

4th IEF-KAPSARC ROUNDTABLE Energy Security in Transition Luis Bertrán, Secretary General, IGU 15 February 2018









Our headquarter in Barcelona





IGU Secretary General Mr Luis Bertran



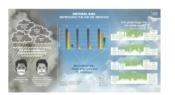
International Gas Union Leading the future of the Industry

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

91 Charter Members 72 Associate Members Founded in 1931

> IGU Secretariat Barcelona, Spain

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













Natural Gas Enables the Energy Transition

Paris COP 21

Transition takes time





The role of Natural Gas in the Global Energy Mix

The Value of Natural Gas in the Future Energy Mix • A transition to a lower carbon and sustainable energy future

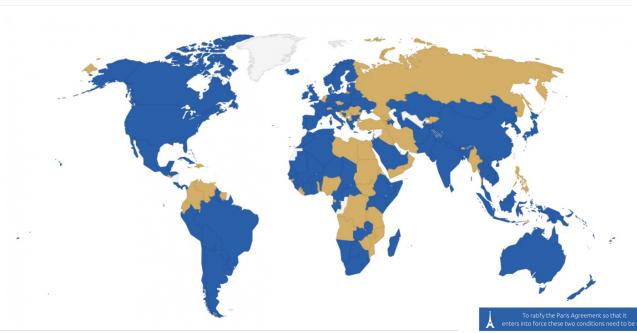
• Improvement of quality of life

Economic development and prosperity

Eradicating energy poverty



174 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement





174 Parties have ratified of 197 Parties to the Convention

On 4 November 2016, the Paris Agreement entered into force

need to











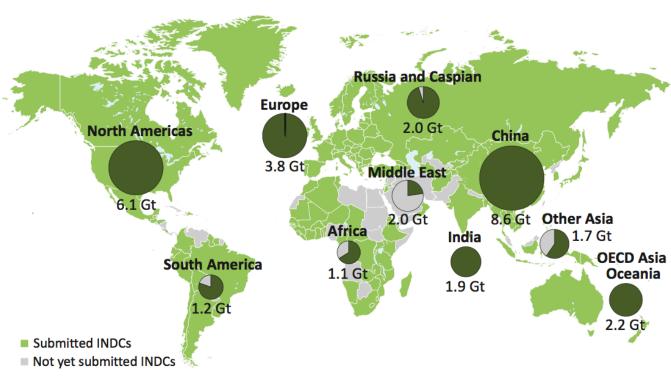


Last updated: 22 March 2017





167 Parties have submitted their first NDC



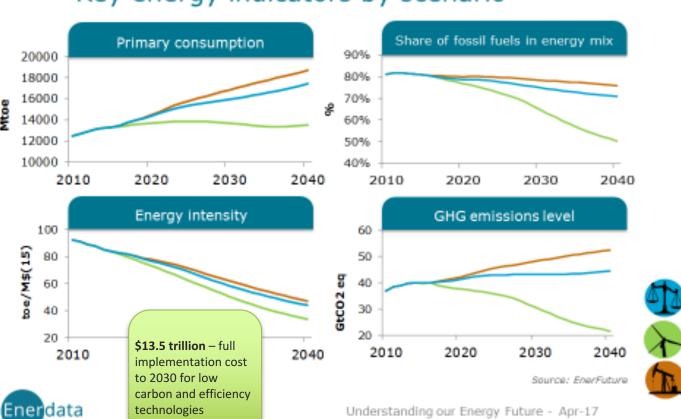
This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries, and to the name of any territory, city or area.

(167 Parties have submitted their first NDC)



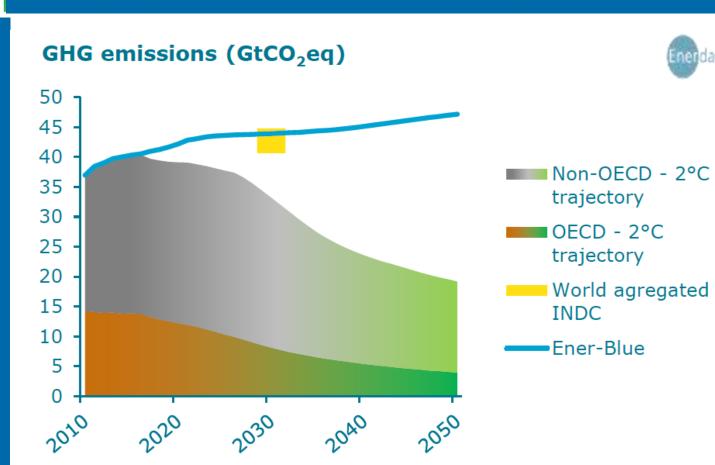
INDC's submitted cover over 90% of global fossil fuel demand and almost 80% of production

Key energy indicators by scenario



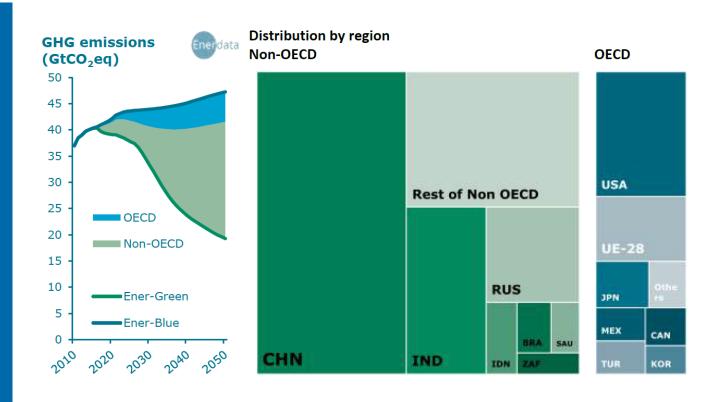


INDC's versus
2 °C trajectory.
Global GHG
emissions
forecast for
scenario





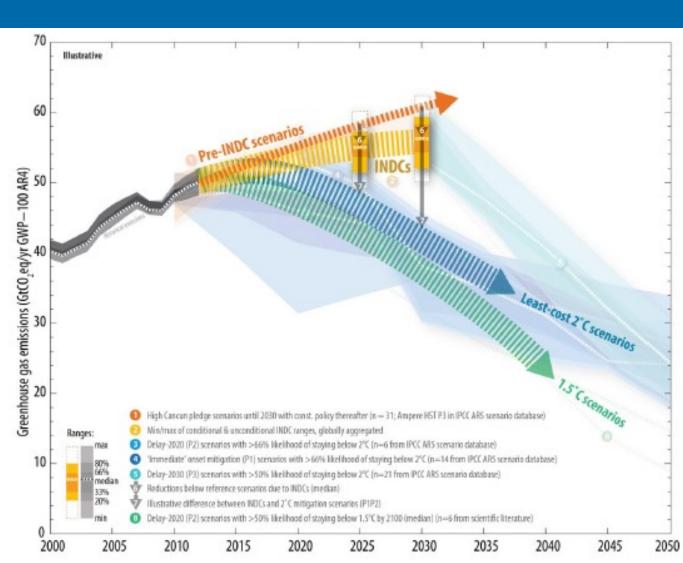
500 GtCO2 eq is the additional cumulative effort, from NDC's commitments to 2 °C scenario (Ener-green)





Global emissions resulting from the implementatio n of the INDC to 2 °C scenario (Ener-green)

Sources: Intergovernmental Panel on Cli scenarios from scientific literature (see foo determined contribution quantification.

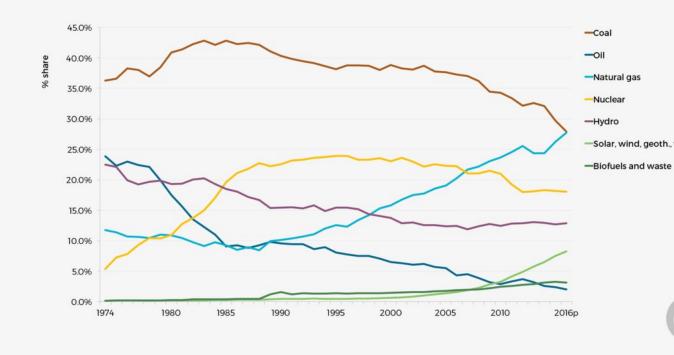




Natural Gas Enables the Energy Transition

Electricity production by source

OECD gross electricity production by source, 1974-2016 Electricity Information 2017



Source: World Energy Outlook 2016; OECD/IEA



Natural Gas Enables the Energy Transition

US Primary Energy

U.S. Primary Energy Consumption Trends 70% 101% Primary Energy (% of Total) 99% 60% 97% 95% 50% 93% 40% 91% 89% 30% 87% 20% 85% 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 Coal & Petroleum Natural Gas & Renewables Energy Use Ratio

Energy Use (Relative to 2005 Total

Source: World Energy Outlook 2016; OECD

DOE-EIA



Natural gas in the energy transition

- Gas Markets moves to a globalized commodity model
- Competition and volume expand, while markets become more connected
- LNG import facilities went from 14 in 2004 to 38 in 2016
- LNG bringing flexibility on contract and facilities
- Production grows and new sources of supply emerged in other than traditional regions both for domestic markets needs (China, Brazil, Argentina) and for export purpose (Australia, USA).
- Long term opportunities and uncertainties (low prices to supply industry, switch from Coal, and addressing air quality issues should ensure its growth)



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 and Biomethane
- 4. Power to Gas



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Thank you for your attention!

