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ems firm Israel Chemicals (see table).

MEES understands that Ofer Group's deal stipulated first gas by November 2020.

Energean is disputing both Dalia and the Ofer Group's termination attempt as "invalid and in breach of the relevant contract." Energean says that due to Covid-related delays to construction work in both Singapore and China it has a valid "force majeure" claim and is confident it will win any arbitration ruling.

These two threatened deals equate to 47.6% of current contractual volumes.

STRIKE THREE

And it gets worst still. A third deal, also for 11.5bcm (0.58bcm/y over 20 years; 56m cfd) with Or Power looks unlikely to go ahead.

Or Power's planned plant has yet to receive a license never mind start construction. Indeed, no information has been made public concerning a possible site for the plant nor its capacity, casting more doubt over the deal with Energean. It is unclear whether this contract, or indeed the others Energean has signed, has an enforceable take-or-pay element though Energean says that around 75% of overall Karish sales volumes include take-or-pay provisions.

Adding in the quantities reserved for the proposed Or Power station would increase the share of deals that could be terminated to 3.9bcm/y (381mn cfd), some 55.7% of total volumes. Losing more than half of its customers would be a huge blow for Energean at this stage with the project now more than 90% complete according to Energean's latest announcements.

Energean's finances are highly leveraged, with \$1.69bn of net debt

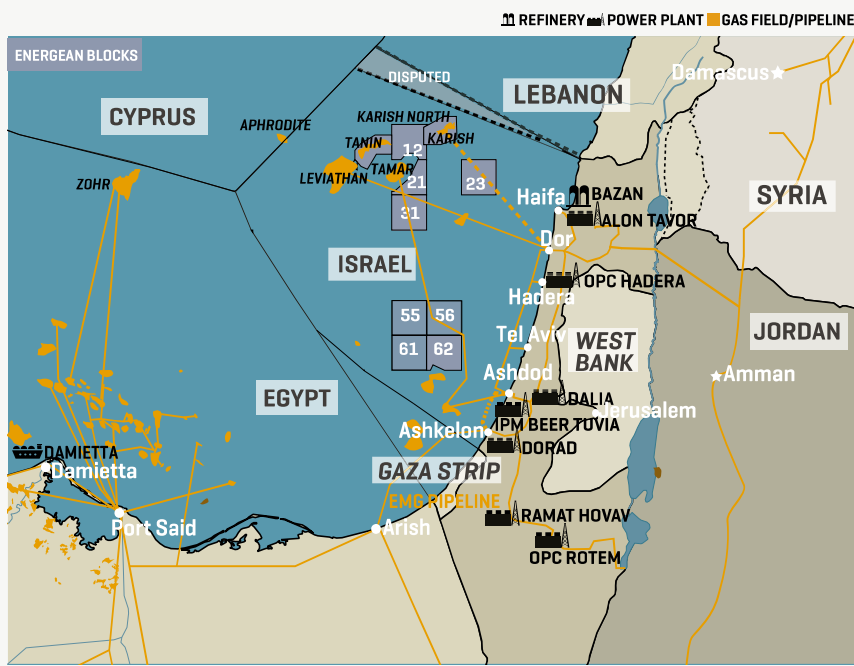
KARISH OIL AWARD

Energean has hiked its estimate for plateau liquids output from the Karish and Karish North fields to 31,000 b/d from 2024, having previously hiked the figure from 10,000 b/d to 28,000 b/d last year (MEES, 27 November). Almost all of this will come from the Karish North field, which is slated to come online in 2H 2023.

Though liquids output from the Karish development will be far lower than the planned 700mn cfd plateau gas output on an 'oil equivalent' basis, this understates the importance of these liquids to Energean's economic model in developing the fields. Energean appears to have been willing to sell gas on the domestic market at a cut-price \$4-5/mn BTU in the expectation of a hefty profit margin from sales of condensate on the international market.

Cargoes will load directly from the 'En-

ENERGEAN ISRAEL KEY ASSETS & GAS SALES CUSTOMERS



as of end-June rising to an expected \$2.0bn at end 2021. The firm raised \$1.275bn via a Senior Credit Facility and a further \$460mn from an IPO on the London Stock Exchange in March 2018 in order to take FID on Karish, which is Energean's key project.

Energean got the Karish project off the ground in early 2018 in the face of widespread Israeli skepticism – after all the then-producing Tamar together with the under-development Leviathan were already offering far more gas than was needed in the domestic Israeli market.

Karish's unique selling point was price, with Energean securing sales deals with pricing of around \$4-5/mn BTU which undercut that offered from the Leviathan and Tamar fields which were (and are) operated by the same company – then Noble Energy (in partnership with

energean Power' FPSO. And Energean this week awarded Oslo-based Kanfa a contract "for the supply of a second, 700-ton oil train for the Energean Power FPSO."

"The addition of a new oil/condensate separation module will increase the FPSO's liquid production capacity from 18,000 b/d to 32,000 b/d," Energean says. Kanfa is a subsidiary of Paris-based TechnipFMC which has done much of the development work and planning for the Karish project.

As per this latest award, this suggests that Energean is pressing on with the development of the liquids-rich 1.2tcf Karish North field despite a threat to several of Energean's Karish gas sales contracts that suggests limited near-term gas demand for gas supplies beyond the initial 1.4tcf Karish field, which is due online in mid-2022 (see main story).

Israel's Delek Drilling), now Chevron.

Noble and Delek effectively preferred to cede part of the market to their upstart competitor rather than undercut their existing domestic sales deals. However, once Leviathan started up at the end of 2019 this meant that there was not enough demand to go around: as Noble and Delek favored the larger field (in which they have larger stakes than at Tamar), Tamar output slumped to multi-year lows.

This led the several minority partners at the 10.5tcf Tamar field to call for the right to independently market their own share of gas rather than have Noble/Chevron veto sales deals that would undercut Leviathan. The minority partners won a ruling on this last year (MEES, 24 April 2020), with this ruling entering effect at the start of July this year (MEES, 5 February).

ALTERNATE OPTIONS

This means that as of Q3 this year, Energean suddenly has competition at the budget end of the Israel gas supply market, with the Tamar field split among seven shareholders including the newest entrant, Mubadala (MEES, 10 December). And unlike Karish, the Tamar field, which has been producing well below 1.2bn cfd capacity (MEES, 26 November), can offer volumes with immediate effect.

With Dalia now looking elsewhere for gas according to local Israeli media reports, it is perhaps no surprise that it is reportedly in talks with partners at the Tamar field to replace the volumes it was planning to take from Karish.

From an average of approximately \$5.30/mn BTU for Q1 2020, the average achieved price for Tamar gas fell to around \$4.60/mn for Q3 this year on increased competition. ♦♦

