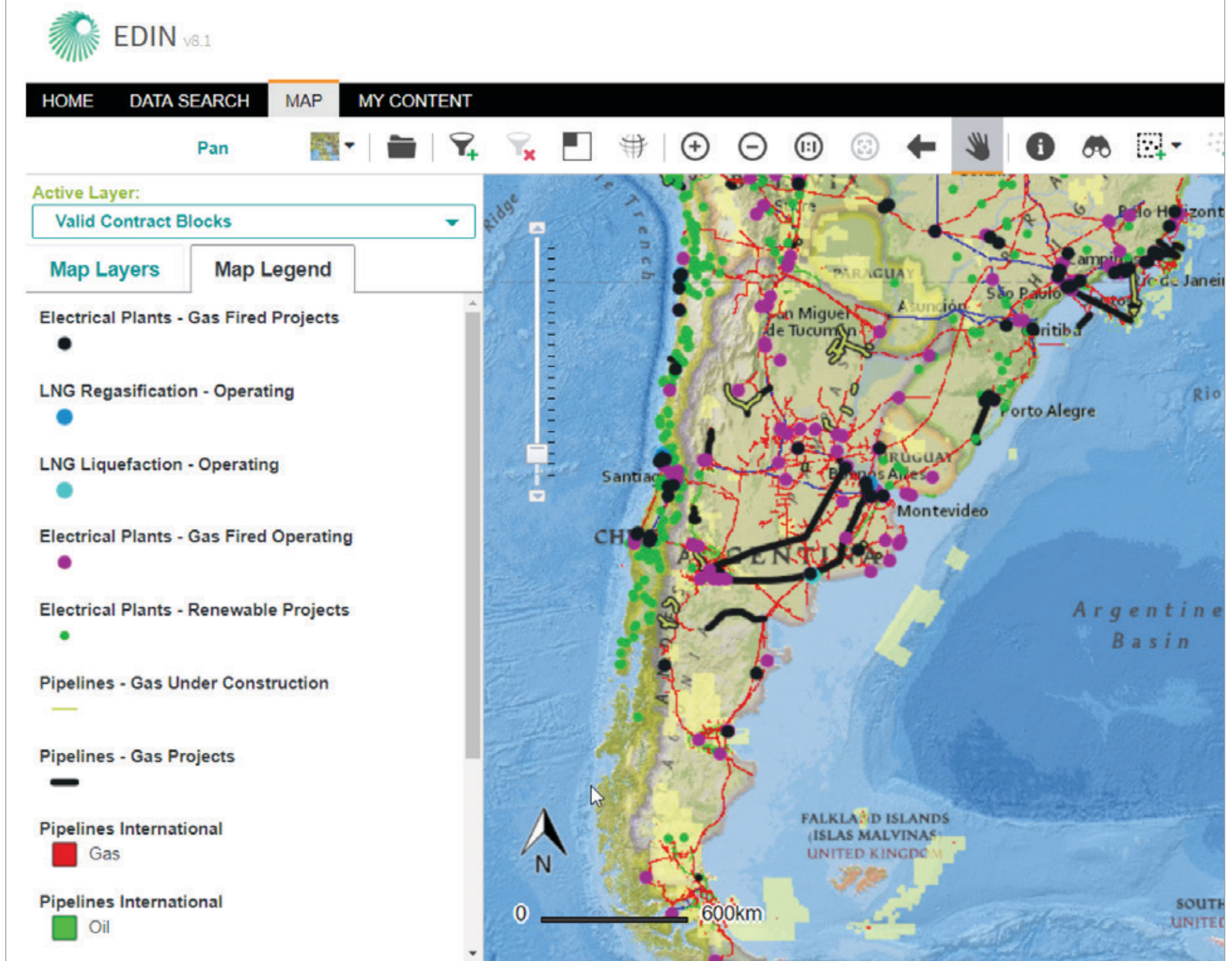


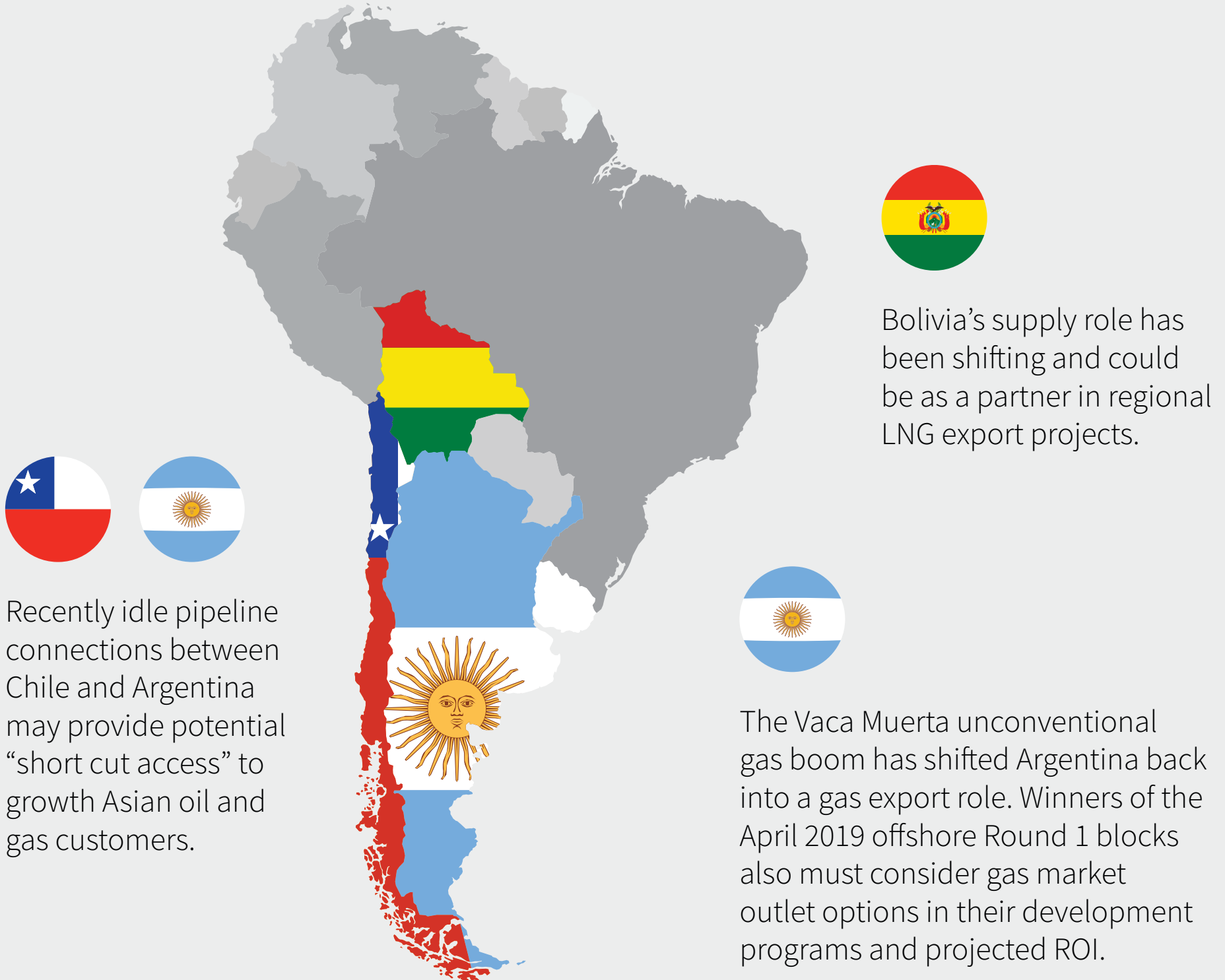
Southern Cone Energy Infrastructure



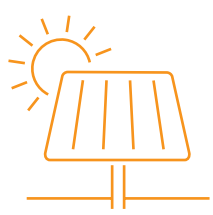
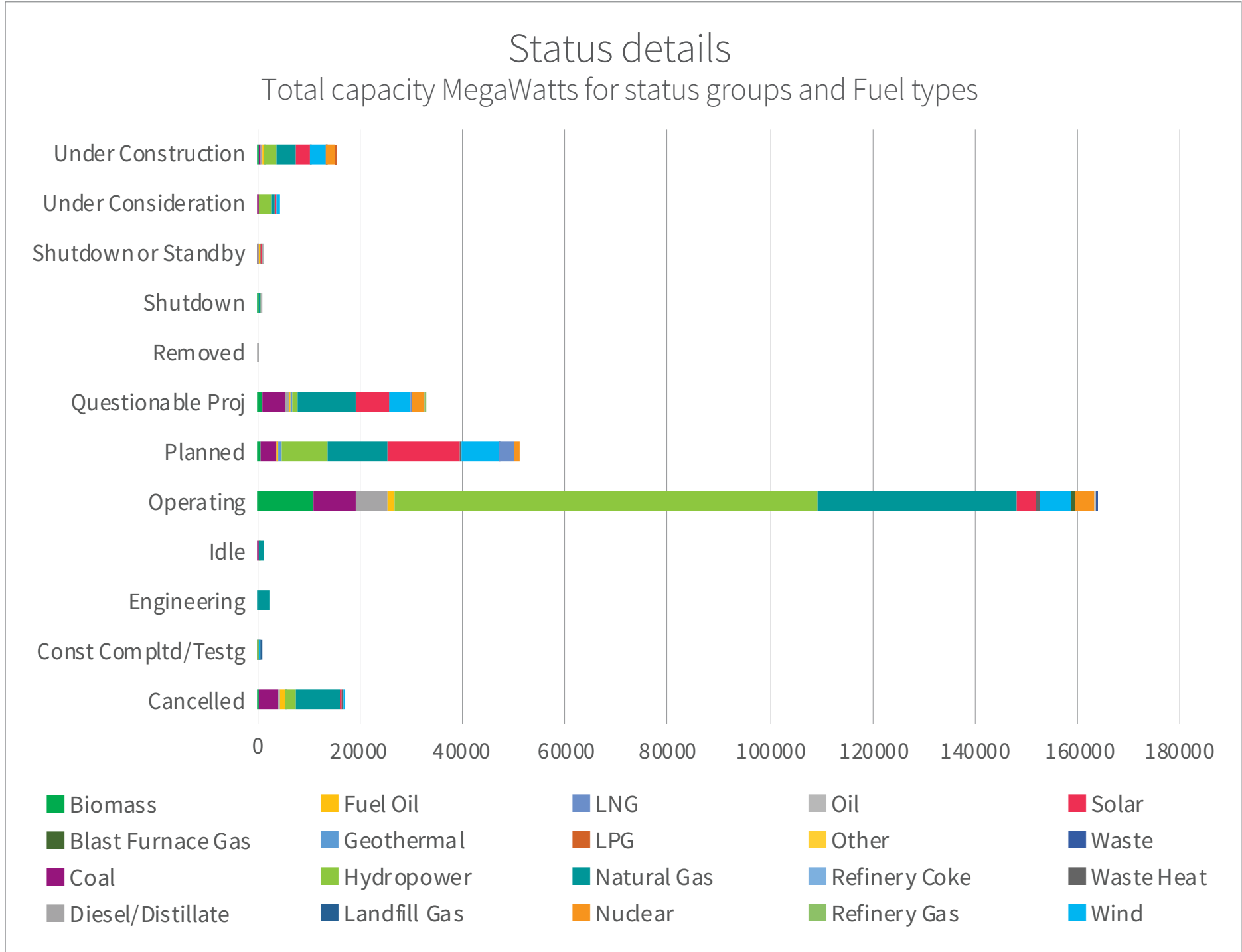
The integrated energy markets of the Southern Cone have shared a common roller coaster ride for gas supply availability and sourcing



Governments are likely will continue to insure that internal markets have “first dibs” on local production. Significant investment in midstream infrastructure is required to realize both public and investor goals. The GNEA pipeline has been an important step in expanding Argentina’s gas suppliers access its northern provinces.



Southern Cone - Power Generation Kit



Power generation will continue to be a primary outlet for regional gas production. The generation fuel mix varies significantly by country. However, wind and solar are common supply choices for new projects, but typically need gas fired facilities as back-up.



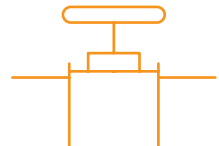
Gas accounts for about half of Argentina’s generation kit. Peak Austral winter demand has necessitated use of expensive LNG and diesel use to supplement local supplies even with growing Vaca Muerta gas output.



Loss of Argentina gas supply access forced Chile to install two LNG regasification plants to supply gas fired plants over the past decade. However, contracts in place may limit the level of displacement of LNG with less expensive regional gas when available.



Bolivia has made gasification of the local economy a priority with about two-thirds of power plants gas fired, thus reducing gas availability for export.



Brazil’s hydropower use is the greatest for the region, but problematic when rainfall is insufficient. Plans are to increase reliance on Santos Basin gas.

