

Energy Security in Central & Southern Europe: TANAP vs. South Stream

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TANAP Conference, Istanbul, September 28-29, 2012





TANAP and South Stream Do Not Compete



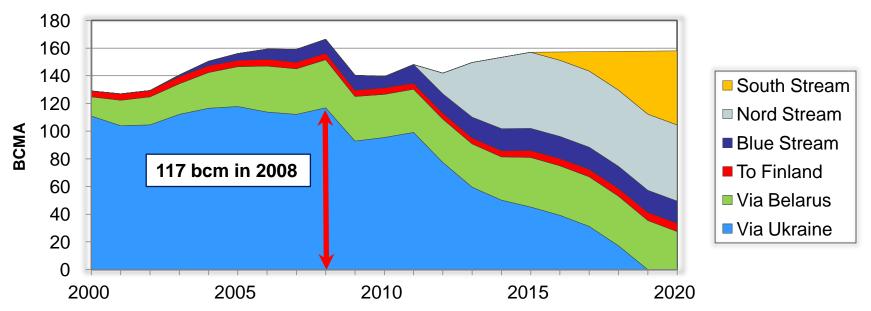
December 28, 2011

- Despite being targeted at the same markets, South Stream and TANAP are not competing projects.
- South Stream is designed to divert the "old" contracted flows of Russian gas from existing routes through Ukraine to the new route across the Black Sea.
- Unlike South Stream, TANAP
 is designed to deliver
 additional volumes of gas
 from new sources (<u>higher</u>
 level of security of supply).





New Contracts for South Stream Unlikely



- According to Gazprom, South Stream and Nord Stream "will reduce Ukraine's importance for transit to zero".
 - Combined capacity of the two lines is equal to the Ukrainian transit of 2008.
- <u>Gazprom reports</u> the minimum guaranteed contracted volume for the period from 2020 to 2025 at 158 bcma.
- After the completion of South Stream, the combined capacity of European export pipelines of Gazprom is to reach 318 bcma.

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Market Area of South Stream

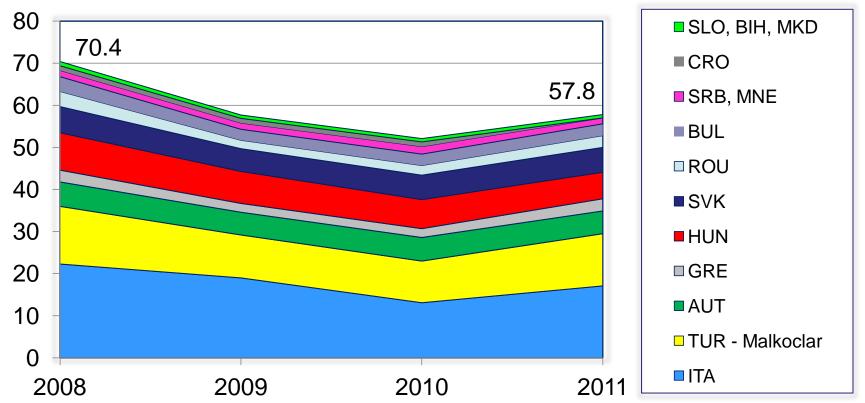
Targeted Markets Are Getting Highly Competitive



Mikhail Korchemkin September 28, 2012 5



Exports to Target Markets of South Stream, bcm



- Current Russian exports to the market area of South Stream are slightly below the project's design capacity of 63 bcma.
 - Note that Austria and Slovakia can receive Russian gas via Nord Stream.
- Russian gas is less competitive than gas from Azerbaijan and LNG.



Italy: Capacity to Grow Faster Than Imports

	bcma
Existing pipelines – Transmed, Green Stream, TAG, Transitgas	101.8
Existing LNG terminals – La Spezia, Porto Levante	11.5
Existing import capacity:	113.3
2011 imports:	69.6
New pipelines – TAP, TGI, GALSI, South Stream	73.5
New LNG terminals under construction – Livorno / Toscana, Brindisi, La Spezia	16.2
New LNG terminal projected	73.0
Total 2030 capacity:	>175
Italian 2030 import projections (1):	70-94



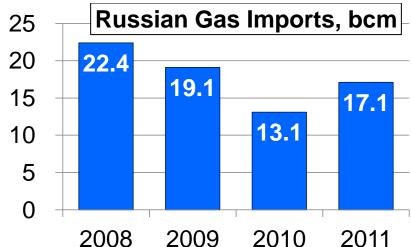
(1) EU Energy Trends to 2030.



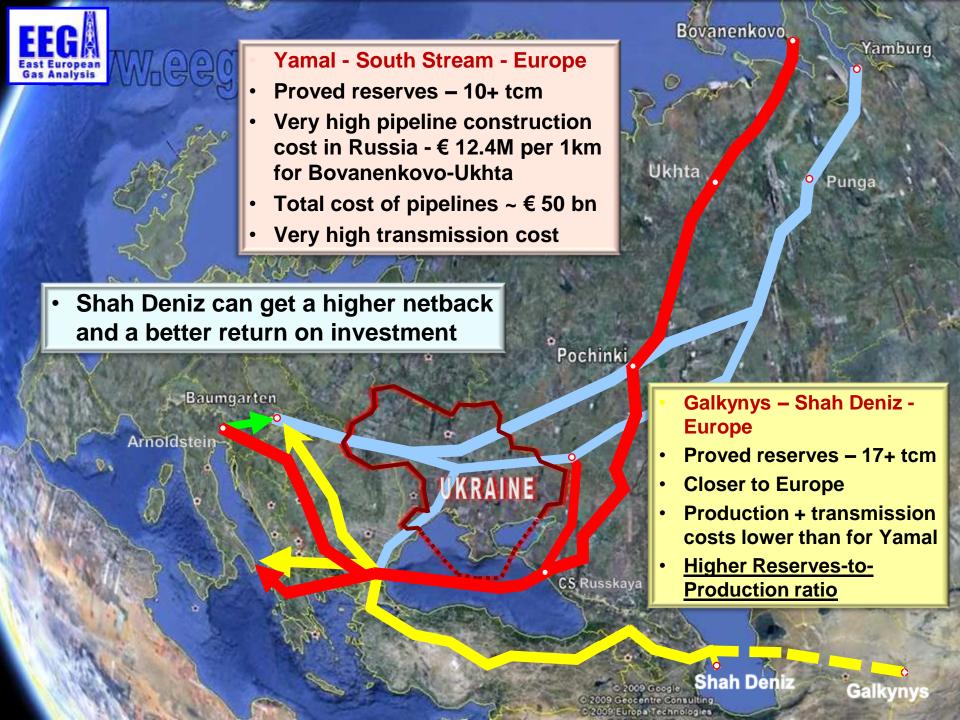
Can Italy Buy More Russian Gas?



Ankara, August 6, 2009

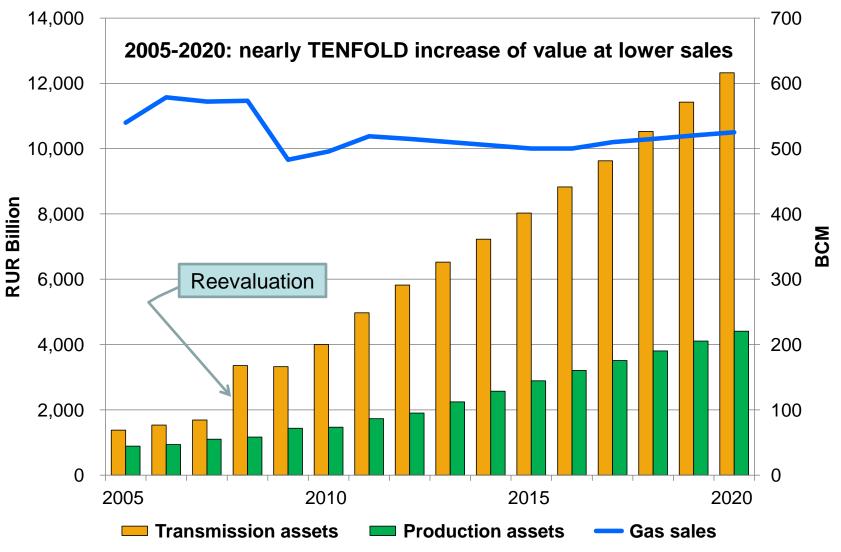


- Current import capacity is 40% above the 2011 import volume.
 - Higher capacity-to-import ratio means higher competition.
- Vladimir Putin ordered Gazprom to keep the price up despite losing market share.
- Italy is unlikely to buy more Russian gas on the old terms.





Growth of Pipeline Assets of Gazprom

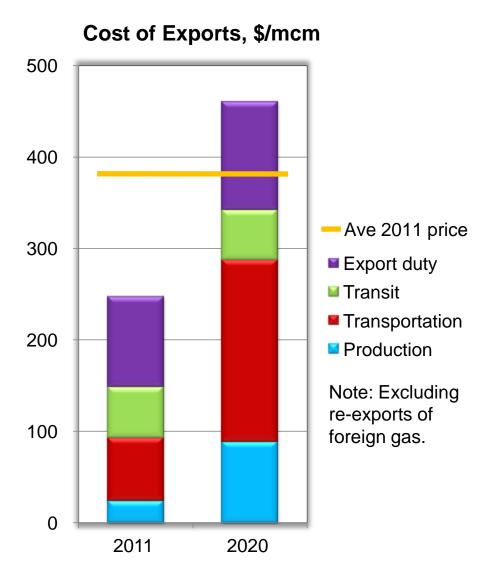


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Gazprom to Lose Its Competitive Capacity

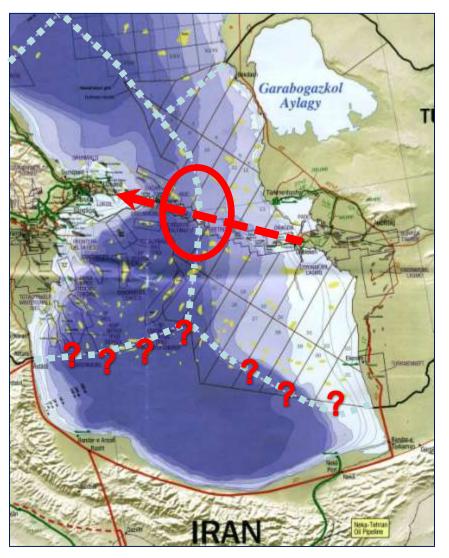
- Export of gas produced in Russia is the most profitable operation of Gazprom now.
- Current profit margin allows a substantial price reduction.
- A sharp growth of transportation costs is expected.
 - Gazprom builds an extremely expensive new pipeline system to evacuate the Yamal gas.
 - The new expensive lines will be fully loaded while the existing ones will have growing spare capacity.
- In 2020, Gazprom needs a high price of above \$14/MMBtu.
- Shah Deniz and Galkynys can beat Russian gas in Europe.



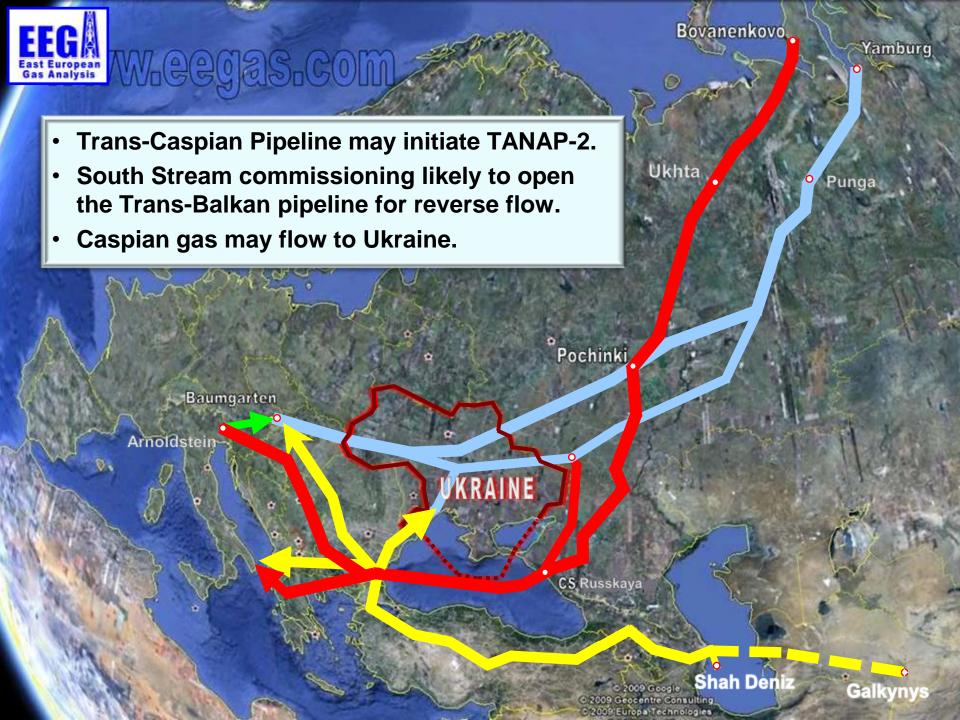
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Gazprom: Unsettled Border Is Not a Problem



- "Legal uncertainties with regard to the unsettled sea border south of Bornholm" were not a problem for the Nord Stream pipeline.
- There is no third party disputing the border along the route of the Trans-Caspian Gas Pipeline (TCGP).
- Assuming a standard EIA procedure, TCGP is a bilateral matter of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan.
- There are offshore oil pipelines operating in the Caspian Sea for over 60 years.





Facilitating the Trans-Caspian Pipeline Talks



Vladivostok, September 11, 2012



A "gas-light"
 chandelier may
 create a more
 friendly atmosphere



THANKYOU

