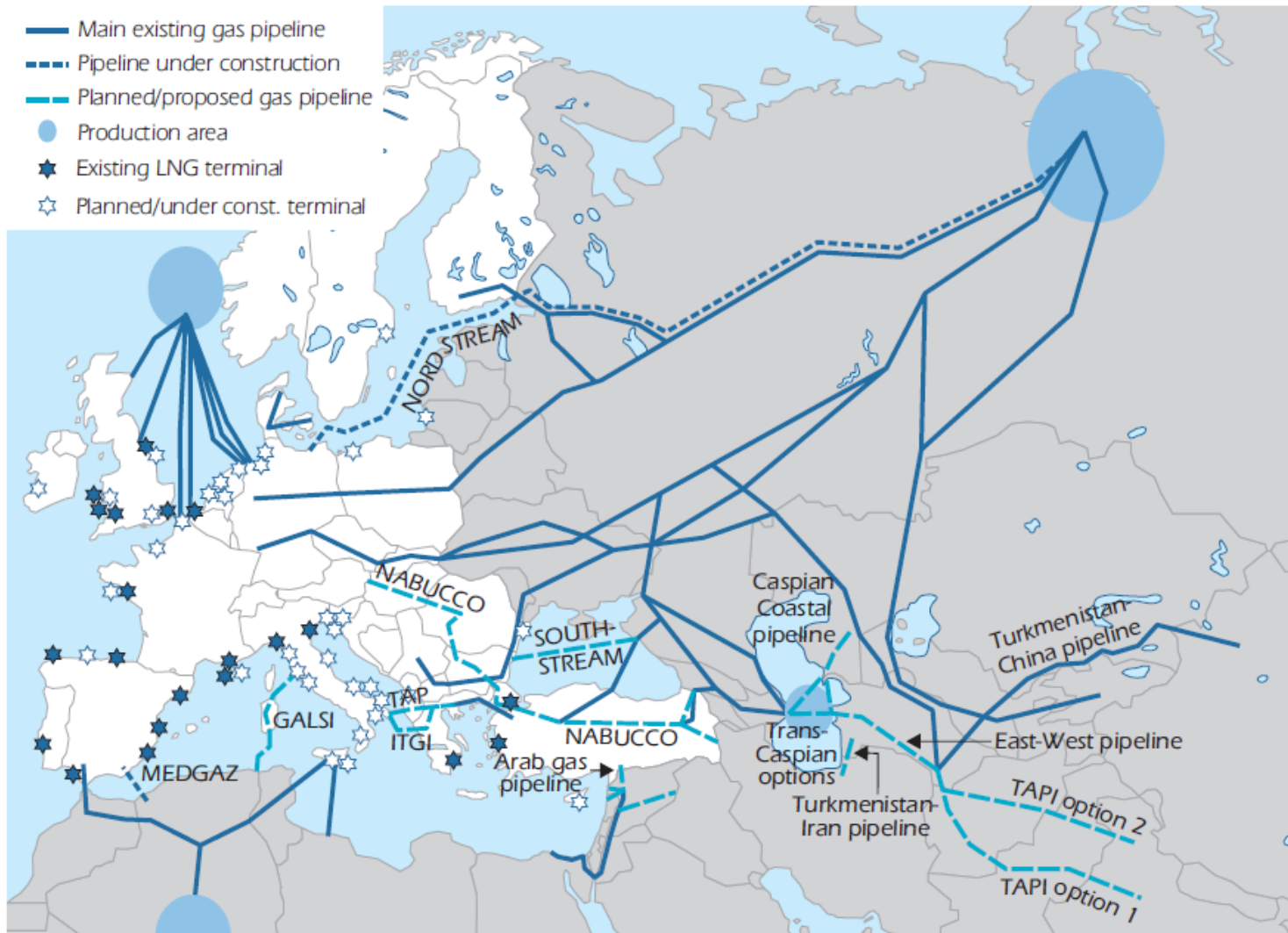


*U.S. PERSPECTIVES ON EUROPEAN
ENERGY SECURITY*

**OCTOBER 21, 2010
BROOKINGS INSTITUTION**

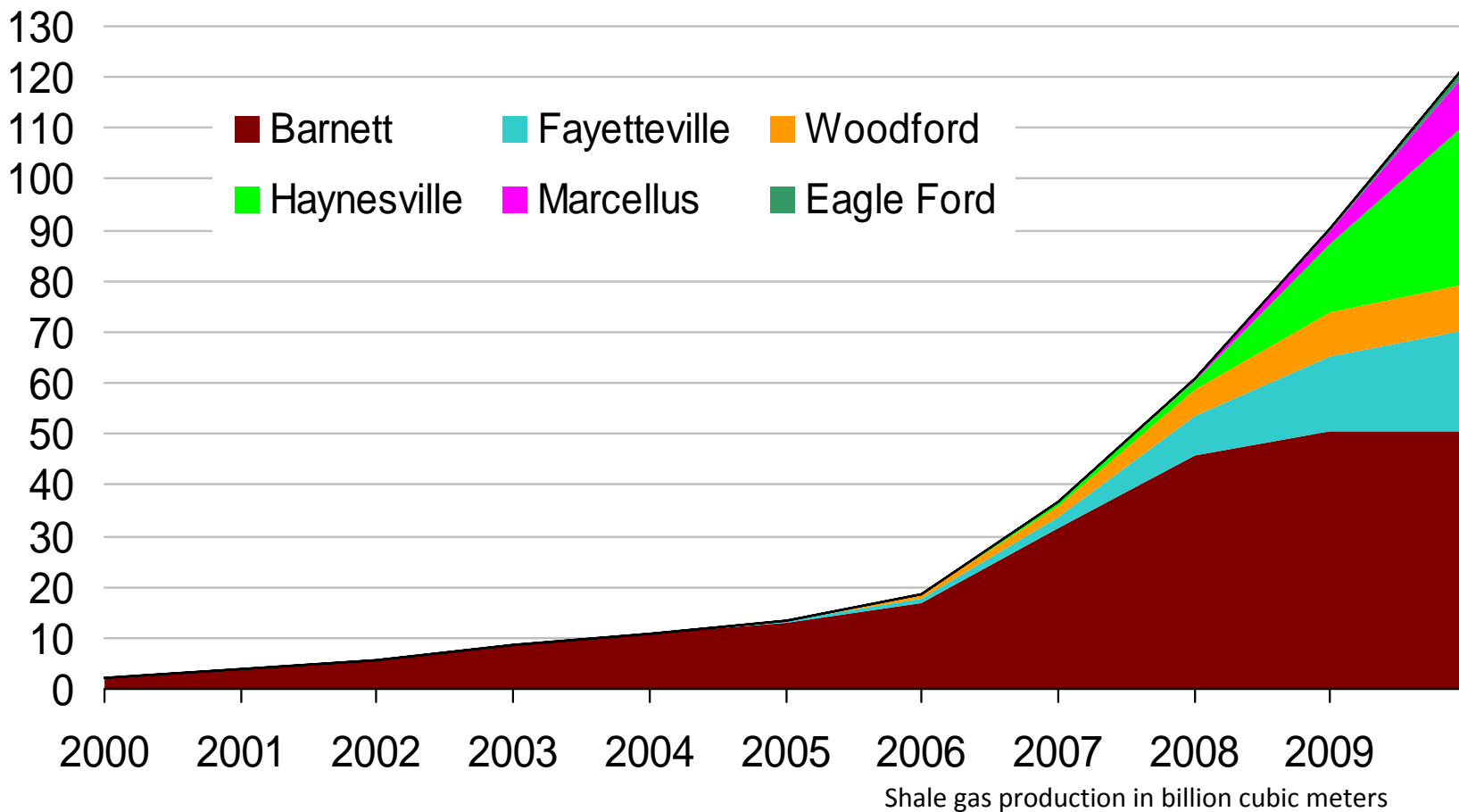
**DAVID GOLDWYN
SPECIAL ENVOY FOR INTERNATIONAL
ENERGY AFFAIRS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

New pipelines, LNG, and shale gas will help meet European demand growth



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps included in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IEA.

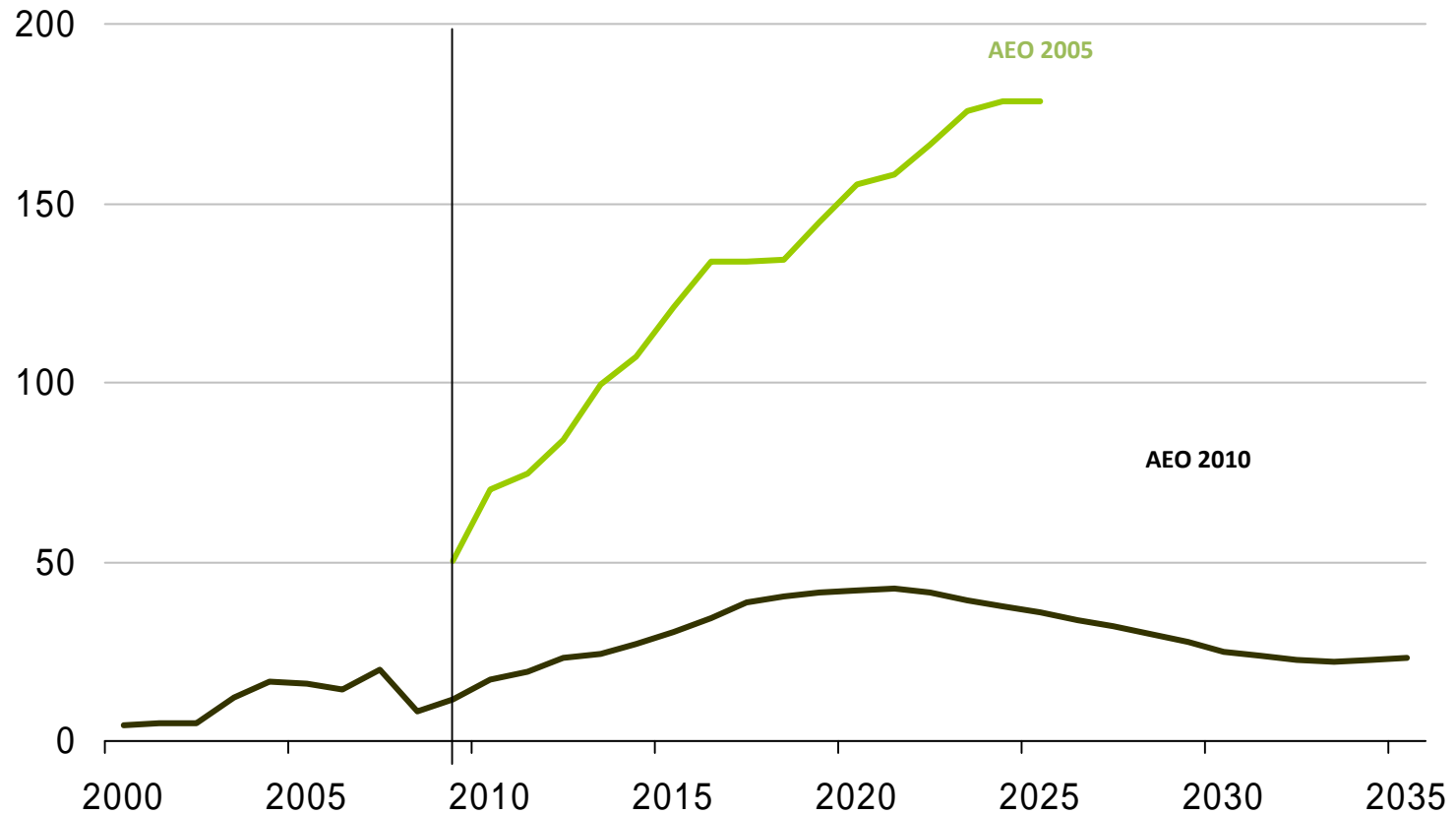
Shale gas production in the U.S. is growing strongly, could do so in the rest of the world



Source: EIA

Shale gas has reduced U.S. LNG demand, making more LNG available on world markets

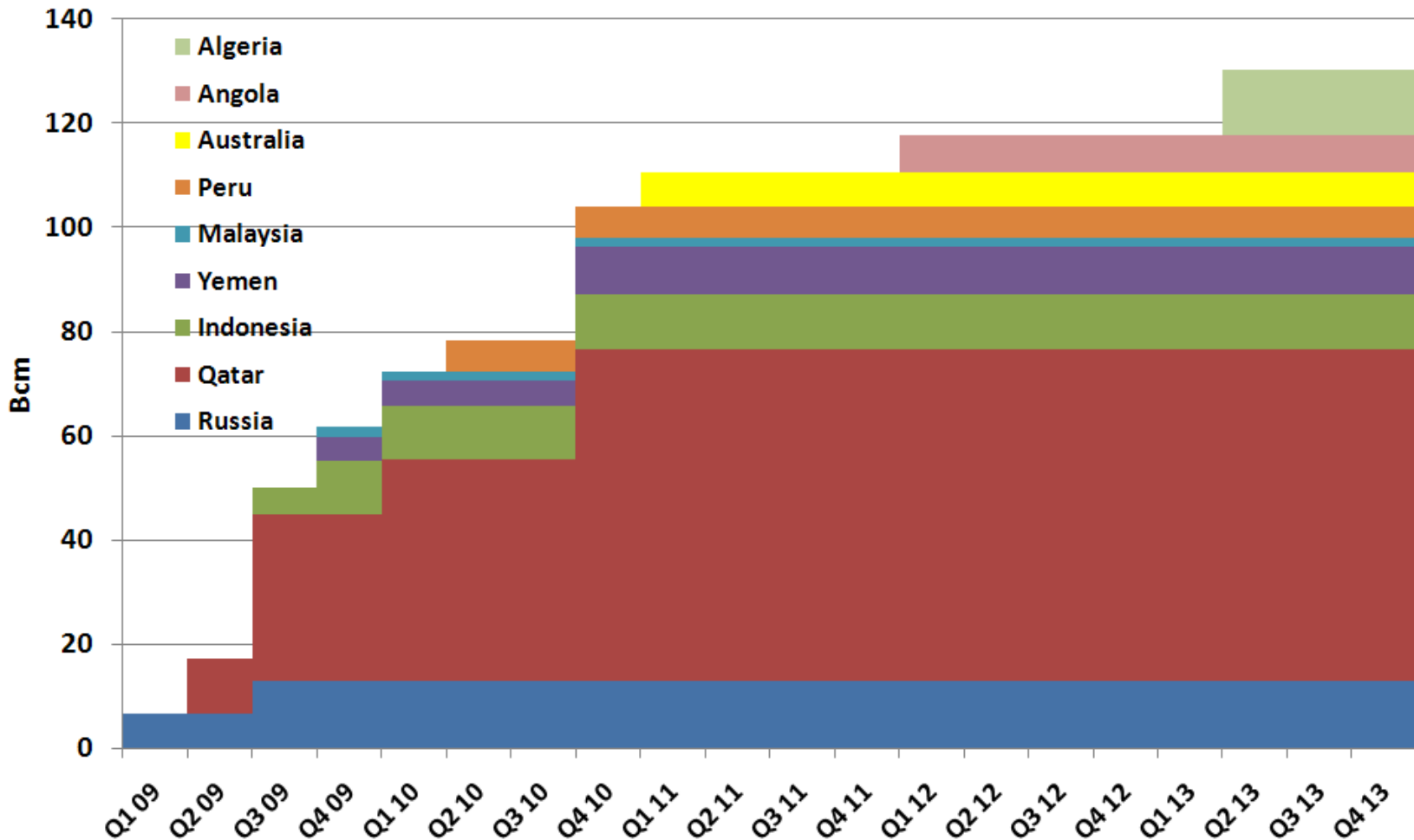
LNG Demand

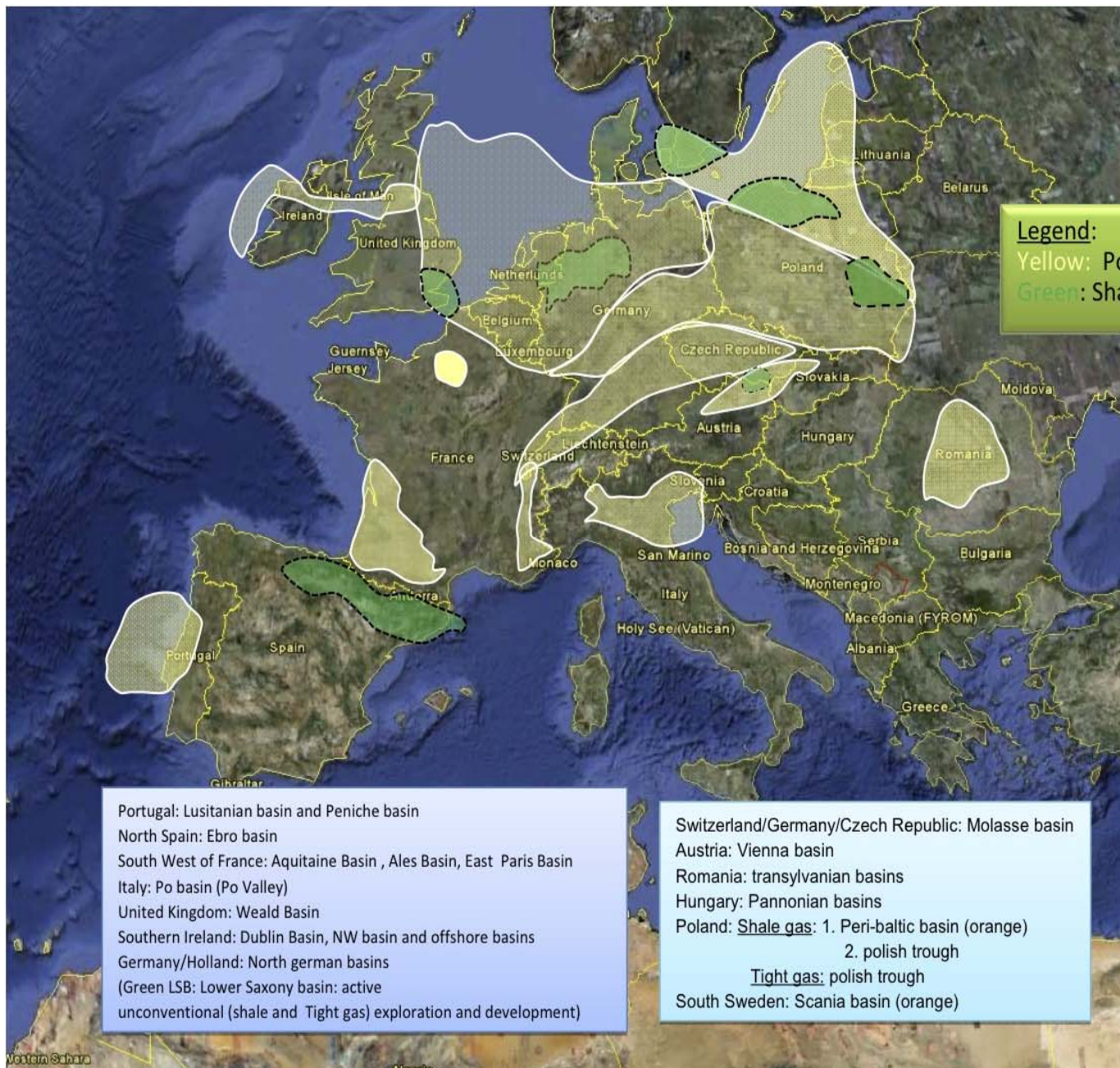


U.S. net LNG imports under AEO 2005 and AEO 2010 in billion cubic meters

LNG liquefaction capacity is projected to continue to grow, speeding development of this market

LNG Liquefaction Capacity Additions





Legend:
Yellow: Potential Shale Gas basins
Green: Shale Gas exploration active

Portugal: Lusitanian basin and Peniche basin
North Spain: Ebro basin
South West of France: Aquitaine Basin , Ales Basin, East Paris Basin
Italy: Po basin (Po Valley)
United Kingdom: Weald Basin
Southern Ireland: Dublin Basin, NW basin and offshore basins
Germany/Holland: North german basins
(Green LSB: Lower Saxony basin: active unconventional (shale and Tight gas) exploration and development)

Switzerland/Germany/Czech Republic: Molasse basin
Austria: Vienna basin
Romania: transylvanian basins
Hungary: Pannonian basins
Poland: Shale gas: 1. Peri-baltic basin (orange)
2. polish trough
Tight gas: polish trough
South Sweden: Scania basin (orange)

EPRC, Dec. 2009