

## Energy Minister: Turkey is key, safe harbor for investments

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Turkey is a key country and safe harbor for energy investments, the Turkish Energy Minister Berat Albayrak said at the 22nd World Petroleum Congress in Istanbul.

Albayrak, speaking at the opening ceremony of the Congress, said the oil and gas sector has and will continue to have an economic impact for the decades to come, and therefore, investments in this sector are required for future energy security. The minister hailed the rising popularity of renewable energy while asserting that coal continues to be a crucial energy resource along with oil, natural gas and nuclear power.

“As you all know, oil and gas investments decreased due to low prices. On the other hand, projections tell us that oil and will meet around 15 percent of global energy needs in the near future,” Albayrak said. He praised Turkey’s steps during the low oil price environment and said that despite rapid demand, growth in generation capacity tripled in the country. However, he warned that the continuation of security of supply remains critical. “We ensured security of supply by providing sustainable market conditions and now we have begun focusing on oil and gas exploration in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea region,” he said.

Turkey consumes around 50 billion cubic meters of gas per year, Albayrak said. “Fifteen years ago we could provide gas only to five provinces, but now all 81 provinces in Turkey receive gas,” he said. He added in order to ensure gas supply security, Turkey increased its LNG capacity and launched its first Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) in 2016. “The second one will also become operational by the end of this year. Gas storage capacity is also critical for us. We plan to increase it also as an emerging market with political stability,” Albayrak stressed.

Turkey sees energy as a peacemaker and a supporter of prosperity. “Within this perspective, we introduce the motto ‘share for peace’. Turkey is a reliable partner for energy projects. We will continue to support regional projects for security of supply. Turkey is a key and safe harbor for investments - a regional, reliable actor and key for energy. The country is providing a stable, predictable environment for investments,” he said.

# Turkey, Israel to try to finalize gas deal by year end

Anadolu Agency, 12.07.2017



Turkey and Israel agreed to try to conclude the inter-governmental umbrella agreement that will enable the construction of the Turkey-Israel pipeline by the end of this year, Israel's Minister of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources, Yuval Steinitz said.

Speaking at the ministerial session organized on the sidelines of 22nd World Petroleum Congress in Istanbul, of which Anadolu Agency is the global communication partner, Steinitz confirmed that he just had a very constructive meeting with his Turkish counterpart, Berat Albayrak.

"We decided after four rounds of talks to accelerate our talks and try to conclude the government-to-government umbrella agreement that will enable the construction of Israel-Turkey pipeline before the end of this year. We are making enormous efforts to conclude it," he said. "Hopefully Mr. Albayrak will also pay a visit to Israel this year in 2017, which will help us accelerate our attempts to conclude this agreement," he continued.

Steinitz expressed his hopes to realize the visit in the next few months, adding that the two ministers have not fixed a date yet. On Oct. 13, 2016, Israel's Energy Minister visited Istanbul to attend the World Energy Congress 2016, marking the first visit by Israel after several years. Albayrak and his Israeli counterpart agreed then to enter talks to discuss the transmission of natural gas from Israeli economic waters through Turkey and on to Europe.

Turkish and Israeli companies are currently discussing the potential gas pipeline project between Israel and Turkey to transport natural gas supplies from the Leviathan gas field in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Israel to Europe. Energy is a token of the reconciliation and dramatic improvement in bilateral relations between Israel and Turkey, according to the Israeli minister.

The East Mediterranean region has several natural gas fields which as yet have not been commercialized via pipelines or LNG facilities, such as the Leviathan field with a capacity of 620 billion cubic meters (bcm) and the Tamar field with 283 bcm in offshore Israel. The Leviathan field, discovered in 2009, holds an estimated 613 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas with 39.4 million barrels of condensates. The field is set to begin production in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Steinitz highlighted a scientific exploratory evaluation that reveals that the majority of the significant oil and natural gas reserves in Israeli economic waters have yet to be explored. "It was evaluated that more than other 2,200 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas have yet to be discovered," he explained.



Looking at Western Europe, the region has got gas from two main sources - Russia in the east and the North Sea fields in the west, Steinitz said. "But one of them, the North Sea is already on the verge of depletion. Depletion already began and is estimated that in five to six years from now, there will be a sharp decline in natural gas production in the North Sea," he said. He affirmed that a wider map of reserves would reveal that with the decline in the North Sea and the significant discoveries in the East Med, the Eastern Sea could replace resources from the North Sea in decades to come for supplies to Europe. "The Eastern Mediterranean will become a reliable source of natural gas to Europe in the next three or four decades, he said.

Of the two options - Turkey-Israel pipeline project and the Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed) pipeline project - Steinitz stressed that the Italian government's declaration for the EastMed pipeline project was a "top priority." The EastMed pipeline project is a European project of common interest, which involves an offshore and onshore natural gas pipeline, directly connecting East Mediterranean resources to Italy and Greece via Southern Cyprus and Crete.

Steinitz said that both projects are "extremely important" and "extremely promising", adding that Israel's existing fields already contain enough natural gas for exports and to justify the two pipelines. "We have to move simultaneously. To move with new exploration and as you probably have heard we just extended the Israeli bid round for 24 new blocks of exploration until November to attract and also enable more companies from around the world to participate. We have to move simultaneously at the same time on those pipelines because one direction is encouraging the other direction," he added.

On the role of Cyprus for the proposed pipeline between Turkey and Israel, Steinitz said they have very good relations with Turkey, Greece, Southern Cyprus and other countries in the Mediterranean. "Hopefully this region will find its way in the future to cooperate and to establish good relations with all countries. We are working with the Turkish government on Israel-Turkish relations in general, and on this particular project. We are working with the governments of Italy, Greece and Southern Cyprus about a cross-Mediterranean pipeline. I do not see any collusion here. I think these are very important projects for all sides and I do not want to make priorities. We are making efforts to advance these important energy projects," he concluded.

# Turkey's methane gas potential close to \$37 billion

Yeni Safak, 12.07.2017



Turkey can generate \$37 billion from its Coal Seam Methane (CSM) reserves, Turkey's General Director of Petroleum Affairs said.

“The methane gas potential of Turkey's coal mines is around 130 billion cubic meters and is equivalent to \$37 billion,” said Omer Koca, head of Turkey's general directorate of petroleum affairs, during a special session at the World Petroleum Congress. CSM is a type of gas that can be found in working mine sites. It is extracted from the air in coalmines to help improve safety and in preventing uncontrolled release of methane into the atmosphere.

Methane can also act as a valuable source of energy. It is the principal constituent of natural gas, allowing countries to further diversify their energy supplies. According to Koca, Turkey is very close to completing new regulations in the sector. The new regulation will ensure that mining companies will require a license to extract methane gas. The regulation will come into effect once it is officially published in the Turkish Official Gazette, anticipated to be in a matter of weeks. CSM has the potential to make a substantial contribution to Turkey's economy, Koca said.

Koca confirmed that the license to extract methane gas is dependent on the mine having 5 cubic meters of methane gas capacity per tonne of coal as per the new regulations. Methane has significant effects as a greenhouse gas being 21 times higher than that of carbon dioxide. Therefore its capture and use in gas engines, which negates its release into the atmosphere, promises to have significant environmental benefits. A range of technologies is available to recover methane from coal, according to World Coal Association, such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Coal Mine Methane (CMM) and Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM).

In CBM technology, methane is recovered from un-mined coal seams. The coal seams may be mined in the future but this is largely dependent upon geological factors, such as coal depth and quality. CMM involves methane recovered during mining activities while the coal is in the process of being extracted and thus emitting significant quantities of the gas. AMM ensures that methane is recovered from mines that have been abandoned following the completion of mining operations.

# Valeura CEO: Turkey's unconventional potential is great

Reuters, 12.07.2017



There is a great opportunity for unconventional reserves in Turkey's southeast and northwest, Jim McFarland, president and CEO of Canada's Valeura Energy said.

Speaking at the panel entitled, Unconventionals – The New Conventional, organized on the sidelines of 22nd World Energy Congress in Istanbul McFarland said knowledge transfer in unconventionals from North America to other regions around the world including Turkey is a possibility. “You have the right environment to make these kind of commitments in Turkey and to develop unconventional opportunities,” he explained.

“The country [Turkey] has established petroleum laws dating back to 1926. It is administered by a very professional and efficient regulatory body called the General Directorate of Petroleum Affairs of Turkey. You can get things done in Turkey and can do business here,” he asserted. Given Turkey's energy appetite, which is growing strongly, the market is really ready for domestic gas production, according to McFarland. “Producers in Turkey can capture Brent-related oil prices and pretty significant natural gas prices,” he explained.

McFarland stressed that Turkey's location at the crossroads of Europe and the Middle East, forms a “natural energy hub” while also asserting that the country's policies reflect a very sophisticated view of the energy business. Noting that Turkey currently produces less than 5 percent of its domestic needs from oil and gas, he said that there are a number of proven hydrocarbon basins in the country that most people would consider are relatively underexplored and underexploited. “Particularly on the unconventional side, we think there is still a great opportunity here both in southeast Turkey in the Anatolia Basin as well as the Thrace basin in northwestern Turkey,” he asserted.

Conventional oil, which is liquid at atmospheric temperature, can be produced by using traditional drilling methods while unconventional oil requires advanced production methods due to its geologic formation and its density, which means that it does not flow freely and independently. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that total recoverable resources from shale in Turkey could exceed 23 trillion cubic feet of gas and about 4.7 billion barrels of oil, according to McFarland.



Valeura Energy has been active in the Thrace Basin for over six years and the company has recently entered a joint venture with Statoil for shale gas exploration, he said. McFarland underlined their belief in unconventional potential in Turkey and highlighted “significant investments” that the company will undertake. “What we like about Turkey is that it provides an excellent fiscal regime,” he said, adding that they are putting their best efforts to have meaningful results from the studies that they have conducted in the country. “We are applying all the modern seismic acquisition and interpretation techniques. Modern drilling and fracture stimulation technologies will be applied here with our partners including Halliburton,” he said. “The investments that we are planning are significant,” he asserted, underlining that in the fourth quarter of the year, the results of their studies will be announced.

Valeura Energy, established in 2010, is a Canada-based public company engaged in the exploration, development, and production of petroleum and natural gas in Turkey. The company has executed a number of transactions and currently holds interests in 21 production leases and exploration licenses in the Thrace Basin of Turkey. Valeura’s petroleum and natural gas sales in the Thrace Basin of Turkey in the first quarter 2017 averaged 807 barrels of oil equivalent per day.

## Turkey aims to avert gas supply cuts in winter

Argus, 12.07.2017



Turkey’s state-run Botas aims to avoid interruptions in gas supplies to utilities and large industrial users this year, as it plans to bring online new infrastructure in December.

Curtailments during winter 2016-17 were mostly the result of higher consumption as the distribution network continues to expand, Botas general manager Burhan Ozcan said this week. Botas hopes the launch of the country’s second storage facility and the Dortyol FSRU will be “key to security of supply this winter”, he said. The first phase of the 1bn m<sup>3</sup>/yr Tuz Golu storage site will start commercial operations in December, Ozcan said.

Botas had earlier indicated that start-up would be in winter 2017-18, without specifying the month. Botas plans to make available half of capacity at Tuz Golu’s 500mn m<sup>3</sup> first phase this year. Initial withdrawal capacity is envisaged at 13mn m<sup>3</sup>/d and injection capacity at 15mn m<sup>3</sup>/d. Tuz Golu will be expanded to 5.4bn m<sup>3</sup> by 2023 and Botas launched a tender for the expansion last month.

Turkey wants to boost storage capacity to 11bn m<sup>3</sup> by 2023, Ozcan said. Botas plans to bring the Dortyol FSRU on line in December, he said. The terminal will have a regasification capacity of 20mn m<sup>3</sup>/d. Operations were earlier expected to start by late 2017 or the start of 2018. Work on the pipeline that will connect Dortyol, which is in the southern Hatay province, to the national transmission system in nearby Osmaniye province will be sped up following a decree last week ordering the urgent transfer of private land to the state.

## EU ‘strongly supports’ EastMed gas pipeline project

Argus, 13.07.2017



The European Commission “strongly supports” the EastMed gas pipeline project, and the EU is an “attractive market” for eastern Mediterranean gas, Miguel Arias Canete said.

The 12bn-14bn m<sup>3</sup>/yr pipeline would ship gas from Israel’s Levantine basin and potentially other resources. It is “an important option among other existing and possible routes” to export gas from the region to Europe, Canete said. The estimated discovered and recoverable reserves in the eastern Mediterranean fields are around three trillion m<sup>3</sup>, but there are “significant chances that additional volumes are yet to be discovered”, he said.

The commission has granted €2mn (\$2.3mn) for preparatory studies on the project. Proven and probable reserves of Israel’s offshore Tamar field were revised up earlier this month to 318bn m<sup>3</sup>, from 282bn m<sup>3</sup>. The field has produced more than 35.5bn m<sup>3</sup> since 2013, which has supplied Israel and Jordan. And first gas from the 620bn m<sup>3</sup> Leviathan field is expected by the end of 2019. The stakeholders in the Leviathan and Tamar fields are considering a number of export schemes, including a sub-sea pipeline connecting Leviathan to Turkey.

## Saudi Aramco to raise share in natural gas production

Anadolu Agency, 09.07.2017



Saudi Aramco aims to double its natural gas production to 23 billion standard cubic feet per day over the coming decade.

Speaking at the 22nd World Petroleum Congress, of which Anadolu Agency is the global communication partner, Amin H. Nasser said the company would promote natural gas production. "Relying on new energy sources is a complicated situation, a new alternative energy source will not be able to meet the need of the whole energy demand," Nasser said. According to Nasser, oil and natural gas will together continue to be major actors in the energy sector, but added that the share of alternative energy sources should increase.

"We need to stop using engines that use fossil fuels, and for that purpose we should contribute to low emission goals. We [Saudi Arabia] invested \$1 billion for this technology alone. We are also considering capture and storage," Nasser said. Nasser also indicated that Saudi Aramco aims to transform Saudi Arabia into a country that can supply its energy demand increasingly with a higher share from solar energy.

## Deputy Oil Minister: Iran open to work with US companies

Reuters, 12.07.2017



Iraq Iran welcomes BP and American companies to collaborate with Iranian companies for investment in Iran's oil and gas industry, Amir Hossein Zamaninia, Iran's deputy minister of petroleum for trade and international affairs said.

"Iran and BP have a long and lasting historical relationship and we would invite not only BP but also American companies [to Iran]," Zamaninia told. "We would welcome them to come and forge a partnership with Iranian companies," he said. "We think the situation is normal enough now for major international oil business to engage in Iran," he added.





The country's oil and gas production was hampered in the past few years because of international sanctions, but aims to revive its oil and gas sectors in the aftermath of sanctions relief following the nuclear deal between Iran and P5 +1 countries signed in July in 2015. Iran holds the world's fourth-largest proven crude oil reserves and second-largest natural gas reserves, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. However,

Speaking at the same press conference, CEO of BP Bob Dudley said the company has "six or seven upcoming major projects" for next year. "There are lots of good opportunities around the world," Dudley said, noting that energy giant Total made "a very significant investment" with Iran. Iran signed a new contract at the beginning of July to develop Phase 11 of the world's largest gas field development project, the South Pars gas field with French Oil Company, Total and China National Petroleum Corporation and Iranian company Petropars.

According to Dudley, in terms of supply and demand, the industry would see a reduction of inventory toward the end of the year. "I think the market actually is balanced today. It has more to do with the inventorial level, but I am not speaking as an OPEC member," he added. The BP head said that the company would spend \$15 billion in projects this year, and in 2018 and 2019. "We have got our plate full for a while now, and we have some other plans. We just have to stay on our capital diet right now," he added. He said that if lower prices continue to drop further, energy companies would have to adopt the new price environment. Energy companies need to have "flexibility" and be "very disciplined" in a period of low oil prices, he concluded.

## **Qatar's LNG production growth plan; good market signal**

CNBC, 13.07.2017



Qatar's decision to increase its LNG output by 30 percent within seven years is a very positive signal for the market, Peter Coleman, chief executive officer of Australian Woodside said.

Speaking at the 22nd World Petroleum Congress in Istanbul, Coleman said that this is a good signal for LNG buyers assuring reliable and sufficient security of supply for the future. Saad Sherida Al Kaabi, chief executive of Qatar Petroleum announced on July 4 that Qatar plans to increase its LNG output from its huge North Field by 30 percent within seven years.

The increase in North Field production will boost the country's LNG output to 100 million tons per year from the current 77 million tons. "It is more competition, we are used to competition and that is fine for us," Coleman said.

Responding to the question of the impact of Qatar's LNG production target on other projects, Seyed Mohammad Hossein Adeli, secretary general of Gas Exporting Countries Forum said that Qatar's aim to boost LNG production would not lead to the cancellation or postponement of projects of any other countries. Adeli acknowledged that projects could be cancelled because of the market situation, and not because of Qatar's initiative.

According to official figures from the International Gas Union and the International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers, Qatar exported 77 million tons of LNG in 2016. While sales to the Asian region accounted for more than 60 percent of Qatar's total LNG exports, the country's top export destinations were Japan, South Korea, India, the U.K. and China. Qatar, which is the world's largest LNG exporter, had a market share of 30.4 percent of global LNG as of 2016. Australia is likely to emerge as the second largest LNG supplier globally in the coming years.

## Iran ready to explore more oil and gas

Reuters, 10.07.2017



Iran is ready to welcome offers for further oil and gas exploratory works with international companies, Rahim Nematollahi, deputy director of Exploration Blocks and International Affairs department at National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said.

Nematollahi told that, "If an exploration and production company comes, we will be ready to negotiate." Iran signed memorandums of understanding (MoU) with 28 companies to develop Iran's gas and oil fields in the last two years from 2016 to 2017, Nematollahi said.

The 28 companies, BIV, DNO, Eni, Gazprom, Gazpromneft, Ghadir, IDRO, Inpex, Kogas, Lukoil, Maersk, Mapna, OIEC, OMV, Pasargad, Pergas Consortium, Persia Oil & Gas, Pertamina, Petronas, PGNIG, PNOG, PTT, Shell, Tatneft, Tenco, Total, Wintershall and Zarubezhneft submitted their surveys to work on Iran's fields, including Azadegan, Iran's largest oil field located in southern Iran and shared with neighboring Iraq.

Iran began to negotiate with international oil and gas companies for joint investment projects in its oil and gas industry following the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action in January 2015. Nematollahi warned that despite the high number of MoU's signed, the process also involves tendering and further agreements, meaning that the realization of projects has still a long way to go.

Iran holds the world's fourth-largest proven crude oil reserves and second-largest natural gas reserves, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. However, the country's oil and gas production was hampered in the past few years because of international sanctions. The country aims to revive its oil and gas sectors in the aftermath of sanctions relief following the nuclear deal between Iran and P5 +1 countries signed in July in 2015.

# Novak: Natural Gas Gulf crisis not likely to affect OPEC output cut

Anadolu Agency, 10.07.2017



Gulf crisis between Qatar and the Arab states -- led by Saudi Arabia -- would not affect Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) oil cap agreement, Russian Energy Minister Alexander Novak said.

Speaking on the sidelines of 22nd World Petroleum Congress in Istanbul, of which Anadolu Agency is the global communication partner, Novak said that he does not foresee any problems or dispute on the OPEC agreement to cut production due to the crisis between Qatar and some other Gulf countries.

In May 25, OPEC members agreed to extend their previous agreement by nine more months to March 2018 to lower oil output. The members agreed to continue to lower oil production by 1.2 million barrels per day (bpd) down to 32.5 million bpd. Russia agreed to cut 300,000 barrels of daily oil production in line with OPEC's latest accord in May 2017. "We had the opportunity to discuss this issue with Qatari minister here today. He also expressed Qatar's determination to fulfil its responsibilities that it took in December," he said. Novak held a bilateral meeting on Monday with Qatar's Minister of Energy and Industry Mohammed Bin Saleh Al-Sada during the 22nd World Petroleum Congress.

Novak also mentioned that Akkuyu nuclear power plant, which will be the Turkey's first nuclear power plant, and said that Russian and Turkish officials discussed the project. "First unit of the Akkuyu nuclear power plant is to be commissioned by 2023, which is centenary of the Turkish Republic," he said. On June 19, Russian state-owned nuclear power company Rosatom signed an agreement with Cengiz-Kolin-Kalyon, a Turkish consortium of contracting conglomerates, to sell a 49 percent stake in Turkey's Akkuyu nuclear power plant project. The plant will have a capacity of 4,800 megawatts in four units and a working lifetime of 8,000 hours per year.

# Bulgaria active for gas interconnector with Turkey

Reuters, 10.07.2017



Bulgaria is actively working for the construction of a new gas interconnector between Turkey, Greece and Serbia, Bulgarian Prime Minister Boyko Borisov said.

Speaking at the presidential session at the 22nd World Petroleum Congress in Istanbul, Borisov said that energy resources are extremely important not only for all economies, but also in terms of global climate changes that the world is currently witnessing. He asserted that natural gas is environmentally friendly and a clean energy resource that is important for all, and cited the importance that Bulgaria has in the transmission of gas in the Balkans.

“Bulgaria is an important actor in the Balkans and an important actor in its capabilities with its gas transmission networks. Currently around 16.7 billion cubic meters [of gas] pass through Bulgaria’s networks thanks to our host Turkey,” he explained. Borisov noted that close to 80 percent of all compressor stations in the Balkans are located on Bulgarian territory.

Highlighting the speed of development for energy diversification, Borisov reiterated Bulgaria’s efforts for the building of an interconnector with Turkey, Greece and Serbia.

The Interconnection Turkey – Bulgaria (ITB) comprises the construction of a new onshore gas pipeline between the two countries. The project, a priority for the Southern Gas Corridor, is crucial in terms of security and diversification of both natural gas sources and routes for the supply to and via Bulgaria and the region.

The Southern Gas Corridor includes three major pipeline projects: the expansion of the South Caucasus Pipeline through Azerbaijan and Georgia, the construction of the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) across Turkey and the construction of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) through Greece, Albania and into Italy.

“With Romania, we already completed the construction of our interconnector. What is leading and foremost for our future is the construction of the European gas distribution hub. This is very important for the trade and transmission of gas for the region and Europe,” he declared.

The Bulgarian prime minister also said that some of the largest international companies such as OMV, Repsol and Total are currently working in Black Sea waters, all in the Thrace basin. “This would mean that at least from three locations in the Black Sea we will be able to flow gas into Europe,” he said.

Borisov also said the country is currently actively expanding the capacity of its gas storage facilities and called for cooperation in the next gas corridor projects such as TANAP and TAP. “I would like to encourage everyone to very actively continue to work on the next gas corridor project,” he said. He added that focus needs to be placed on the TANAP and TAP gas projects via Bulgaria and Serbia as the proposed Nabucco West natural gas pipeline project from the Turkish-Bulgarian border to Austria, in which he personally and Bulgaria supported, failed to get off the ground. “We will very actively work to implement these gas projects along with the corridor,” he said.

## Deputy Min.: Albania expects to finalize TAP by 2018

Anadolu Agency, 09.07.2017



Works on TAP are underway with the construction of two compressor stations, Deputy Minister of Energy and Industry of Albania told.

Iir Bejtja said that the pipe installation has already started in the project’s three location points in Albania, and completion of the installation is expected by 2018. “I think by 2018 the installation will end but now they are starting with the two pumping compressor stations. Meanwhile, we are hoping to take an license for subsea works that plan to start immediately. They are on track,” the Minister said.

The TAP project aims to connect the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) at the Greece-Turkey border and cross northern Greece, Albania and the Adriatic Sea before going onshore in southern Italy, where it will link up with the Snam-operated Italian natural gas network. The entire project will be 878 kilometers in length with an initial capacity of 10 billion cubic meters per year to transfer Azerbaijan’s natural gas to several European markets.

Bejtja asserted that the TAP project would help the Albanian economy and the country hopes that more than €1 billion will enter the economy, through investments, construction, planned works and secondary infrastructures as part of TAP project, Bejtja noted. “All this money enters the economy and Albanian companies make all the investments,” he underlined. He highlighted that currently 2,000 people are employed through the TAP project including in transportation, environment, construction, out of which more than 90 percent are Albanians. He added that this number could reach at least 3,000 but even reach more in the long run.

In the final period of construction, he forecasted that there would be employment opportunities for between 5,000 and 7,000 people. Once constructed, there will be around 700 permanent employees, according to the minister. On the question of whether Albania will import gas from TAP, he replied that Albania would not import gas directly from the first 10 billion cubic meters (bcm) that is set to be sent to European customers. “We are guaranteed 0.3 billion cubic meters only for the Vlorë thermal power plant (TPP),” he noted.

The Albanian minister hailed the investments that Turkish companies have made in the country's energy, mining and refining sectors as well as in many other sectors in the country. Electricity produced from plants constructed by Turkish companies can be exported to Turkey, Bejtja affirmed, adding that no restrictions have been placed on these companies. "We do not charge for exports, or in cross border taxes and we have no VAT or customs either. We have enough interconnections that make it easy to export in Greece, via Kosovo, and Bulgaria, via Montenegro. So there is a possibility to export to whether it is to Turkey or to other neighboring countries, it doesn't matter. They can do good business in Albania," he asserted.

Albania is a country with low energy costs because it has good running water throughout all seasons, according to Bejtja. The Albanian minister said that Turkey and Albania are not neighboring countries and although it would be far easier to cooperate in the electricity sector for countries that border one another, he believes that any cooperation in non-bordering countries in this area would be beneficial for all parties concerned. "If it [electricity network] goes wider, it will be better. So if we go to Turkey through Bulgaria or other countries, it will be beneficial for them [all countries involved] because they also have investments in our country and for us, because we can sell energy even further than our neighbors," he concluded.

## Yamal LNG to scale up Russian gas exports: Russian Dept. Min.

Anadolu Agency, 12.07.2017



**Novatek's Yamal LNG project will increase Russia's global natural gas exports by around 10 percent, Russian Deputy Energy Minister Anton Inyutsyn said.**

**Speaking at the World Petroleum Congress, Inyutsyn told Anadolu Agency that Russia ranks first in gas exports globally. He added that next year, Russian energy company Novatek's Yamal LNG project will become operational. "It will rise and add around 10 percent more gas to our exports globally. Maybe other companies will raise this capacity further in future apart from Novatek," he said.**

He explained that transport logistics differentiate LNG and pipeline gas. "If you transport natural gas to more than 3,000 kilometers, then it is more profitable to send it as LNG, but if it is less than 3,000 kilometers, it's better to send it by pipelines," he explained.

Novatek holds a 50.1 percent share in the Yamal LNG project while Total and China's China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) each hold a 20 percent stake while the Chinese Silk Road Fund has a 9.9 percent share interest. The Yamal LNG terminal, which plans to have an output capacity of around 16.5 million tons per year, is expected to be operational by 2018. The project is located on the Yamal Peninsula above the Arctic Circle.

The Russian minister also spoke about the TurkStream project and reiterated Novak's remarks that "fifty kilometers of the project have already been completed. The project has just started and it will be completed in 2019," he said.

The TurkStream pipeline is a transit-free export gas pipeline which will not only stretch across the Black Sea from Russia to Turkey but will further extend to Turkey's border with neighboring countries.

One line is expected to supply the Turkish market, while a second line will carry gas to southern and southeastern Europe. Each line will have the throughput capacity of 15.75 billion cubic meters of gas per year.

He also responded to a question about the next OPEC, non-OPEC meeting on July 24, and said that it would be incorrect to speculate on the outcome before negotiations, but said that a decision following talks would be announced at the meeting.

## Gazprom hikes H1 natural gas export to Europe 12% on year, raises 2017 output forecast

Platts, 10.07.2017



Russian gas giant Gazprom has increased gas supplies to Europe and Turkey by 12% year on year in the first half of 2017, which has also encouraged the company to boost its gas output forecast to 450 Bcm this year, as it sees growing demand for pipeline gas in the region, CEO Alexei Miller said Friday.

"Gas demand continues rising in 2017. In the first six months, export volumes rose by 12.4%, or by 10.5 Bcm, compared with the same period in 2016," Miller told the company's annual shareholder meeting in Moscow.

Gazprom sees a continued rise in European gas demand after setting a record in gas exports to Europe and Turkey, at 179.3 Bcm last year, with its share of European gas demand reaching a record 33.1% in 2016, and refreshing historical highs in daily exports to the region, he added.

To accomplish that, the company's 55 Bcm/year Nord Stream pipeline carrying gas to Germany via the Baltic Sea, pumped beyond capacity, he said. "Our gas in Europe sees increasing demand. Gas export pipeline Nord Stream is in demand by more than 100%. On certain days at the last fall/winter season, the flow stood at 111% of its capacity," Miller said. Last week, the deputy chairman of Gazprom's management committee, Andrey Kruglov, estimated Gazprom's 2017 exports to the region at similar levels to last year, "at least at 178 Bcm or higher."



With demand for Russian gas increasing, the company raised its forecast for gas exports to Europe and Turkey to 450 Bcm, up 7.3% year on year, Miller said. The new figure also represents a 5% increase from the company's May forecast of 430 Bcm in full-year gas production. "Given the factual gas production in the first six months of 2017, we forecast full-year production above 450 Bcm, which is above yearly indicators of three preceding years," Miller said.

With the company's resource base shifting north toward the Arctic, Miller noted the increasing production at the Yamal Peninsula's largest gas field, Bovanenkovo, where the company launched new production at the start of the year, raising its peak output to 260 million cu m/d. Gazprom expects to bring the field's production to 115 Bcm/year by 2022, Miller said. "This single field's capacity will be comparable to the total gas supplies to Europe from the UK, Qatar, and the Netherlands in 2016," he said.

With Europe's growing need for imported gas due to rising demand and falling production, Miller noted increasing interest in Russian pipeline gas, along with a drop in LNG supplies to the region from elsewhere. LNG supplies to the European market fell by nearly 2%, or more than 1 Bcm, last year, he said. "Forecasts of LNG replacing gas supplied to Europe by pipeline have not been fulfilled. In the real market conditions, LNG loses. So the European business is ready to take part in pipeline import from Russia in partnership with Gazprom," he said.

The company is partnering with European companies on two new pipelines -- the 55 Bcm/year Nord Stream 2 line to Germany and the 31.5 TurkStream line to Turkey -- to redirect gas flows away from Ukrainian transit after 2019. Five European companies -- Germany's Uniper and Wintershall, Austria's OMV, France's Engie and Anglo-Dutch Shell -- are partnering with Gazprom on implementing Nord Stream 2, the second underwater pipeline crossing the Baltic Sea, which is set to double the amount of gas pumped via the northern route.

Each company pledged in April to provide up to Eur950 million in funding, or a combined total of half the project's estimated cost of Eur9.5 billion (\$10.6 billion), he said, noting the project's efficiency. "Once we implement Nord Stream 2, we will complete forming the foreign part of the northern gas corridor. It will be the most efficient route, both technically and economically, for Russian gas supplies far abroad," he said. He estimated gas delivery costs via the northern route and Nord Stream 2 specifically to be half of those via the central corridor via Ukraine. Meanwhile, Gazprom's LNG sales hit 4.94 Bcm last year, up 4% on the year, having more than doubled sales since 2013, with main volumes going to Japan, India, Taiwan, Mexico, the UAE, and South Korea, Miller said.

Gazprom is also stepping up projects for pipeline gas deliveries to Asia, and expects to reach an agreement with China's CNPC on specific timeframes for the launch of the 38 Bcm/year Power of Siberia pipeline, "the core of our strategy in Russia's East and in the Asia-Pacific," Miller said. "Today, we are completing the discussion of precise timeframes for the supplies via the Eastern route via Power of Siberia according to the contract. The relevant document is expected to be signed in the coming days with our Chinese partners," Miller said.

So far, the timeframes for the pipeline launch stand between May 2019 and May 2021, according to Miller's presentation. The agreement could be signed during the next meeting of the countries' leaders. China's leader Xi Jinping is expected on an official visit to Russia early next week, when he is due to meet Russian President Vladimir Putin, according to the Kremlin.



Miller also said Gazprom and CNPC intend to agree gas supplies by another route, from Russia's Far East, by the end of this year. Gazprom also is continuing its cooperation with Chinese partners on underground gas storage in China, power, and promoting the use of LNG as motor fuel, Miller said. "We have come a long way with our Chinese partners, and we are bounded by the true relationship of long-term strategic partnership," he said.

## Statoil & ptnrs to test gas plant conversion to hydrogen

Anadolu Agency, 08.07.2017



Statoil, Vattenfall and Gasunie signed a memorandum of understanding to evaluate the possibilities of converting Vattenfall's Magnum gas power plant in the Netherlands into a hydrogen-powered plant, Statoil announced.

Statoil said the next step would involve feasibility studies to evaluate the conversion of one of Vattenfall's three Magnum units to run on hydrogen. Gasunie will examine what infrastructure for transport and storage is needed. "We are very excited about getting the opportunity to evaluate the possibilities of converting a gas power plant to run on hydrogen." according to Irene Rummelhoff.

## Gazprom to send gas to China via Power of Siberia by '19

Financial Times, 04.07.2017



Gazprom will start gas supplies to China via the Power of Siberia gas transmission pipeline in December 2019, the Russian company announced.

According to Gazprom's statement, a new agreement between China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and Gazprom was signed, in addition to the agreement that was signed on May 21, 2014. Gazprom's CEO Alexey Miller commented that the Power of Siberia pipeline under construction in Eastern Siberia is on schedule to provide gas to China in December 2019 as per the new agreement.

China and Russia signed a \$400 billion deal in May 2014 to send 38 billion cubic meters of Russian gas per year to China through the Power of Siberia's western gas transmission route. The Power of Siberia project consists of two routes, eastern and western. The eastern route is currently in its development stage to transit gas from the natural gas fields in Eastern Siberia, including the Chayanda and Kovykta gas fields. The western route will supply 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas via pipeline from the Yamal-Nenets autonomous region to northwest China for a period of 30 years.

## Natural Gas Statoil starts production at Gina Krog field

Rigzone, 12.07.2017



Norway's Statoil started oil and gas production on the Gina Krog field in the North Sea, the company announced. Statoil said in a written statement that it and the partners invested around \$3.7 billion in the development of the field.

The preliminary plan is to drill 11 production wells and three injection wells at the Gina Krog field. "We are proud to have delivered Gina Krog in line with the cost estimate in the plan for development and operation," said Margareth Ovrum, Statoil's executive vice president for technology, projects and drilling.

More than 600 people have been working on the Gina Krog field preparing the platform for production since last August. Gross recoverable reserves from the field located 230 kilometers southwest of Stavanger city of Norway are estimated at 225 million barrels of oil equivalent. Statoil is the operator of the field with a 58.7 percent interest. Partners Total has a 15 percent interest, KUFPEC Norway holds a 15 percent stake, PGNIG Norway has 8 percent interest and Aker BP has a 3.3 percent share.

# GE completes \$7.4 billion merger with Baker Hughes

Oilprice, 14.07.2017



The completion of the merger of GE's oil and gas business and Baker Hughes into a newly structured company BHGE was announced by GE.

According to the statement, BHGE will bring together capabilities across the full value chain of oil and gas activities - from upstream, midstream to downstream. Under the terms of the agreement, which was previously announced on October 31, 2016, the transaction resulted in a partnership structure between Baker Hughes and GE's oil and gas business.

GE contributed \$7.4 billion to the new partnership, which will be used to "fund the cash dividend to legacy Baker Hughes shareholders," the company stated. GE has a 62.5 percent interest in this partnership and legacy Baker Hughes shareholders have the remaining 37.5 percent interest through their ownership of BHGE. BHGE provides differentiated services for customers by combining digital solutions and technology from the GE Store brand that focuses on technology.

Jeff Immelt, chairman and CEO of GE and chairman of BHGE, said in the statement that BHGE is an industry leader positioned to deliver in any economic environment and assist customers in driving productivity. "This deal capitalizes on the current cycle in oil and gas while also strengthening our position for market recovery. I am extremely proud of the GE and Baker Hughes teams for completing the combination in just eight months, which is a testament to the team's unwavering focus and dedication since the announcement last October," he added.

# Ofgem probes British Gas customers' exit fees dispute

Business Daily, 13.07.2017



U.K.'s independent energy regulator Ofgem launched an investigation against British Gas Trading Limited in relation to termination fees charged for domestic customers at the end of their supply contracts, the regulator said on Thursday.

“The investigation will examine whether British Gas breached license conditions relating to British Gas’ obligations to customers who switch to another supplier, including the requirement to waive termination fees,” Ofgem said. Suppliers should not charge termination fees for any switch that takes place within the 49-day “switching period” before the end of a fixed term contract, according to Ofgem rules.

The investigation follows concerns raised by consumer affairs website moneysavingexpert.com who highlighted customer complaints on having to pay exit fees, Ofgem said. Ofgem is citing Standard License Conditions (SLC) 24 and 25C of the gas and electricity supply licenses while conducting the investigation.

SLC 24 sets out obligations concerning the termination of domestic supply contracts including the circumstances in which termination fees may be charged, the continuation of fixed term supply contract terms and the terms and conditions of supply contracts.

SLC 25C requires suppliers to take all reasonable steps to achieve certain standards of conduct and to ensure that the standards are interpreted and applied consistently with the customer objective, which is to treat customers fairly. “The opening of this investigation does not imply that we have made any findings about non-compliance,” the regulator added.

## Statoil to start UK exploratory campaign

Anadolu Agency, 09.07.2017



Norway's Statoil will commence a three-well exploration drilling campaign on the U.K. continental shelf, the company announced.

The company said that in early July, the Transocean Spitsbergen rig would spud the first well as part of its exploratory campaign. "This is an exciting campaign testing three very different opportunities on the U.K. continental shelf. We hope to make discoveries that can add value to existing projects and also provide the resources necessary for new developments there," Jenny Morris, Statoil's vice president of exploration in the U.K. said.

The ongoing campaign plans that well drilling will be complete in approximately two to three months. According to Statoil, the first well, Mariner Segment 9, could prove additional resources and increase the extent of the Mariner Field. After completing this well, which is expected to take between 15 and 25 days, the rig will move to Jock Scott, a prospect on the underexplored margins of the Viking Graben.

Completion of the well is expected in 20-40 days. Completion of the last well in the campaign, the Verbier prospect in the Moray Firth area, is anticipated to take between 30 to 70 days. "We have three exciting wells to test with a proven and efficient rig that will enable us to continue to develop our understanding of the full exploration potential of this mature basin and hopefully add new commercial reserves to our U.K. portfolio," Morris said.

## India to boost gas share to 20% in energy mix by 2030

Platts, 11.07.2017



India will increase the share of natural gas to 20 percent in its energy mix by 2030, the Indian petroleum minister said.

Speaking at a ministerial session of 22nd World Petroleum Congress in Istanbul, of which Anadolu Agency is the global communication partner, India's Minister of Petroleum Shri Dharmendra Pradhan said India is supporting investments to increase the share of natural gas in its energy mix. "We will increase the share of natural gas in our energy mix to 20 percent. We will also raise our natural gas pipelines from 15 thousand kilometers to 30 thousand kilometers for this aim," the minister said.

The world's second most populated country will have new liquefied natural gas (LNG) liquefaction facilities to enhance natural gas supply and extend natural gas consumption via LNG-fuelled buses and trains, Pradhan said. "Our demand for refinery products will rise 5-7 percent in several years. The three biggest Indian energy companies will build a oil refinery to generate 60 million metric tonnes of oil to meet the country's demand," he said. India ranks number four in refinery capacity after the U.S., Russia and China.

## Brazil calls for investments in oil and gas sectors

Anadolu Agency, 12.07.2017



The repositioning of Brazil's state-owned oil and gas company Petrobras opens up space for new investments in Brazil's petroleum industry, Decio Fabricio Oddone, director general of Brazil's National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP) said.

Speaking at a ministerial session during the Congress, of which Anadolu Agency is the global communication partner, Oddone noted that a process of reform is taking place in Brazil's energy policies to ensure the sector is more market-oriented in efforts to attract much-needed investments.

The oil industry of Brazil, one of the top ten oil producers, currently represents 11 percent of the country's GDP, Oddone said. "We have around 13 billion barrels of reserves, but this does not represent our potential and we must unlock it," he added. Oddone said that Brazil's petroleum industry experienced very little change until the end of Petrobras' monopoly in the country's oil sector in 1997.

Brazil started to discuss a new exploration and production policy in 2016 and 2017 and their new policy was recently published. This change ensured that Petrobras is no longer the sole operator, Oddone explained. Petrobras, the largest firm in the southern hemisphere by market capitalization, has struggled since a major corruption scandal of the company erupted in 2014. Petrobras has been under investigation with bribery and money laundering allegations. Dilma Rousseff, who has been suspended from the presidency since May 12, along with her party have also been accused of corruption at Petrobras. "We have now an open avenue for new companies to participate in exploration and production in the very large reserves that we have discovered in the last decade," Oddone stated.

Oddone declared that Brazil is on the verge of creating a diverse natural gas market in the country. "We have a lack of infrastructure, we need investments in refineries, terminals, especially in plants. We have a very limited network of pipelines in Brazil," he said.

## Global gas demand to overtake oil, gas in next 5 years

Anadolu Agency, 13.07.2017



**Global natural gas demand will outpace oil and coal over the next five years helped by low prices, ample supply, and its role in reducing air pollution and other emissions, according to the IEA's Gas 2017 report published.**

**Global natural gas demand will grow at 1.6 percent per year pushing consumption up to 4 trillion cubic meters in 2022, the IEA said. In 2016, natural gas consumption totaled 3.6 trillion cubic meters, according to the report. Almost 90 percent of the anticipated growth in natural gas demand will come from developing economies, led by China.**

The availability of ample and competitively-priced supply of natural gas "helps to expand opportunities for gas in Asia, where China accounts for 40 percent of global demand growth," the IEA said. Gas demand in China is forecast to rise by 8.7 percent per year leading to 340 billion cubic meters (bcm) of consumption in 2022," assisted by the policy drive to improve air quality," the report showed.



In 2022, imports will account for 140 bcm of China's consumption level, up from 70 bcm in 2016. India leads growth in the rest of Asia after China, driving gas demand use to almost 80 bcm by 2022 from 55 bcm in 2016. "The Middle East will experience relatively strong growth in consumption of 2.4 percent per year, to around 540 bcm, met in the main by increasing domestic production," the IEA said.

Consumption in Africa will rise even more quickly, at 3.1 percent per year, to reach more than 150 bcm while annual gas demand growth in Latin America averages 1.3 percent. The consumption outlook remains flat in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Up to 2022, industry will emerge "as the main engine of demand growth, accounting for half of the forecast growth in global gas demand," the agency said. Gas use for transportation will reach 140 bcm by 2022, while demand in the main gas-consuming sector, power generation, will grow at a slower pace of less than 1 percent per year. The IEA forecasts gas facing competition from coal, "in many emerging markets that rely on imported gas, especially those without a price on carbon or strict regulations on air pollution."

Natural gas use will continue to grow in the U.S., the largest gas-consuming country in the world. The country will increase production more than any other country over the next five years, accounting for almost 40 percent of global output growth, the IEA said. By 2022, the U.S. will produce approximately 890 bcm, or 22 percent of the total gas produced worldwide. More than half of the production increase in the U.S. will be turned into LNG for export, according to the report. "By the end of our forecast period, the U.S. will be well on course to challenging Australia and Qatar for global leadership among LNG exporters," the report said.

With expanding demand in the power and industrial sectors, the Middle East will add around 70 bcm to world production as production increases to 650 bcm by 2022. Half of the forecast increase will come from Iran with production at 223 bcm in 2022. Russia, the second-largest gas producer in the world after the U.S., will see its gas production grow only at an average rate of 1.5 percent. Lower demand in the domestic market and its main European market will slow output in Russia. For Russia, "the opportunities for growth come primarily from exporting LNG and, towards the very end of the forecast period, the anticipated start of pipeline exports to China," the agency added. China's domestic production is expected to increase by around 65 bcm to 200 bcm by 2022, representing a growth rate of 6.6 percent per year.



# Yergin: US oil prod. to reach highest level next year

Anadolu Agency, 11.07.2017



U.S. is expected to reach the highest level of oil production in its history, exceeding levels seen in the early 1980s, Daniel Yergin, vice chairman of IHS Markit, said.

Speaking at the panel entitled, Leading Through Change, organized on the sidelines of 22nd World Petroleum Congress, of which Anadolu Agency is the global communication partner, Yergin said, "Either later this year or early next year, the U.S. will reach the highest level of production it has ever reached in history, exceeding the highest level that was established in the early 1980s."

According to Yergin, there are major changes on the global agenda of the global petroleum industry. One of these changes is in rebalancing and recalibration, Yergin explained. "We see a struggle being played out in the world oil industry between rebalancing on one side and recalibration. When OPEC and non-OPEC countries got together last December with a declaration of cooperation, it reflected a new stage in the history of the oil industry - the cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC and the institutionalization of that relationship," he said.

Yergin also noted that what is observed in the market is the impact of price. "Sometimes people forget that price has not only an immediate impact but what signals the price gives. The signal that the price is giving, what it says about the market is the importance of innovation and in particular innovating around at a lower cost basis," he asserted. As one of the major changes in the market, Yergin included the "shale shock."

As opposed to two years ago, U.S. shale really plays "a big important new part of the oil and gas industry", Yergin said, declaring that now shale is part of the overall system. "The numbers are quite striking. Ten years ago, Texas produced one million barrels a day, today Texas produces over three million barrels a day. And that is just in one state," he said.

Currently, it is a "different oil industry," Yergin said expanding that the industry has a different dynamic, rhythm and a different metric to it. Yergin said that comparative to other expenditure in the oil industry, U.S. shale is on the rise. "It is not a \$70 business, it is a \$40-\$50 business. We look at our numbers of spending around the world. Every other place in the world, they are flat or even declining. The one place that numbers are going up is in U.S. shale. It is going up quite dramatically. In 2016, \$11.5 billion was spent in the Permian shale. This is year it is about \$26 billion. In other words, over a hundred percent increase," he said. This year U.S. production will be up by about a million barrels a day, he said.



# Announcements & Reports

## *The Outlook for Floating Storage and Regasification Units (FSRUs)*

**Source** : OIES  
**Weblink** : <https://www.oxfordenergy.org/publications/outlook-floating-storage-regasification-units-fsrus/>

## *Natural Gas Weekly Update*

**Source** : EIA  
**Weblink** : <http://www.eia.gov/naturalgas/weekly/>

## *This Week in Petroleum*

**Source** : EIA  
**Weblink** : <http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/weekly/>

# Upcoming Events

## *East Africa 2017 Oil & Gas Exhibition & Conference*

**Date** : 16 - 18 August 2017  
**Place** : Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania  
**Website** : [www.expogr.com/tanzania/oilgas/](http://www.expogr.com/tanzania/oilgas/)

## *Tanzania Oil & Gas Congress*

**Date** : 09 - 11 September 2017  
**Place** : Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania  
**Website** : [www.cwctog.com/](http://www.cwctog.com/)

## *Global Oil & Gas Middle East & North Africa Conference*

**Date** : 15 - 16 September 2017  
**Place** : Cairo, Egypt  
**Website** : [www.oilgas-events.com/Find-an-Event/Global-Oil-Gas-Middle-East-North-Africa-%281%29](http://www.oilgas-events.com/Find-an-Event/Global-Oil-Gas-Middle-East-North-Africa-%281%29)

## *Deloitte Oil & Gas Conference*

**Date** : 19 September 2017  
**Place** : Houston, USA  
**Website** : [10times.com/deloitte-oil-gas-conference](http://10times.com/deloitte-oil-gas-conference)



## *European Gas Conference*

**Date** : 20 - 21 September 2017  
**Place** : Amsterdam - The Netherlands  
**Website** : <https://www.icisconference.com/europeangas>

## *European Gas Summit*

**Date** : 26 - 27 September 2017  
**Place** : Rotterdam - The Netherlands  
**Website** : <https://www.platts.com/events/emea/european-gas/index>

## *Global Oil & Gas South East Europe & Mediterranean Conference*

**Date** : 27 - 28 September 2017  
**Place** : Athens, Greece  
**Website** : [www.global-oilgas.com/SEEMED/](http://www.global-oilgas.com/SEEMED/)

## *International Conference on Petroleum Industry & Energy*

**Date** : 28 - 29 September 2017  
**Place** : Istanbul, Turkey  
**Website** : [www.waset.org/conference/2017/09/istanbul/ICPIE](http://www.waset.org/conference/2017/09/istanbul/ICPIE)

## *IADC Drilling Middle East Conference & Exhibition*

**Date** : 03 - 04 October 2017  
**Place** : Dubai  
**Website** : [www.iadc.org/event/me2017/](http://www.iadc.org/event/me2017/)

## *7th Iraq Oil & Gas Conference*

**Date** : 28 – 30 November 2017  
**Place** : Basrah, Iraq  
**Website** : <http://www.basraoilgas.com/Conference/>