

Natural Gas and Renewables

Luis Bertran, Secretary General, IGU 8 June 2017









International Gas Union

Leading the future of the Industry

As the global voice of gas, IGU seeks to improve the quality of life by advancing gas as a key contributor to a sustainable energy future



90 Charter Members 62 Associate Members Founded in 1931

> **IGU Secretariat** Barcelona, Spain

Presidency 2015-2018 Washington, DC USA South Korea 2018-2021













New Head Quarter in Barcelona



IGU SECRETARIAT SPAIN 2016-2022





Mr. Luis Bertran







A Global Challenge and Opportunity **IGU** Reports:

WHOLESALE GAS PRICE SURVEY (1)

∮igu

Wholesale Gas Price Survey - 2015 Edition

WHOLESALE GAS PRICE SURVEY
2016 EDITION

A GLOBAL REVIEW OF PRICE
FORMATION MECHANISMS
2005 TO 2015
MAY 2018

WORLD LNG REPORT





Think global act local

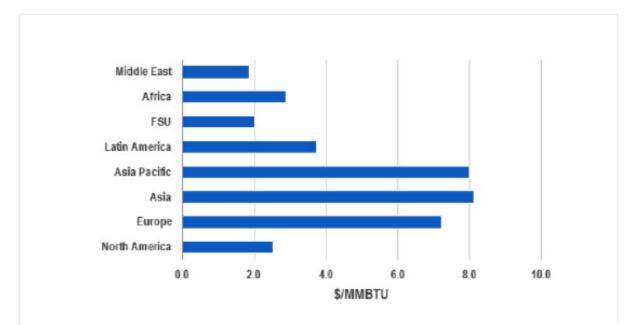
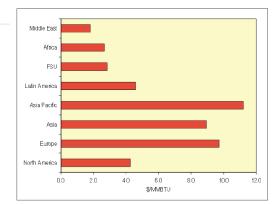


Figure 4.2: Wholesale Prices in 2015 by Region

Figure 3.15. Wholesale Prices in 2014 by Region





World Price Formation

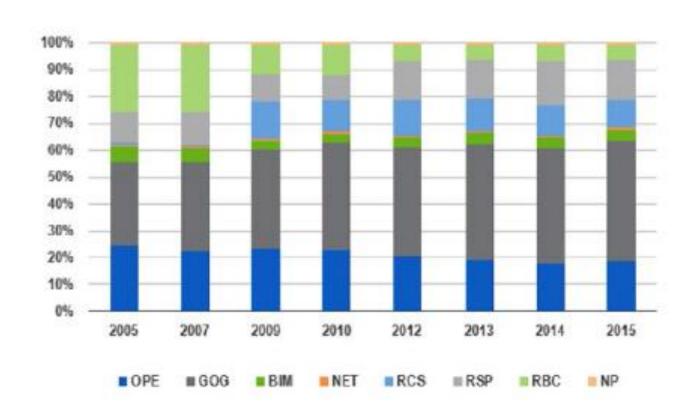


Figure 3.14: World Price Formation 2005 to 2015 - Total Consumption



Gas Price Development

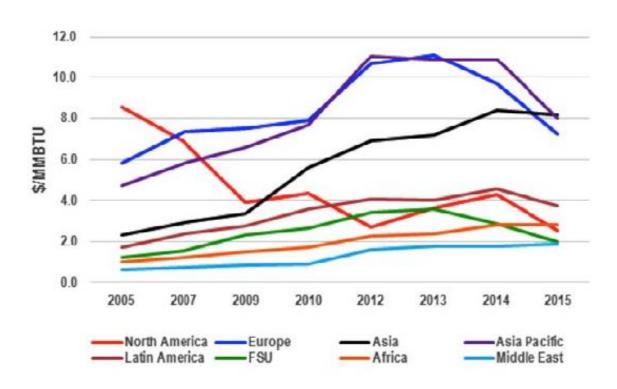
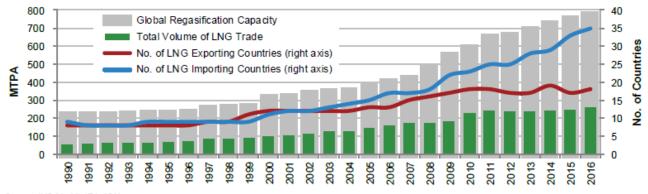


Figure 1.3: Wholesale Price Levels 2005 to 2015 by Region



Opportunities for LNG exporters





Source: IHS Markit, IEA, IGU

More importing countries and so on

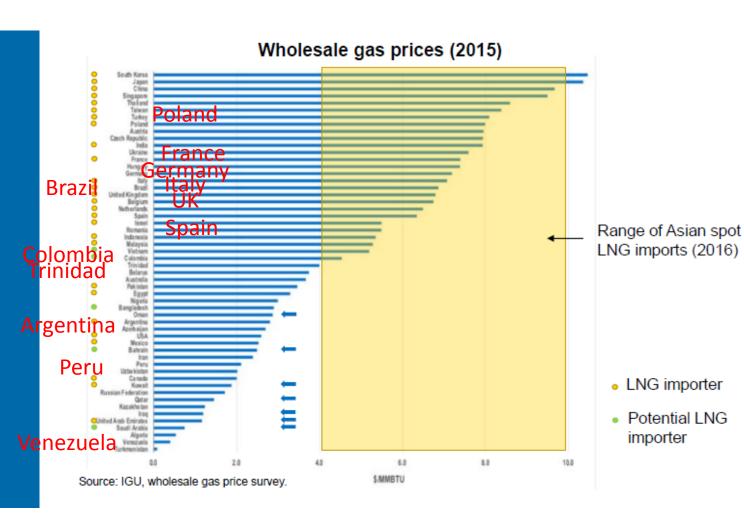
Price formation led by USA

International price level in some regions are higher than Europe price level



Opportunities for LNG exporters

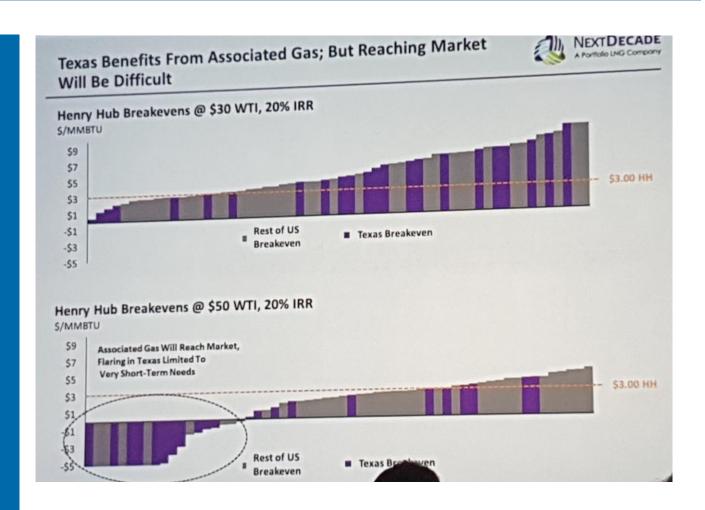
Think Global and act local



Range for Asian spot market



Opportunities reducing cost production



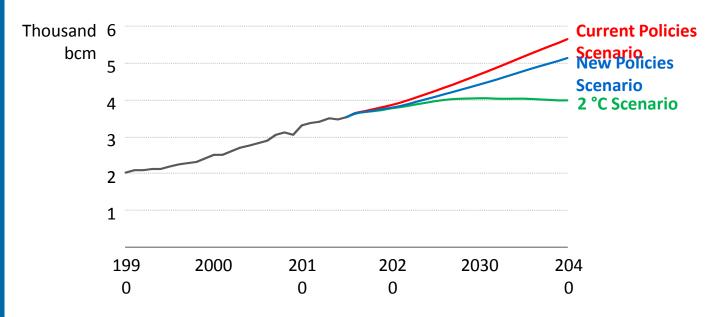
Blast the production using fracking technologies



3. A Growth Story for Natural Gas

3. Golden Age of Gas

World Natural Gas Demand by Scenario



Global gas demand is projected to plateau from the late-2020s in the 2 °C Scenario

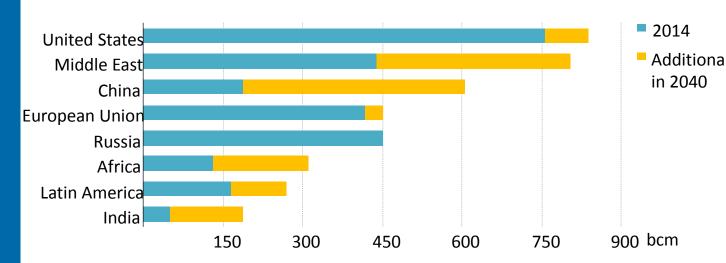
Source: World Energy Outlook 2016; OECD/IEA



3. Gas Demand Growth: A Question of Geography

3. Golden Age of Gas

Gas Demand by Selected Regions in the New Policies Scenario



Developing countries lead the growth in global gas demand

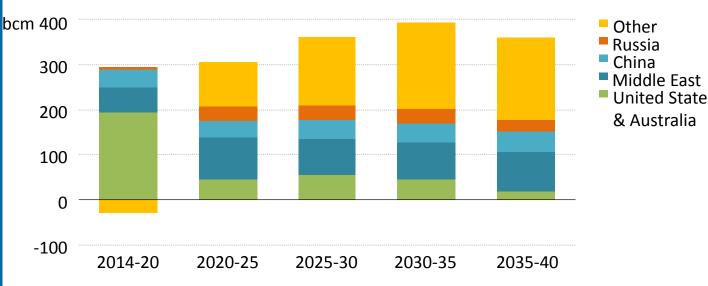
Source: World Energy Outlook 2016; OECD/IEA



3. Not Quite the Usual Suspects

3. Golden Age of Gas

Change in Gas Production by Selected Region in the New Policies Scenario



By the 2020s, a rising share of gas output growth needs to come from a new cast of producers, such as East Africa & Argentina

Source: World Energy Outlook 2016; OECD/IEA



3. Evolution of Proven Gas Reserves

Gas is available and widely distributed

Distribution of proved reserves in 1995, 2005 and 2015 Percentage Middle East Europe & Eurasia Asia Pacific Africa North America 42.8 4.1 S. & Cent. America 7.5 8.9 2015 Total 186.9 trillion cubic 8.4 2005 metres Total 157.3 8.3 8.2 trillion cubic 1995 metres Total 119.9 trillion cubic metres

27.3

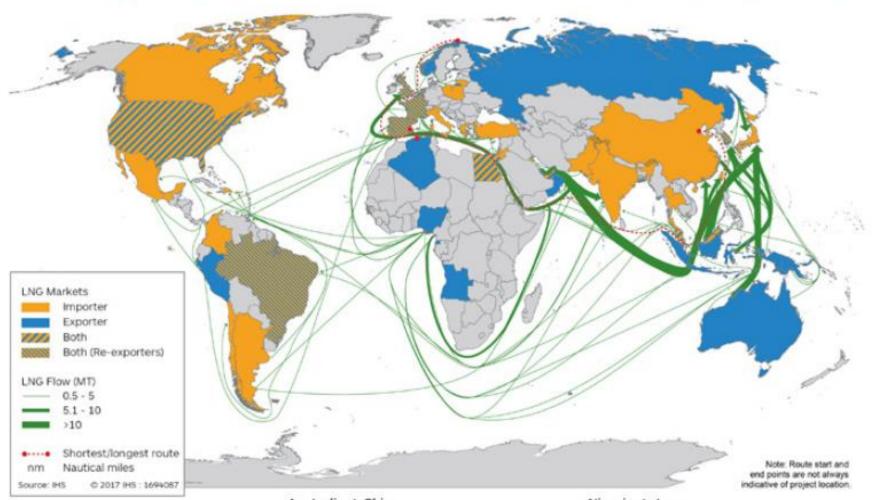
30.4



3. Global natural gas trade



Average LNG voyage length in 2016: **7,640 nm** Longest LNG voyage length in 2016: 12,280 nm (Norway to China)



Australia → China +6.9 MMt (+121% YOY) Nigeria → Japan -2.7 MMt (-59% YOY)



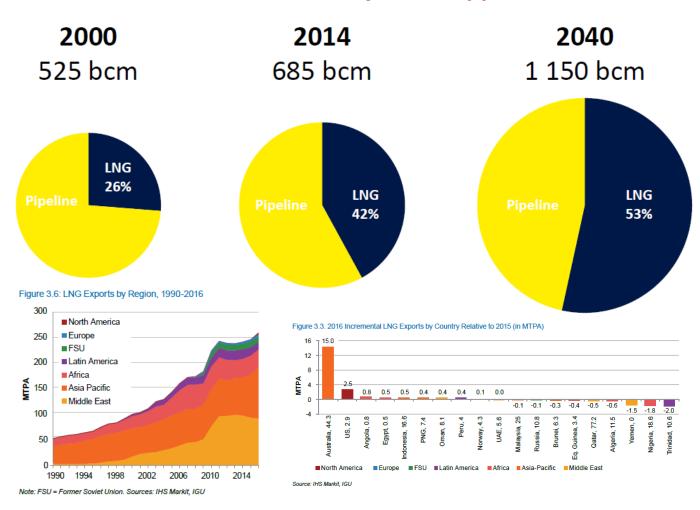
3. Golden age of Gas

Contractual terms and pricing arrangements are all being tested as new LNG from Australia, the US & others collides into an already well-supplied market

A wave of LNG spurs: A second natural gas revolution

258.0 MT

Global LNG trade reached a historic high in 2016





4. Reactions to the COP21 agreement

4. Paris Agreement





4. Natural Gas Enables the Energy Transition

4. Paris COP 21

A call to action

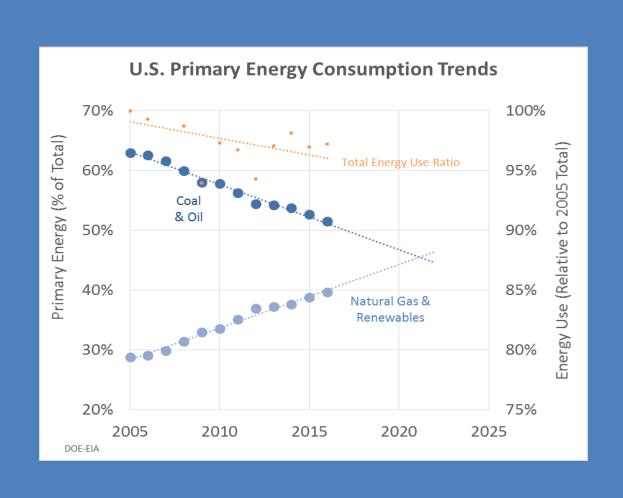




4. Natural Gas Enables the Energy Transition

4. Paris COP 21

A call to action



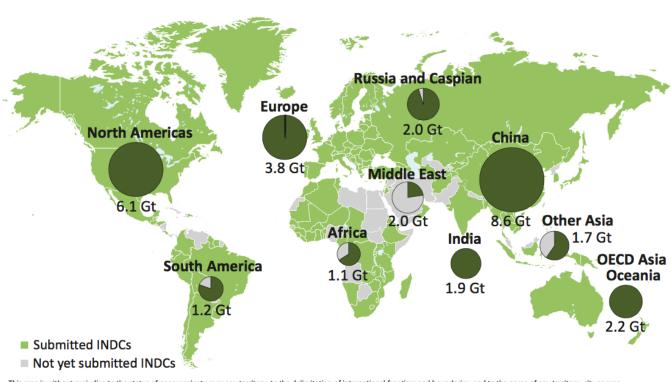


141 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement





IEA projected gas as a winner with increasing share in energy mix, unlike coal or oil However, this should not be taken by industry as default, because of significant uncertainties



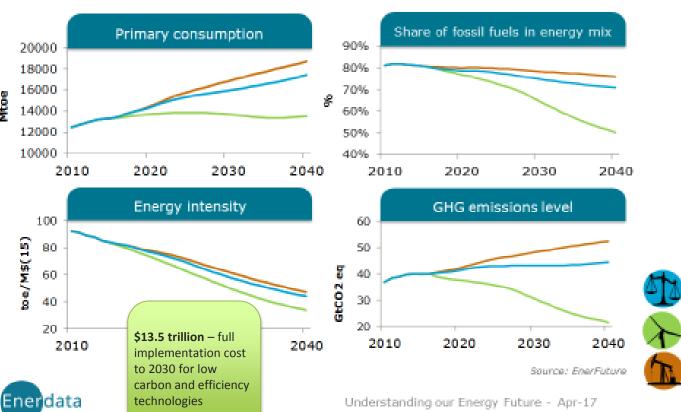
This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries, and to the name of any territory, city or area.

(as submitted to COP21 in 2013 Source: IEA)



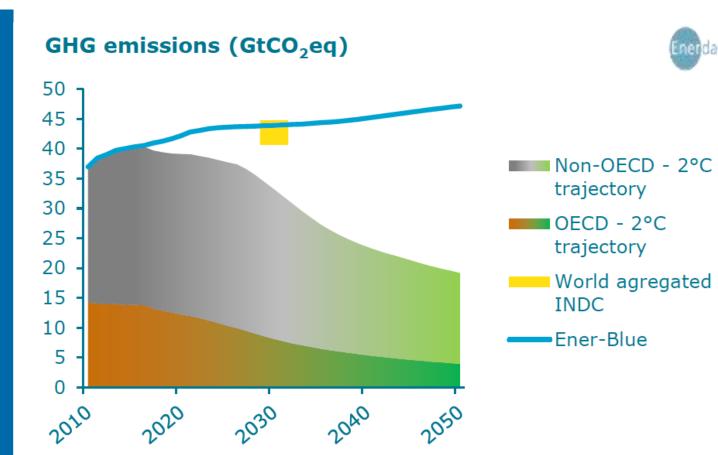
INDC's submitted cover over 90% of global fossil fuel demand and almost 80% of production

Key energy indicators by scenario



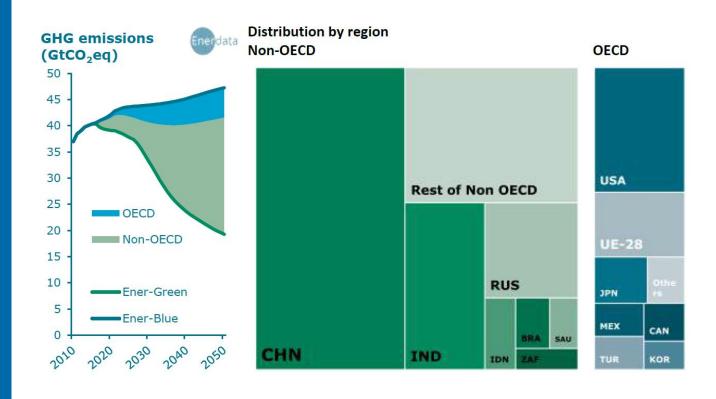


INDC's versus 2 °C trajectory.
Global GHG emissions forecast for scenario





500 GtCO2 eq is the additional cumulative effort, from NDC's commitments to 2 °C scenario (Ener-green)





Polluted and Dirty air is an urgent crisis

HONG KONG - Over 70% of those surveyed said they would be willing to pay for air that meets the tightest World Health Organization (WHO) standards, termed "Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs)".

CHINA - "Exposure to Smog Is Severe Hazard" reported that the lung cancer rate in Beijing had increased by 60 percent in the last decade even though the smoking rate did not change.

SPAIN - 94% of the Spanish population breathes air of poor quality, which translates into 19,940 premature deaths a year, that is, ten times more than deaths from road traffic accidents, according to the study, the quality of air in Spain in 2012, presented by Ecologists in Action."



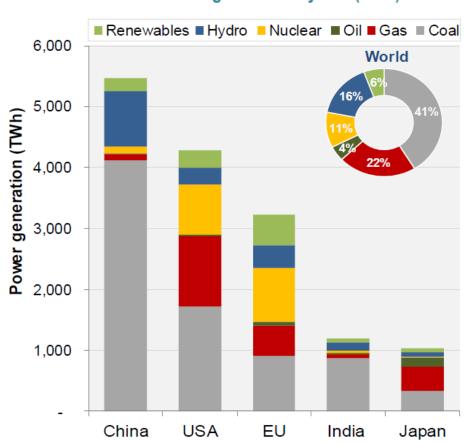
Case studies in improving urban air quality



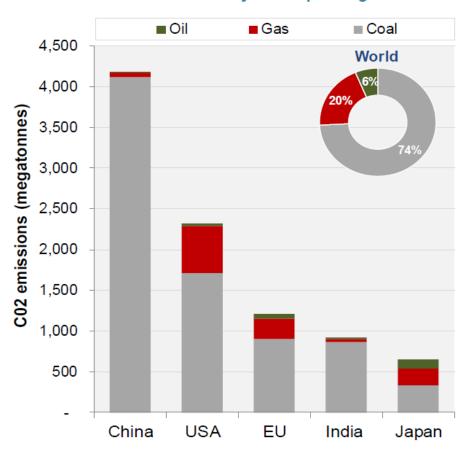


Coal to Gas switch: fastest way to reduce CO2 and smog in cities

Power generation by fuel (2015)



CO2 emissions by fuel in power generation





5. Gas working with renewable Energy transitions: Long term process



Energy transitions

Long and complex process

- ☐ Economically-driven
- ☐ Technology-driven
- ☐ Policy-driven

Wood → Coal → Oil →

Natural Gas + Renewables

Natural Gas → Renewables

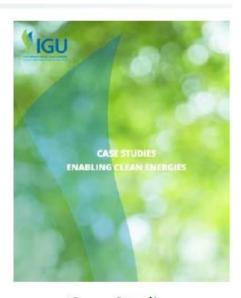




5. Gas working with renewable Energy transitions:Long term process



Case Studies in Improving Urban Air Quality 2015 & 2016 Editions



Case Studies Enabling Clean Energies

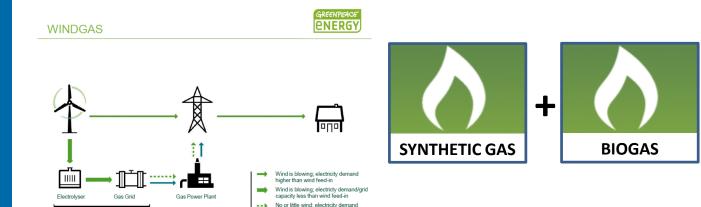
- 1. Support variable renewable production
- 2. Integrating systems CHP
- 3. Biogas
- 4. Power to Gas



Natural Gas Business: Challenges and Opportunities. Gas in a sustainable energy mix

Development and wide deployment of new zero/low-carbon technologies associated to the gas industry (e.g. biogas/biomethane, Power-to-gas and synthetic gases)

Natural gas in the transition



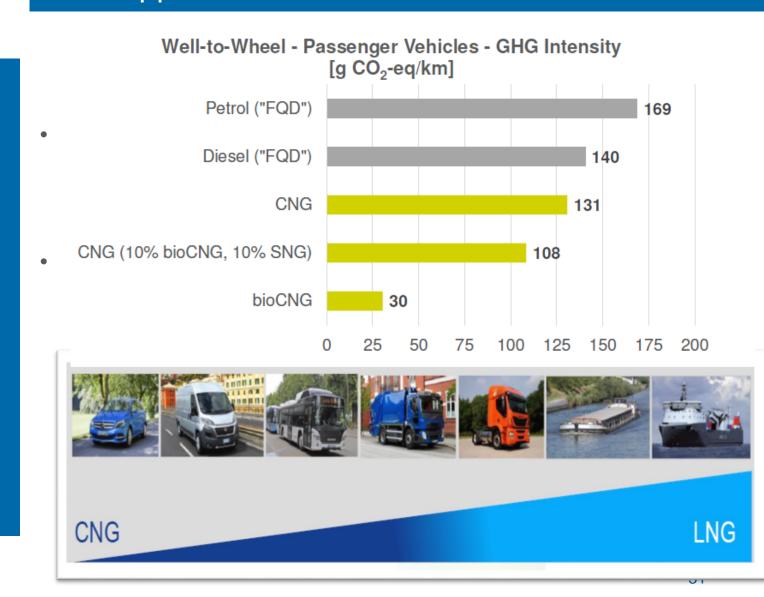
higher than wind feed-in

H2 use in mobility, heating, industry sector



Natural gas in transportation

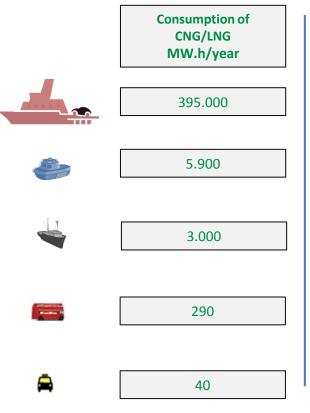
5. Natural Gas Vehicles Business: Challenges and Opportunities

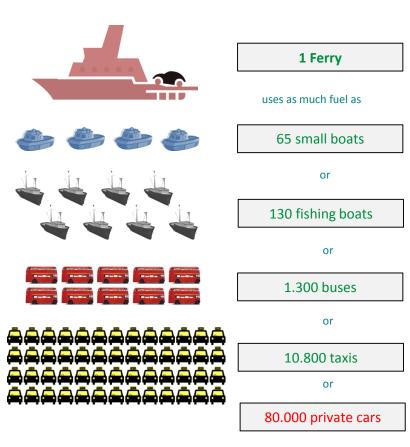




5. Natural gas as transportation fuel Fuel Consumption of Different vehicles. Equivalences

Natural gas in transport-tation







5. Natural gas as transportation fuel Fuel Consumption of Different vehicles. Bunkering

First LNG Bunkering Vessel



ENGIE/NYK/MC "ENGIE ZEEBRUGGE" - Courtesy of ENGIE, Mitsubishi Corporation and NYK



5. Closing thoughts on energy transition

Natural gas in the transition

- Urgency needed to tackle climate change and air quality
- Gas can play important role; need enlightened policies
- Governments provide direction, markets respond
- More investment in technology
- Tireless focus by industry on social license



Three things to remember



We need more energy globally



We contribute at Paris agreement



Natural Gas is part of the long term sustainable energy solution







Next appointment in Washington









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40,000m² EXHIBITION

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Thank you for your attention!

