It appears that 15 points is the minimum as the following solution from Mark Bolotin illustrates.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \ 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 \\
H \ 10 & 6 & 5 & 4 \\
D \ 4 \\
C \\
S \ Q \\
H \ 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 \\
D \ Q \ J \ 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 \\
C \\
S \ A \ J \ 2 \\
H \ A \ Q \ 2 \\
D \ A \ 3 & 2 \\
C \ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\
\end{array}
\]

There are several variations on the following solution; this is my favorite. The play is straightforward, but ends with a squeeze. Against a diamond or spade lead, South cashes those aces and the spade Jack. He leads a spade to the board, runs his spades and pitches his clubs and one low diamond. He finesses the King of hearts and cashes both heart honors. Depending on West’s discards, there are two possible endings:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
H \ 10 & 6 \\
H \ 9 & 8 \\
D \ 2 \\
C \ A \ K \\
\end{array}
\]

Or

\[
\begin{array}{c}
H \ 10 & 6 \\
H \ 9 \\
D \ Q \\
H \ 2 \\
C \ A \ K \\
D \ 3 \\
\end{array}
\]

In the first scenario, South cashes a diamond and a heart. In the second, South wins two hearts on board. West was squeezed on the last spade.

By giving North either the Heart 9 or 8 instead of the 6, the same tricks are taken, even if East another diamond to break up the squeeze. Against a heart lead, South wins the heart, cashes the other two Aces and the Jack of spades and leads a spade to the board. After running the spades, South returns to his hand with the remaining heart honor to reach the same 2-card ending above.

Is 15 points the lowest possible?

Note that a singleton Queen and a singleton King on defense lead to the fewest number of high cards for South with a running suit. That is the only way that East-West can have 5 points in a suit that runs for North-South. Also, North cannot have more than eight of that suit with three or four for South and two defensive singletons. Lastly, North must be able to run a lot of tricks with no points to come up to 13 tricks, since with 4-3-3-3 and fewer that 15 points, South can have very few tricks to run in his hand South has to have an Ace in any suit West can lead. If South only has 2 Aces, that means that West has 13 cards in those two suits AND North-South have to run 13 tricks in those suits. However, South can only be 4-3 or 3-3 in those suits; that leaves only 6 or 7 for North. North-South can only play those two suits for at most 10 round, not the needed 13. Can South have two suits headed by Ace-Jack, plus an Ace in the 3rd suit? That would mean that East and West have singletons in the two suits; hence 22 cards in the other two suit. However, South is either 4-3 or 3-3 in those suits; that adds up to more than 26 cards in two suits. Thus, South has to have at least the equivalent of three Aces with a Jack in one suit and more than a Jack someplace else in his had, at least 15 points.