

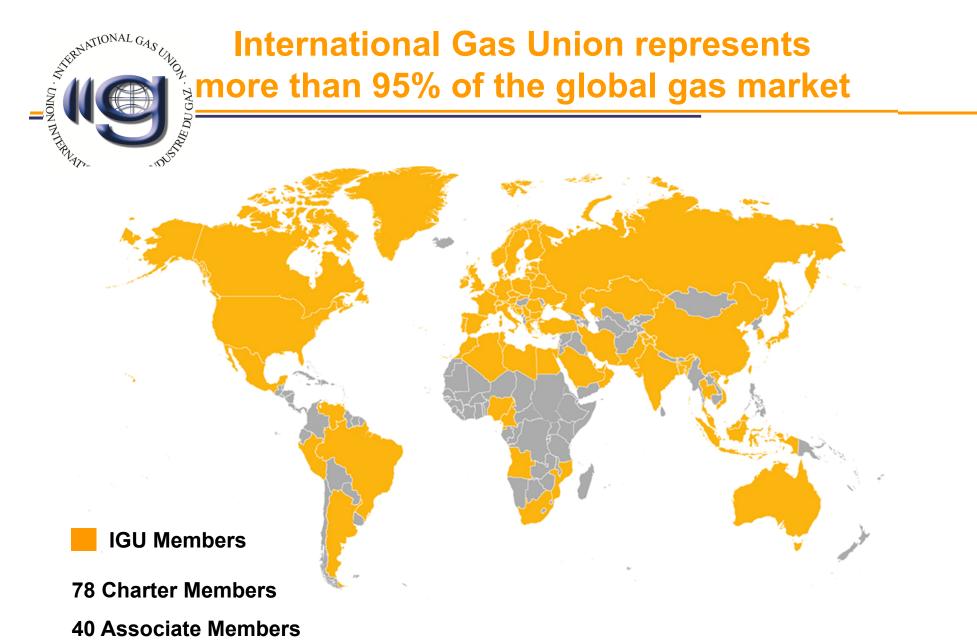
#### The Sixth International Energy Week: Natural gas part of the long term solution

Moscow, 24 October 2011

Hans Riddervold Director International Gas Union



# **International Gas Union represents** more than 95% of the global gas market





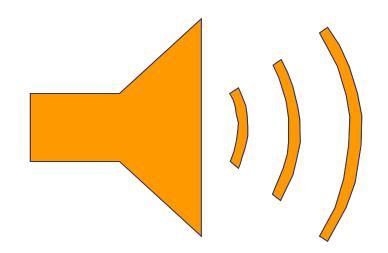


#### Natural Gas – the fuel with a voice!

#### Vision of International Gas Union:

The most influential, effective and independant NGO,

while serving as the spokesman for the gas industry world-wide







## **Key success factors**

- Create Trust
- Educate
- Advocate
- Energize

# The rational middle





# **Creating Trust for Gas**

- Open minded
- Knowledge seeking
- Balanced and objective
  - Realising gas is part
  - Environment concern
- Simple messages
- Clear language
- Humble







#### **Creating Trust:**

#### **Energy - The World needs it all**

#### Renewables







#### Nuclear



#### **Fossil fuels**





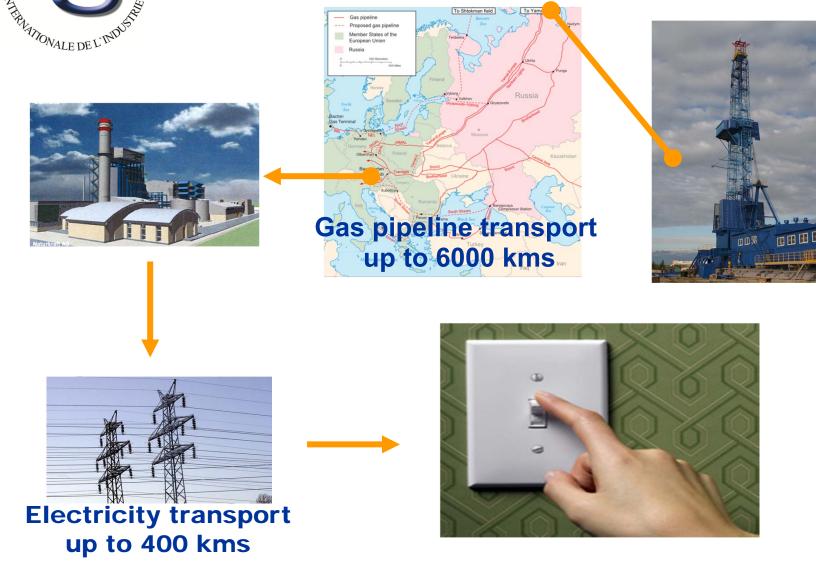






#### **Educate:**

#### **Complexity of energy supply**





#### Educate: How to avoid misconception

Some people ask:

Why not use electricity to run generators to making energy for homes?



There is an enormous need for educating the public to understanding the complexity of making energy reliable for industry and private consumption.





**Gas Supply Networks** 

# Physical Networks

From regional to global

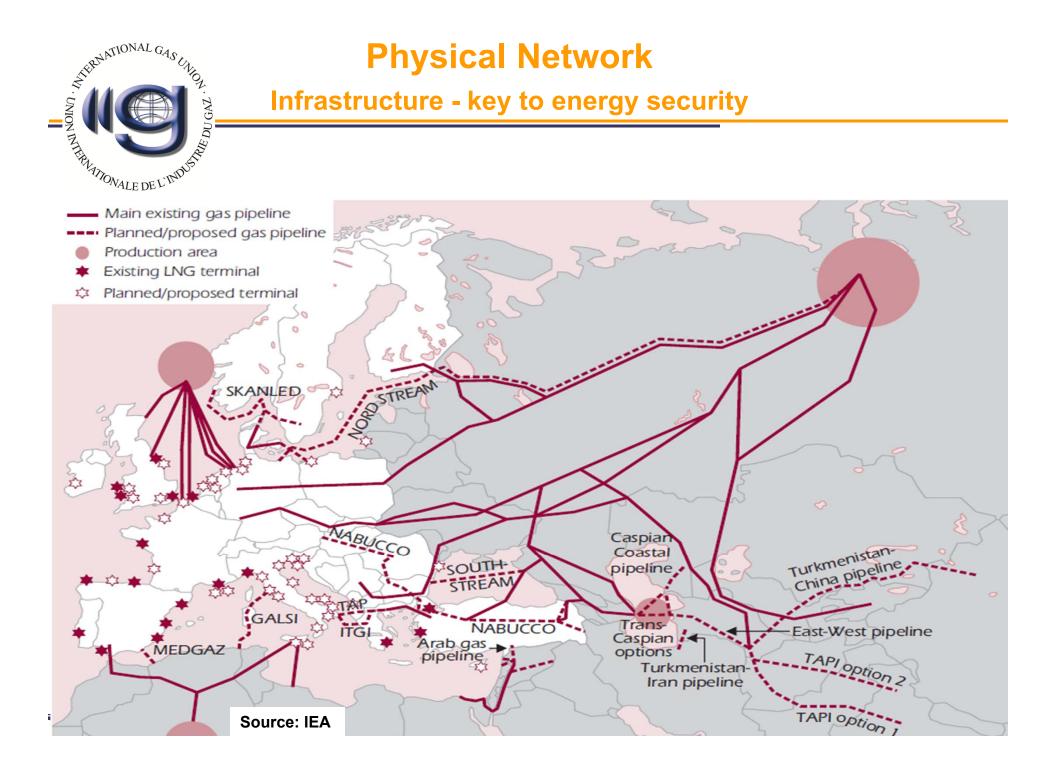
# Finance Networks

Predictability and Profitability

# Political Networks

Energy Security and Sustainability

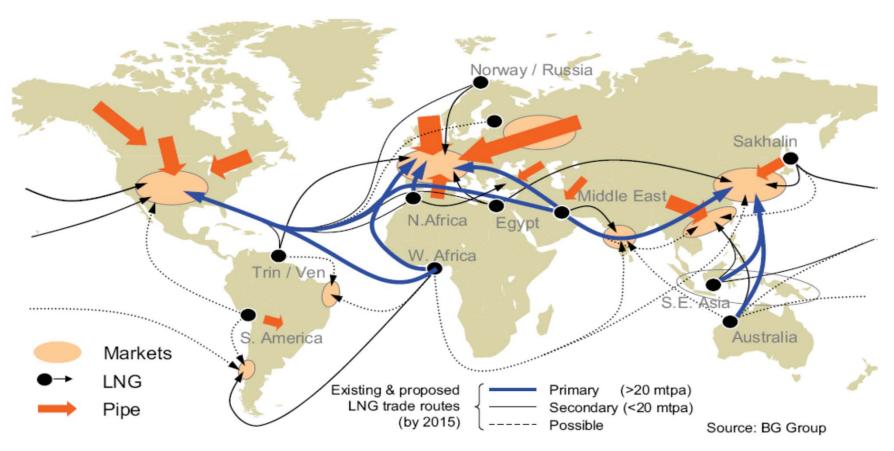






#### **Physical Network**

#### LNG – the Global market Catalyst





#### **Finance Networks**

#### Funds for new projects are available: Critical factors are

## Attractiveness and incentives

#### to invest in R&D and in projects

- Exploration and production
- Pipelines
- LNG infrastructure
- 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
  vs Operational Footprint
- Sources of Energy
  - vs Industry and Employment
- Regulatory Conditions





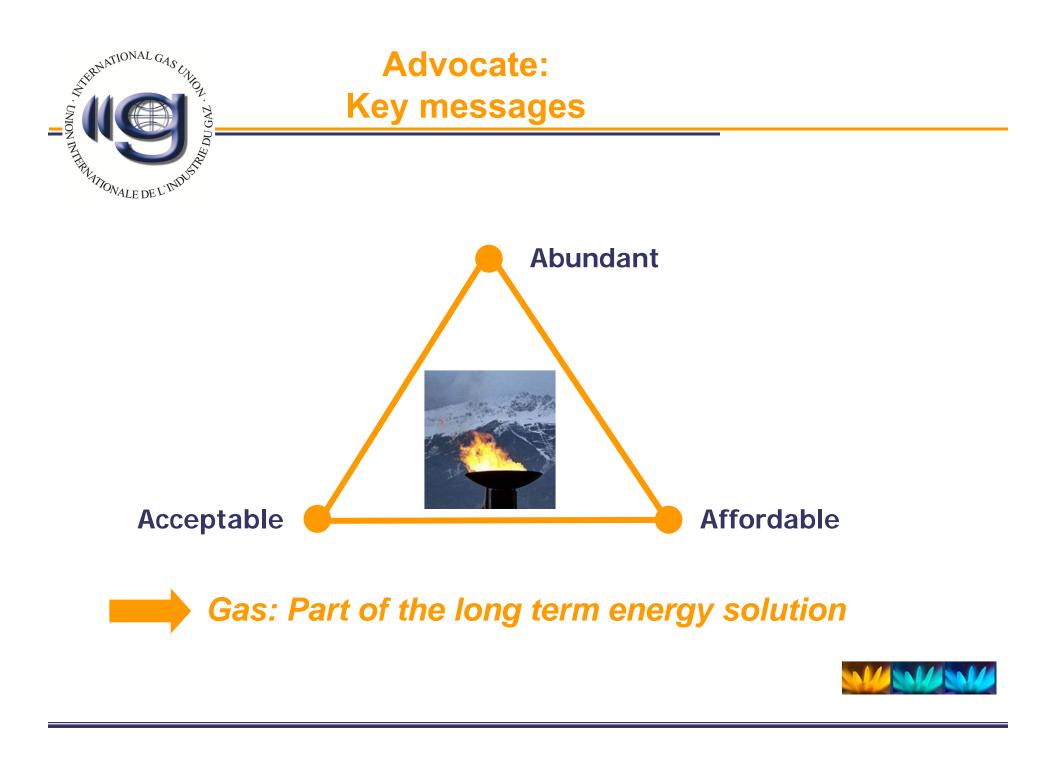


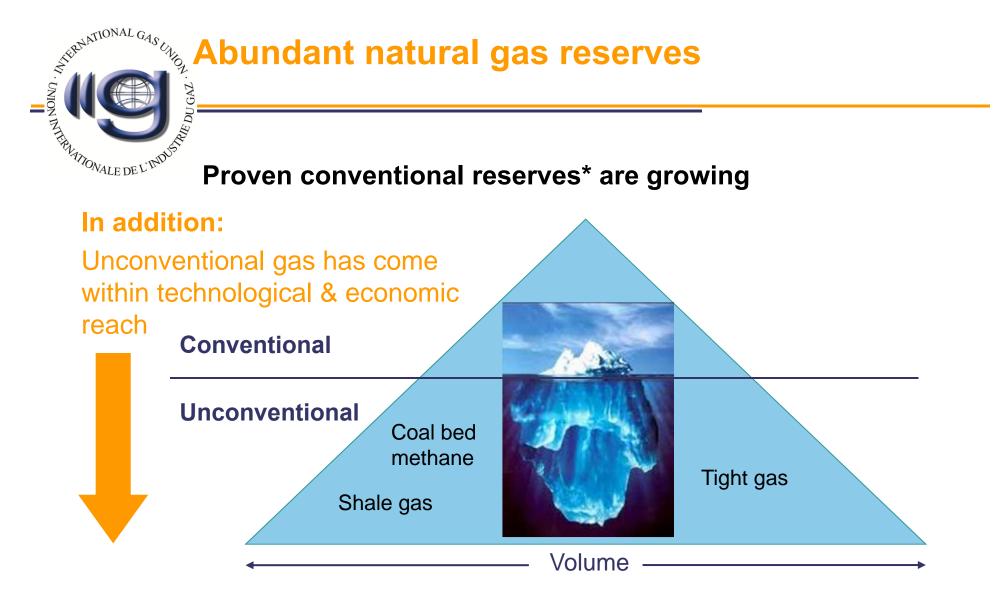
## **Regulatory challenges**



- 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







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

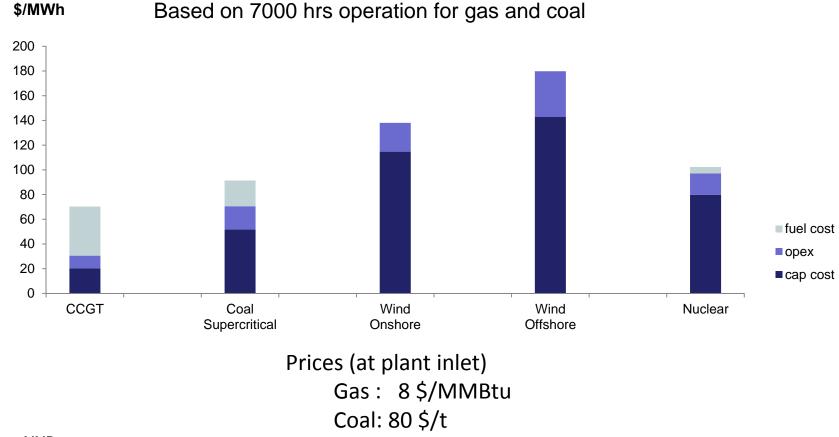
- IEA-WEO2009 -

\* 185 tcm in 2008



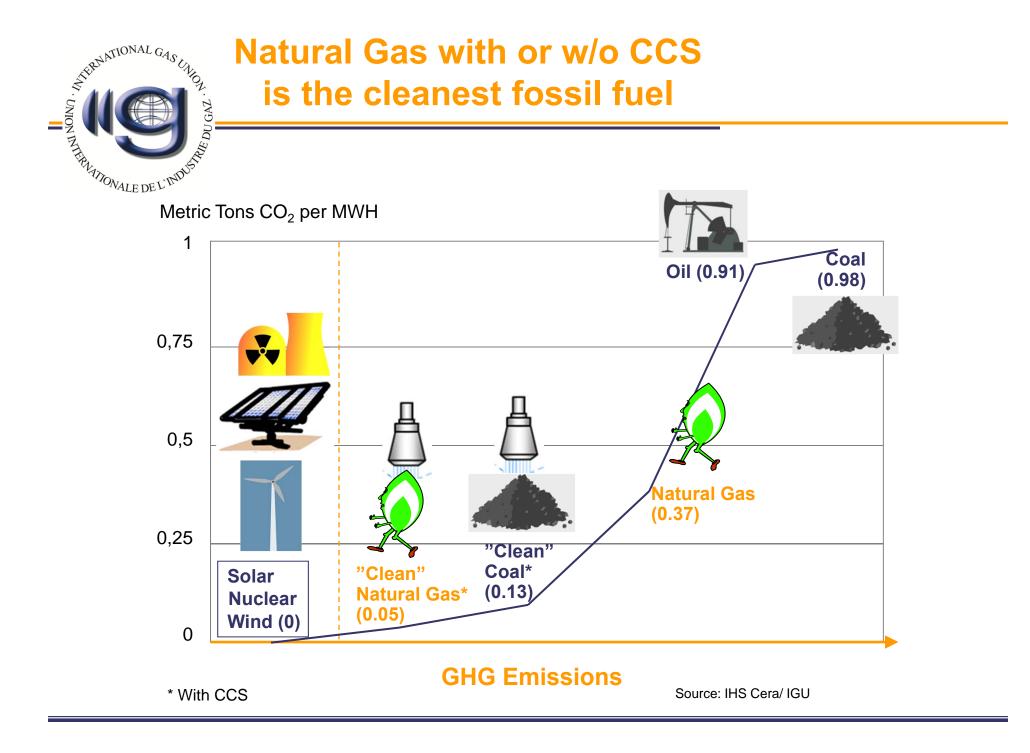
# Affordable: Competitive option for new generation

#### Low All-in Unit Costs per kwh produced



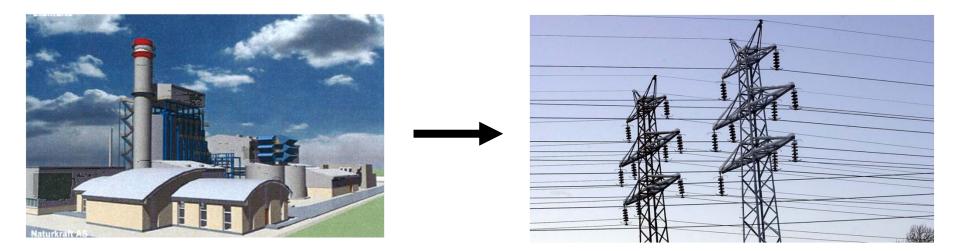
Source MMD

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





# **Gas fired power**



#### 47% lower GHG emission on life cycle basis than coal





- Fabulous renewable resources:
- Windpower needs wind
- Solar power needs sun

Ideal pairing resource

Gas quickly in operation
 when sun and wind
 temporarily is gone





# Energizing

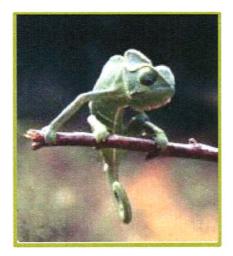
- Gas is abundant, affordable and acceptable
- Gas is more than a bridge to a sustainable energy future
- Existing gas infrastructure is huge and catalysing
- Policy shapers instrumental in securing beneficial framework for investments
- Predictable frame conditions and regulatory regimes create growth
- Our message must reach the common community

The role of Natural Gas must be better reflected in policy papers





# It's not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the ones most responsive to change



**Charles** Darwin



www.igu.org

# Большое спасибо за внимание!

The next highlight: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

# 25<sup>rd</sup> World Gas Conference and Exhibition 4 – 8 June 2011