China Energy DIALOGUE 2007

ASIA

ALLIED RESOURCES ALLOCATOR

SINO-ASIAN OIL & GAS PIPELINE PROJECTS COOPERATION FORUM

29th (Monday) & 30th (Tuesday), January
Presidential Plaza, Beijing, PR China

Regarding This Event

From 2006 to 2010, China, Russia, Central and South Asia will face unprecedented opportunities for its pipeline business prosperity due to these regions' oil and gas resource development prospects. There comes potential for Russia-China, Central Asia-China and South Asia-China oil and gas trucklines, which will further stimulate formation of China's domestic pipeline network, and then new opportunities appear for city pipeline business boom.

Sino-Asian Oil & Gas Pipeline Projects Cooperation Forum will explore the business opportunities during this period by looking into Sino-Asian cross-border pipelines, Central Asian pipeline networks, China's inner land trucklines, China's regional pipeline networks and associated city pipeline projects...

Please contact us for more information on solution exhibition, business connection and speech:

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China Energy Dialogue 2007

Keynote Speakers and Panalists Include:

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Ivanov Vladimir
Deputy Chief Representative
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(Keynote I)
Han Jing Kuan
Vice President
PetroChina Planning & Engineering Institute

(Keynote II)
Robert Blohm
Strategic Advisor
KEEN Resources Asia Ltd.

KEYNOTE SPEECH I:
China's Future Domestic Natural Gas Trucklines and Network

For the next 10 years from 2006 to 2015, China is to accelerate the formation of its cross-border gas import pipelines, domestic natural gas trucklines and regional natural gas pipeline networks. This network system will cover major gas consumption regions with a combination of gas supplies from land pipeline gas import, domestic gas production, and coastal region LNG import.

KEYNOTE SPEECH II:
The Energy Security Imperative: A National Intercity Natural Gas Pipeline Grid System

China's market economy's most strategic energy security imperative is to have a national intercity natural gas pipeline grid system that eventually matches the mature economies of Europe and North America and that supports the trading and delivery of natural gas and, ultimately, electricity among all industry suppliers and consumers, in order to lower East Asia's delivered energy prices from being the world's highest because Asia lacks wholesale energy markets supported by delivery infrastructure. An efficient competitive natural gas market requires separation of pipeline ownership/operation from production/supply, and open-access to and investment in the pipeline system to maximize supply competition and price. A gas pipeline grid is needed also to stabilize the electricity grid.

PANELDISCUSSION:

- Outlook for North-South natural gas truckline, West-East gas pipeline expansion, and Sichuan province's natural gas pipeline to China's gas consuming region
- Regulatory, ownership, operation, access, investment, electric-power-grid, and market issues for the gas pipeline system
- Pipeline material and equipment issues for the gas pipeline system

Panelists:

Han Jing Kuan
Vice President
PetroChina Planning & Engineering Institute

Robert Blohm
Strategic Advisor
KEEN Resources Asia Ltd.

Xu Yu Zhong
Deputy Executive Director
China Petroleum & Petro-Chemical Equipment Industry Association

BACKGROUND I:
North-South Natural Gas Truckline Outlook

North-South Natural Gas Truckline Outlook
China's planned Northeast - Northern China - Eastern China natural gas truckline will connect a series of regional gas pipeline networks and storage centers. The construction schedule of this truckline depends on many factors, including natural gas supply sources from the Far East region of Russia, Northern China's coastal LNG imports, etc. This session will analyze *demand and supply channels of China's Northeast, Northern China and Eastern China region, and introduce the outlook for the planned natural gas truckline connecting these regions.*

BACKGROUND II:
Expansion Outlook of the West-East Gas Pipeline and West-East Pipeline II

The existing West-East gas pipeline's annual transport capacity is 12 billion m^3 with an expansion potential to be 17 billion m^3. The capacity expansion depends on demand along the route, Xinjiang province's gas field development, and gas import progress from Central Asia and Western Siberia in Russia. For China, the most promising outlook is the supply combination of Russia, Kazakstan, Turkmenistan and Xinjiang's gas field so that the final supply could increase by 60 to 100 billion m^3 per year from the West. That would be far beyond the current capacity of the West-East gas pipeline. Expansion of the current line and building of the second West-East pipeline is right on schedule given the supply progress. This session will analyze *the supply and demand growth trends for West-East pipeline and the outlook for new transport capacity and new lines.*

BACKGROUND III:
Sichuan Province - Eastern China Natural Gas Truckline

According to current development progress, Sichuan province's natural gas production may exceed 30 billion m^3 in 2010. Currently, a pipeline connecting Sichuan's Zhong county to Wuhan city in Hubei province can transport up to 3 billion m^3 of gas per year. For the year

中国能源对话 2007 系列

ASIA

中国-亚洲石油天然气管道合作论坛 2007

1月29日（星期一）和30日（星期二），国宾酒店，中国北京

关于本次活动

从2006到2010的五年间，包括中国、俄罗斯、中亚以及南亚在内的整个地区将经历区域石油天然气开发和随之而来的管道运输行业重大发展。连接俄罗斯、中亚、南亚油气源与中国的跨境管线将促成针对中国的多元化供应通道。在此期间，通过参与境外这些区域的上游开发与管网发展，中国将有机会形成境外上下游一体化的油气供应保障。同时，境外与中国国产油气源的增长前景也将推动国内油气主干道、区域性管道网络，以及经济领先地区的城市管网业务发展。

中国能源对话 2007：中国－亚洲石油天然气管道合作论坛将讨论这一形势下中国的跨境管线、境外管网、境内主干线、国内区域性管网与城市管网等一系列业务领域的发展与合作机遇。

你可以与我们联系以了解在此活动中关于产品展示、业务联络，或者参与发言的详情：

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中国能源对话 2007 系列

本次会议将由包括下列部分专家讨论：（按讨论内容顺序）

夏义善
能源战略研究中心主任
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韩景宽
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首席顾问
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李雅兰
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刘蕴民
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王占杰
常务副秘书长
中国塑料加工工业协会
塑料管道专业委员会

闫国起
董事长兼党委书记
郑州燃气股份有限公司

王旭宏
副总经理
珠海燃气管道有限公司

年度媒体合作伙伴

展商

过管道输往内地。兰郑长成品油管线全长约3375公里，设计年输送能力800万吨，预计2008年底竣工，该管线起点为兰州，经西安到达郑州，然后再转入两湖，终点为长沙。

西部管道建成以后，新疆以及西部地区石油产业可以形成产、炼、化、运、销完整的经济链，并为建设兰州到内地南下东进的成品油管道奠定基础，形成中西部成品油外输的骨干管网，与东北—华北成品油管网连接，形成西油东运的油品供应网络格局。

背景资料II

“十一五”期间中国北油南调油品供应干线展望

预计在2007年底建成的锦州－郑州成品油管线将形成中国北油南调的油品供应格局。锦州－郑州成品油管线全长约1190公里，从东北炼油基地锦州石化开始，通过北京、石家庄，到达郑州，并在未来可望进一步联通华中的长沙。同时锦州－郑州成品油管线的支线将从大港通向山东济南，向山东市场供油。北油南调成品油管线将东北地区的油源通过管道输往华北与华中地区，同时也将缓解一直以来以水路或铁路运输的紧张局面。

背景资料III

泛珠江三角区域成品油管道建设展望

目前，包括福建、广东、广西、贵州、云南以及四川等地在内的泛珠江三角区域的成品油管道建设规划很大程度上自成一体，含现有的珠江三角洲成品油管道工程和西南成品油管道。根据区域内成品油管道输送体系的规划，未来将形成“东油西运、北油南运”的格局。通过连接珠江三角洲成品油管道和西南成品油管道向西南各省输送广东、福建地区炼制的成品油。通过扩建兰州至重庆成品油管道，并向云、贵等省延伸，以输送中国西北地区的炼制产品。同时，泛珠江三角区域管线系统也计划利用缅甸实兑港进口的石油通过管道供应西南地区部分省市。

15:00	下午茶及自由联络

主题发言与小组讨论

15:30	中国未来的国内天然气主干线展望

主题发言I

中国未来的国内天然气主干线与管网

在未来的10年中，中国将逐步完善天然气输送主干管线，在连通海外管道系统层面，最佳的情况是在新疆与俄罗斯和中亚管网连通、在东北与俄罗斯远东地区连接、以及在西南地区与缅甸供应相连接。在国内，西气东输、川气出川，以及由东北－华北－华东的主干管线系统将连接主要的国内气源，并贯通各个主要消费地区的区域性管网，加上中国东南沿海的气田与LNG供应，这一天然气管道体系将覆盖中国主要的天然气产地与消费区域，实现国内多气源联网供气。

主题发言I
韩景宽
副院长
中国石油规划总院

主题发言II
Robert Blohm
首席顾问
亚洲全能源公司

主题发言II

中国能源安全战略的关键：全国性城市间天然气管道网络系统

中国能源安全战略的目标之一是建成全国性城市间天然气管道网络系统，最终达到欧洲和北美地区的成熟程度。这将推动中国国内地区间的天然气和电力的贸易并降低交易价格——当前东亚地区高居不下的能源价格是由于当地缺乏适合的运输基础设施来推动能源批发市场的建立。有成效的天然气市场需要管道运营权／所有权与上游生产进行分离，并开放针对管道系统的外来投资来促进供给和价格的竞争。天然气管道网络同时也将带来更稳定的电网系统。

小组讨论

- 由北向南的天然气干线展望
- 西气东输线能力扩建与西气东输复线展望
- 川气出川天然气管线

韩景宽，副院长
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背景资料I

由北向南的天然气干线展望

在气源得以保障的情况下，沿东北、华北、华东一线的天然气主干线将连接这三个地区的区域性网络、沿途主要管线系统调度中心以及主要气库。这一走向的干线能吸纳的气源包括沿途的陆上及近海气田供气，区域内沿海LNG进口，以及来自俄罗斯东西伯利亚和远东地区的天然气。然而，一些不确定因素可能在未来一段时间延缓这一管道的铺设 主要气源俄罗斯对中国东北的天然气出口价格并未确定，同时东部管线方案的实施将视西西伯利亚到中国新疆管线的进展而定；中国东北、华北、华东到底需要从俄罗斯东西伯利亚和远东进口多少天然气也需要结合中亚天然气和沿海LNG可能的供给情况而定……

背景资料II

西气东输线扩充与西气东输复线：供给与沿线需求