



International Gas Union

4th Session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe

Geneva, 30 March 2011

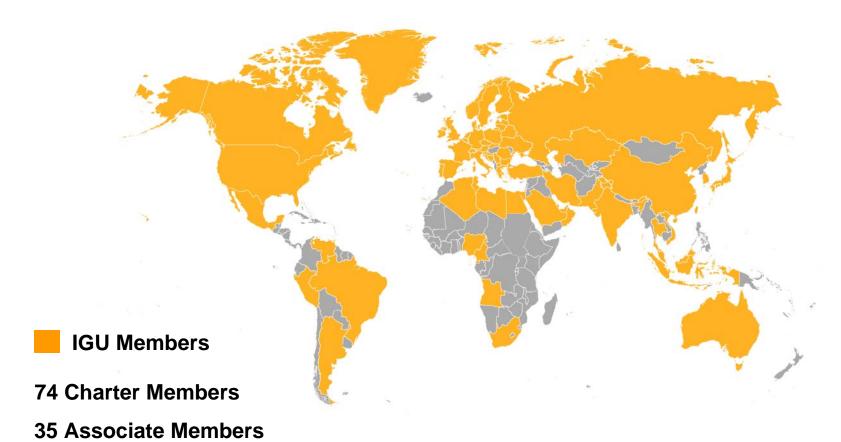
Hans Riddervold Director





IGU represents around 95% of global gas market



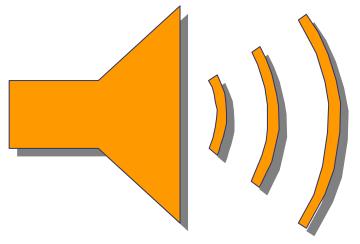






IGU Gas Advocacy & Climate Initiative





Natural Gas – the fuel with a voice!

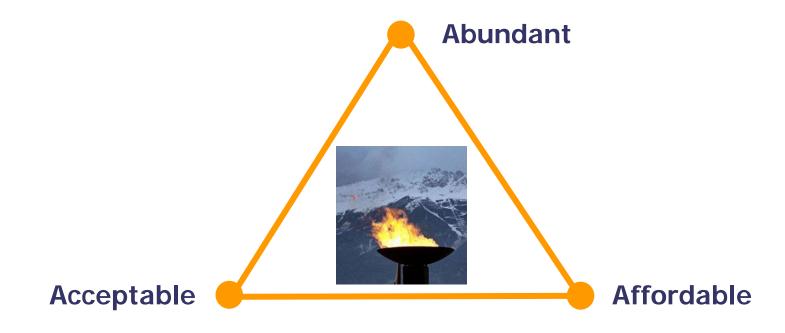
IGU vision: The most influential, effective and independant NGO, while serving as the spokesman for the gas industry world-wide





Key messages

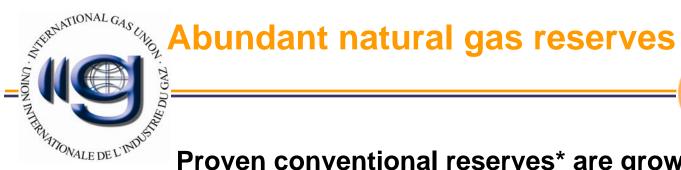






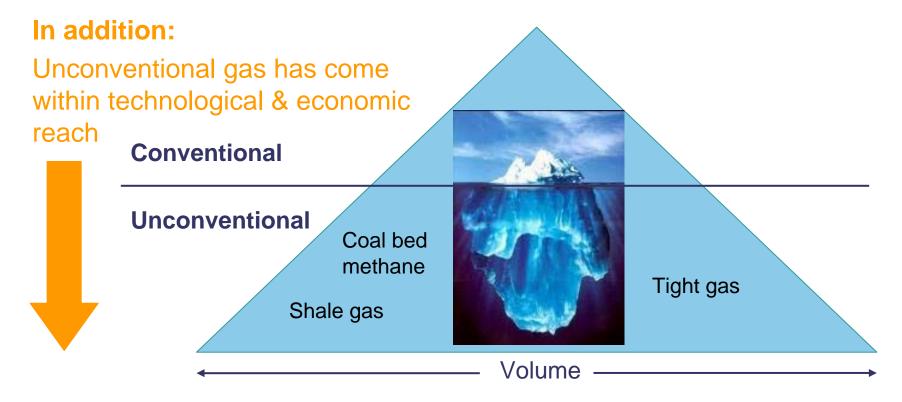
Gas: Part of the long term energy solution





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Proven conventional reserves* are growing



The total long-term recoverable gas resource base is more than 850 tcm, only 66 tcm has already been produced.

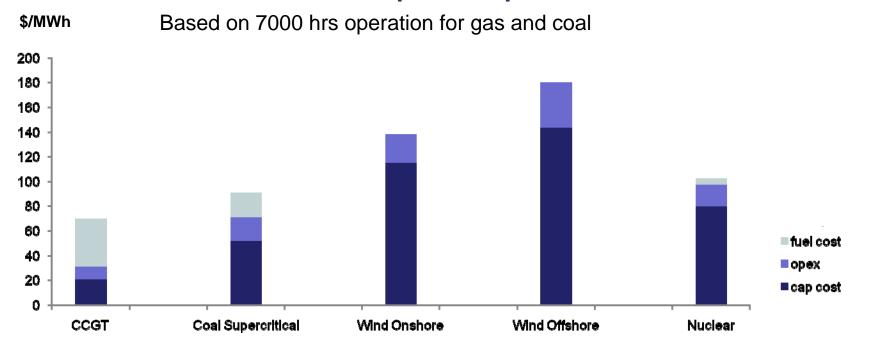
- IEA-WEO2009 -



Affordable: competitive option for new generation

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Low All-in Unit Costs per kwh produced



Prices (at plant inlet)

Gas: 8 \$/MMBtu

Coal: 80 \$/t

Source MMD

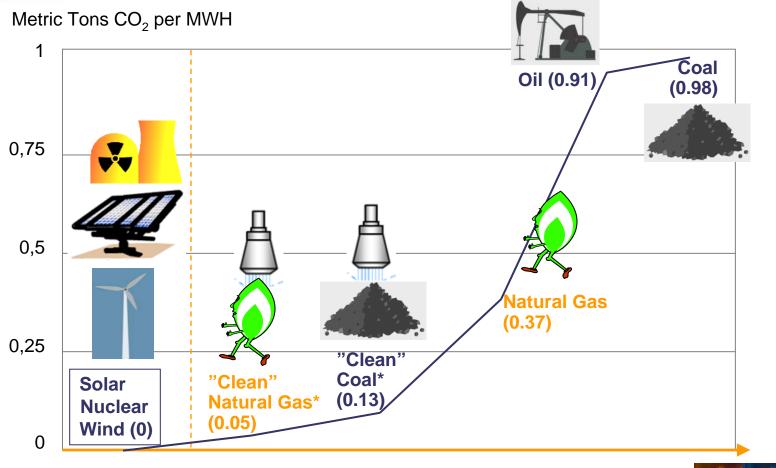


Capital costs of options may vary considerably in absolute terms, but very little in relative terms



Natural Gas with or w/o CCS is the cleanest fossil fuel





GHG Emissions

Source: IHS Cera/ IGU

* With CCS



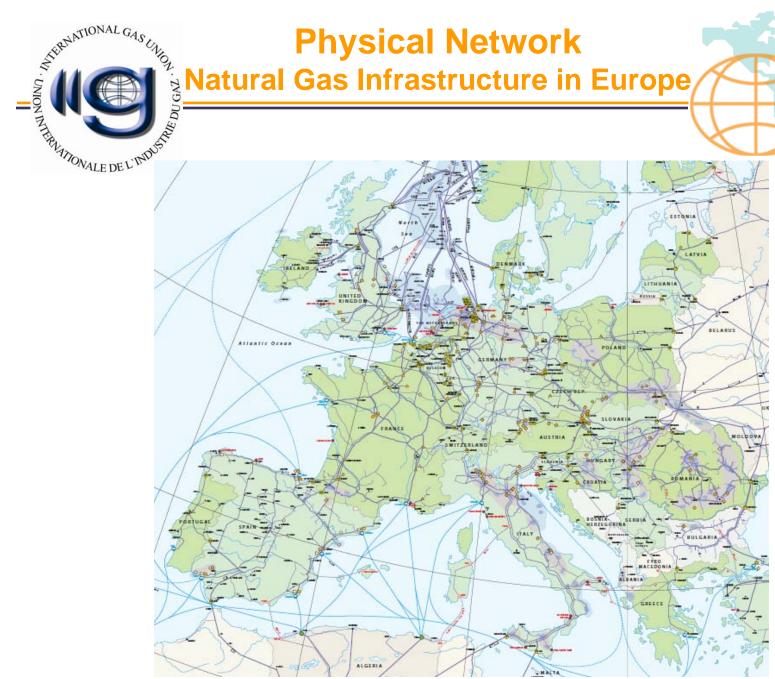
Gas Supply Networks



- Physical Networks
 - From regional to global
- Finance Networks
 - Predictability and Profitability
- Political Networks
 - Energy Security and Sustainability



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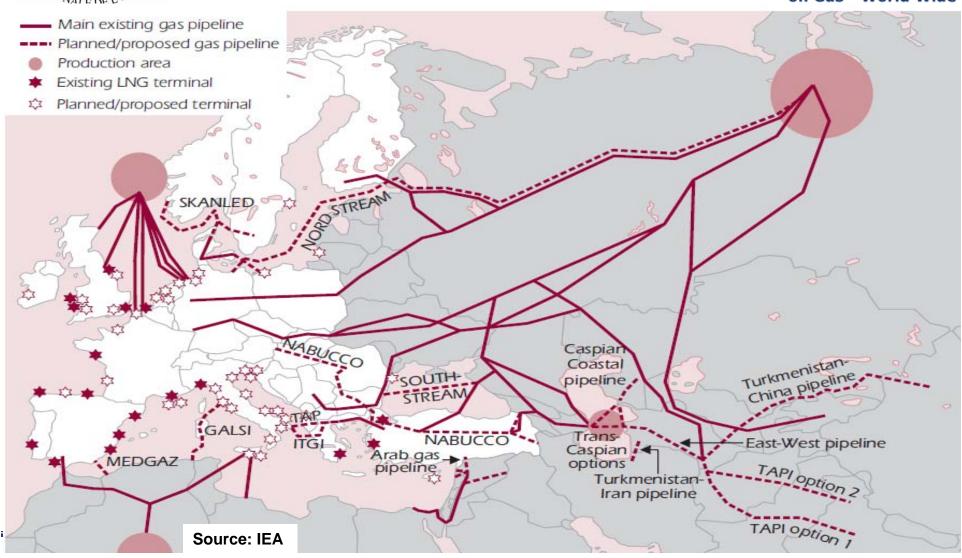




http://www.gie.eu.com/maps_data/downloads/GTE_OP_150.pdf

Physical Network Infrastructure - key to energy security



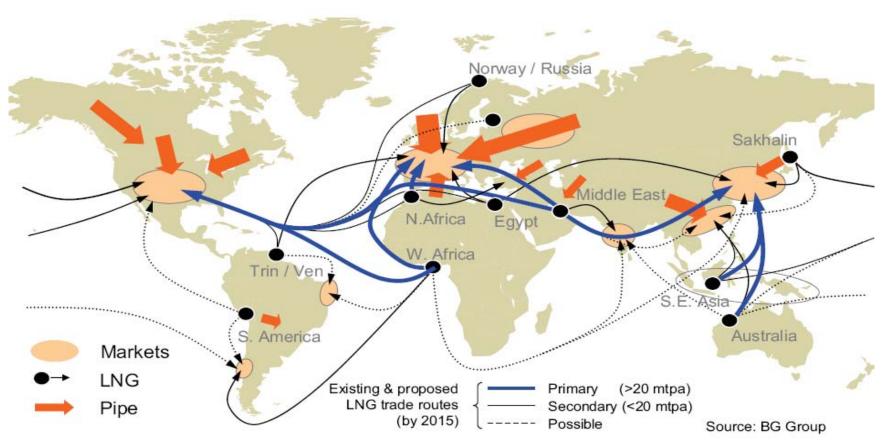




Physical Network

LNG – the Global market Catalyst









Finance Networks



Funds for new projects are available: Critical factors are

- Attractiveness and incentives to invest R&D and in projects
 - Exploration
 - Pipelines
 - LNG plants, terminals and storage
 - LNG carriers
- Predictable regulatory conditions
- Country and regional stability
- Acceptable rate of return







Political Networks Areas for balancing challenges



- Security of Supply vs Demand (Energy security)
- Sustainability Goals vs Energy Demand
- Lifecycle (footprint) Exposure
- Sources of Energy: Industry and Employment
- Regulatory Conditions







Regulatory challenges



- Large investment risk vs long term energy security
- Historical rights vs future terms
- National policies vs cross border grids/networks
- Third party access: Negotiated vs regulated terms
- International law (EU) vs national legislation
- Liberalisation vs interest of national companies





Messages from the Natural Gas Community



- Gas is abundant, affordable and acceptable
- Gas is more than a bridge to a sustainable energy future
- Existing gas infrastructure is huge and catalysing
- Policy shapers to secure beneficial framework for investments
- Predictable frame conditions and regulatory regimes create growth
 - The role of Natural Gas must be better reflected in policy papers





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