



5TH IEF-IGU MINISTERIAL GAS FORUM

GAS FOR GROWTH

Improving economic prosperity and living standards

**Hyatt Regency, New Delhi, India
6 December 2016**

**Hosted by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Government of India**



Supported by GAIL (India) Limited
and
The Natural Gas Society of India



Knowledge Partners

Program

Day 1: Monday, 5 December 2016

18.30: Registration at the Salon West

19.00: Reception and welcome dinner at the Family room

Day 2: Tuesday, 6 December 2016

07.30– 08.30: Registration

08.30 – 08.50: Welcome Address and Opening Remarks

- HE Sun Xiansheng, Secretary General, International Energy Forum
- HE David Carroll, President, International Gas Union
- Shri B C Tripathi, Chairman and Managing Director, Gail (India) Limited
- HE Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of State, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, India

08:50 Inaugural Address by HE Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Information & Broadcasting

09.00: Keynote Speech on “Perspectives on Gas Markets” by HE Mohammed Bin Saleh Al-Sada, Minister of Energy and Industry, Qatar

09.10 – 09.20: Family Photo

09:20 – 09:30: Coffee Break

09:30 – 10.55: Panel Session 1: Gas for Growth and Sustainability; what have we learned? Chairman: HE Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of State, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, India.

Setting the scene: Daniel Yergin, Vice Chairman, IHS Markit, Author of The Quest and The Prize (session moderator)

- *What is the role of natural gas in achieving a sustainable energy mix?*
- *In what ways can natural gas contribute to the goals for energy access, affordability and choice; how are infrastructure needs best addressed & what role do multilateral institutions play?*
- *What market, policy, or technological changes are required for natural gas to contribute effectively to the objective of reducing energy poverty and improving living standards?*
- *Will natural gas demand be driven by power, transportation, industrial or domestic uses? Role of small scale LNG in expanding the natural gas market?*

The use of gas for power generation, industrial use, heating and transport has increased as a consequence of technological advances, lower prices, and a growing interest in reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Natural gas has become one of the preferred options

for enabling access to modern energy services to support public health, economic development and to provide back-up in support of power generation with intermittent renewable energy sources. How the interaction between gas, renewable energies, nuclear and other fossil fuels is managed depends on country specific conditions and policy choices. Yet the contribution that gas makes in advancing economic diversification, sustainable growth, public health and lower emissions goals is widely acknowledged. How does gas combine best with other energy technologies in the policy design of individual producer and consumer countries and across regions?

Presentations by invited speakers

- HE Emmanuel Ibe Kachikwu, Minister of State for Petroleum Resources, Nigeria
- Nizar Mohammad Al-Adsani, CEO, Kuwait Petroleum Corporation
- Dilip Khanna, Partner, EY
- Vijay Samnotra, Head, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), India

Open roundtable discussion followed by an interactive survey

10.55 – 11.15: Coffee Break

11:15 – 11:25 Opening Remarks: HE S. M. Hossein Adeli, Secretary General, Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF)

11.25 – 12.45: Panel Session 2: Regional gas markets; new prospects for trade and integration
Chairman: HE Sun Xiansheng, Secretary General, International Energy Forum

Setting the Scene: Fereidun Fesharaki, Founder and Chairman of FGE (session moderator)

- *What are the prospects for LNG to accomplish greater integration among the world's three main regional gas markets – North America, Europe, and Asia?*
- *What regions are most likely to attract new gas investments in the next decade and why?*
- *How likely is it that within the next 10 years Asia will develop its own hub market for gas to gas competition?*
- *Beyond legal certainty, what areas must be the focus of policy in order to promote and develop national, regional and global gas markets?*

New gas supply, a slow-down in economic growth and the effect of lower oil prices and competition from other energy sources have further decreased price differentials between spot and oil indexed price mechanisms. As a result, natural gas prices have converged among European, Asian and North American markets. These developments impact gas market integration, including dynamics between pipeline imports and LNG trade at regional and international levels. On the supply side, the export potential from some key gas producers is increasingly being constrained by rising domestic demand. Present price signals and subsidy reforms may further amplify this trend. On the demand side, European and Asian growth

markets have experienced a period with high gas import prices and increasingly complex supply dynamics. This stimulated investment in alternative sources including coal, renewables and nuclear. How will supply and demand respond to these changing market conditions and affect regional gas trade? How are pricing barriers and infrastructure needs addressed to connect LNG facilities with power plants, and other inland off-takers, to accelerate gas market growth in India and Asian markets?

Presentations by invited speakers

- **Shri B C Tripathi, Chairman and Managing Director, Gail (India) Limited**
- **Roger Bounds, Vice President, Global Gas, Shell Trading**
- **Ane Ariño, Director of Business Development, Asia, India and North Africa, Gas Natural Fenosa**
- **Hidetoshi Nishimura, President, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)**
- **Alexander Huurdeman, Senior Oil and Gas expert, World Bank**

Open roundtable discussion followed by an interactive survey

12.45 - 14.15: Official Lunch hosted by HE Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of State, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, India

14.15 – 15.35: Panel Session 3: Policy trends for investment across regions

Chairman: HE David Carroll, President, International Gas Union

Setting the Scene: Nobuo Tanaka, former IEA Executive Director (session moderator)

- ***How has policy and regulation affected investor confidence in upstream and downstream segments of new and existing gas markets?***
- ***What is the impact of carbon taxes, emission trade, and/or performance standards across sectors on gas sector investment?***
- ***What are the “lessons of experience” in the promotion of natural gas and investments in the sector globally?***

New realities give rise to new questions. These concern the impact of current policy and price signals on gas sector investment. Major pipeline and LNG capacity is entering the market after a period of sustained upstream investment aimed at diversifying existing markets and developing new ones. The projected abundance, on one hand, sharpens focus on investment in downstream infrastructure and policies to facilitate gas market penetration where the expansion of gas consumption enables economic diversification, and makes rapid demographic growth and urbanization more sustainable. On the other hand, perceptions and realities of greater gas supply availability differ. Obstacles and opportunities depend on producer-consumer market characteristics and contract terms or policy relations across regions.

Presentations by invited speakers

- **HE Yiorgos Lakkotrypīs, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Cyprus**
- **David Modesett, President, Vega Energy**
- **Keisuke Sadamori, Director for Energy Markets and Security, IEA**
- **Menelaos Ydreos, Executive Director of Public Affairs and Chairman of the Coordination Committee, IGU**

Open roundtable discussion followed by an interactive survey

15:35 – 16.00: Concluding remarks

- **HE Luis Bertran Rafecas Secretary General, International Gas Union**
- **HE Sun Xiansheng, Secretary General, International Energy Forum**
- **HE Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of State, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, India**

16:00-16:45: Joint Press Conference

Networking and Bilateral Meetings

19.30 – 21.00 Gala Cultural Evening and Conference Dinner at Hamsa Shwani Theater, Pragati Maidan

IEF

The IEF is the neutral facilitator of informal, open, informed and continuing global energy dialogue. Covering all six continents and accounting for around 90% of global supply and demand for oil and gas, the IEF is unique in that it comprises not only countries of the IEA and OPEC, but also key players including China, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa. The Forum's biennial Ministerial Meetings are the world's largest gathering of Energy Ministers. Through the Forum and its associated events, IEF Ministers, their officials, energy industry executives, and other experts engage in a dialogue of increasing importance to global energy security. The IEF and the global energy dialogue are promoted by a permanent Secretariat of international staff based in the Diplomatic Quarter of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. *For more information visit www.ief.org*

IGU

International Gas Union (IGU) was founded in 1931 and is a worldwide non-profit organisation. 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. The Union has more than 150 members worldwide on all continents, representing approximately 97 % of the world gas market. The members of IGU are national associations and corporations of the gas industry worldwide. The IGU's working organisation covers all aspects of the gas industry from exploration and production, storage, LNG, distribution and natural gas utilisation in all market segments.

For more information visit www.igu.org

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