Pre-Caspian Pipeline
2015
40 bn cm/y

Trans-Caspian Pipeline
2015
30 bn cm/y

Nabucco, 2015 (likely 2017)
31 bn cm/y

Turkmenistan Oil and Gas Map

Pre-Caspian Gas Pipeline (to Russia)

Central Asia-Center Gas Pipeline (to Russia)

Trans-Caspian Pipeline

Trans-Asian Expansion
2012
40 bn cm/y

TAPI
2014
33 bn cm/y

This map is a representation of Turkmenistan’s major oil and gas fields and transport infrastructure, including ports and pipeline routes, as of January 2009. As the world turns its attention to Turkmenistan’s vast petroleum reserves, more precise details about the fields are sure to become known, and—over time—it will become clear which of the proposed and hotly debated pipelines comes into existence. For now, this map illuminates where the largest reserves are located, and their relationship to population centers, environmentally protected areas, key geographical features (the Caspian Sea, the Kopet Dag Mountain Range, and the Karakum Desert) and neighboring countries. All of these factors will certainly influence the development of Turkmenistan’s hydrocarbon industry—and vice versa—for decades to come.

Sources: Caspian Interactive Map Service, Energy Information Association, Нефтегазовая Вертикаль, UNEP/GRID- Arendal, United States Central Intelligence Agency
Major Foreign Investors in Oil and Gas Sectors

China:
- CNPC: South Iolatan: $9.7 billion contract in December 2009. Other companies involved: Gulf Oil & Gas Fze (UAE), Petrofac International LLC (UAE), and a consortium of LG International Corp. and Hyundai Engineering Co. Ltd (Korea).
- CNPC: Bagtyyarlyk. 30-year production sharing agreement in July 2007.

Russia:
- Itera: offshore gas field--Block 21, is expected to annually produce 353 billion cubic feet of gas and 146.6 million barrels of oil.

Western:
- Chevron and ConocoPhillips were recently named preferred candidates to develop Caspian blocks, predominately oil.
Turkmenistan’s Government Lineup—Many Changes, 2010-2011

October 2010: Dovlet Mommayev

January 2011: Amanali Khanaliyev

Other Changes: Jan. 2011- 18 provincial and district governors dismissed

Other Changes: Jan. 2011- New Presidential Office Chief, new heads of Migration services, national airline, and fisheries
**Turkmenistan Gas Exports**

As of April 2010

Russia - Options for expansion East and West

- Nord Stream - 55 bn cm/y by 2012
- South Stream - 63 bn cm/y by 2015
- LNG - Sakhalin Energy LNG Project
- Altai Gas Pipeline - 30 bn cm/y by 2015
Russian Domestic Gas Reforms

- Includes price reform, removing subsidies, increasing energy efficiency, investing in energy efficient capital stock, diversifying energy balance.

- As international gas prices rose, Gazprom planned to achieve equal profitability from domestic gas sales as exports by 2011 for industrial users, and by 2015 for the residential sector.
  - But due to recession and fear of inflation this was pushed back. Now deadline for industrial users is 2014-2015.

- Government has announced plans to reduce the country's energy intensity by 40% by 2020 and created a roadmap for Russia's energy strategy through the year 2030.
Russian Domestic Challenges

• Will rising oil prices give Russia an economic reprieve?
• Will the Presidential election even matter?
• After the Presidential election: gas sector reform versus reforming other extractive industries.