward fuel efficiency, all suggest that energy intensity will continue to decline.

To respond to higher global energy demand, the supply mix is evolving in favor of natural gas. Fossil fuels will continue to be dominant according to the report. Oil, gas and coal are expected to converge on market shares of about 26-27 percent each by 2035, and non-fossil fuels, namely, nuclear, hydroelectricity and renewable, on a share of around 5-7 percent each. Among fossil fuels, natural gas is growing fastest as it is increasingly being used as a cleaner alternative to coal for power generation as well as in other sectors. At the same time, the share of coal is forecast to diminish rapidly. It is currently the largest source of volume growth, but by 2025 coal is expected to add less volume than oil and only just ahead of hydroelectricity.

This will primarily reflect the shift away from coal-intensive electricity production in china in favor of natural gas powered electricity generation. There are still ample energy reserves available to the world economy. Owing to advanced engineering, large oil and gas reserves in gulf cooperation council (gcc) countries as well as the oil shale revolution in North America are all contributing to these energy reserves. However, this raises the question of sustainability. Increasing demand for energy in the developing world will lead to a significant rise in carbon emissions. Indeed, according to the BP report, global carbon dioxide emissions are projected to increase by 29 percent, with all the growth coming from emerging markets. However, there are grounds for optimism.

Carbon emissions fell in 2012 to 1995 levels in the US thanks to increasing energy efficiency and a switch in power-generation fuel from coal to natural gas. Overall, natural gas is expected to be the fastest growing of the fossil fuels according to the report. Non- OECD countries, led by china and India, are expected to generate 78 percent of natural gas demand growth with industry and power generation accounting for the largest increments to demand by sector. LNG exports are expected to grow more than twice as fast as gas consumption, at an average of 3.9 percent per year, and accounting for 26 percent of growth in global gas supply to 2035. Furthermore, shale gas supplies are projected to meet 46 percent of the growth in gas demand and account for 21 percent of world gas and 68 percent of us gas production by 2035. Such large demand is likely to put upward pressure on natural gas prices, including LNG. Qatar is likely to benefit significantly from these developments.

Announcements & Reports

► *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*

Source : Energy Information Administration
Weblink : http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/weekly/pdf/wpsrall.pdf

► *Technology Roadmap: Energy Storage*

Source : International Energy Agency
Weblink : http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/TechnologyRoadmapEnergystorage.pdf

►*The Arab Uprisings and MENA Political Instability – Implications for Oil & Gas Markets*

Source : The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
Weblink : http://www.oxfordenergy.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/MEP-8.pdf

►*Technology Roadmap: Energy Storage*

Source : The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
Weblink : http://www.oxfordenergy.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/MEP-8.pdf

Upcoming Events

► *8th Atyrau Regional Petroleum Technology Conference*

Date : 1 – 2 April 2014
Place : Atyrau – Kazakhstan
Website : http://www.oiltech-atyrau.com/

► *TUROGE 2014*

Date : 9 – 10 April 2014
Place : Ankara – Turkey
Website : http://www.turoge.com/

► *13th Uzbekistan International Oil & Gas Exhibition*

Date : 13 – 15 May 2014
Place : Tashkent – Uzbekistan
Website : http://www.oguzbekistan.com/

► *5th Turkmenistan Gas Conference*

Date : 21 – 22 May 2014
Place : Ashgabat – Turkmenistan
Website : http://www.turkmenistangascongress.com/

► *21st Caspian International Oil & Gas Exhibition*

Date : 3 – 6 June 2014
Place : Baku – Azerbaijan
Website : http://www.caspianoil-gas.com/

► *International Conference of Energy and Management 2014*

Date : 5 – 7 June 2014
Place : Istanbul – Turkey
Website : http://www.bilgi.edu.tr/en/news-and-events/news/3189/call-for-international-energy-and-management-conference/

► *Iran Oil & Gas 2014 Summit*

Date : 23-25 June 2014
Place : Dubai
Website : http://www.iransummit.com/

► *2014 EIA Energy Conference*

Date : 14-15 July 2014
Place : Washington – USA
Website : http://www.fbcinc.com/e/eia/?src=home-b1

► *4th Erbil Oil & Gas International Exhibition*

Date : 1 – 4 September 2014
Place : Erbil – Iraq
Website : http://www.erbiloilgas.com/

► *South Russia Oil & Gas Exhibition*

Date : 2 – 4 September 2014
Place : Krasnodar – Russia
Website : http://oilgas-expo.su/

► *2nd East Mediterranean Oil & Gas Conference*

Date : 9 – 10 September 2014
Place : Paphos – Greek Cyprus
Website : http://www.eastmed-og.com/Home.aspx