



## **Annual Report 2018**



## **IGU Annual Report 2018**

### **1. Introduction to IGU**

The International Gas Union (IGU) was established in 1931. Its vision is to be the most effective and independent non-profit organisation serving as spokesperson for the gas industry worldwide. As of 31 December 2018, the organisation had 161 members from all over the world. The members are the most representative gas entities in a country, or companies with physical or commercial assets related to the exploration and production, storage, transmission, distribution or trading/marketing of natural gas, or having an interest in advancing the global gas industry.

Until 2003, IGU membership typically consisted of national gas associations or national gas companies with only one member from each country. New members were initially approved as observer members and could later become Charter members.

Following the amendments to the IGU Articles of Association (AoA), approved in September 2002, all current members automatically became Charter members as of 1 January 2003. From then on, companies from any Charter member country and involved in the gas industry could join the IGU as Associate members. Significant interest in becoming an Associate member has prevailed and, with this additional membership model, the IGU has broadened its knowledge base and network. In the Council meeting in Paris on 1 June 2015 the Council approved the establishment of a new type of member and a new fee structure. The member category “Premium Associate member”, initially limited to ten, is presently increased to fifteen to allow more active participation from associate members. The fifteen Premium Associate members have one vote each in the Council meeting and the right to propose candidates for chairing committees.

In addition the requirement for companies having to own gas assets in order to become Associate members has been lifted. Now companies without assets, but with strong interest in gas can become Associate members.

IGU has decided to focus more on advocacy, and the re-structuring of membership fees was done to accommodate this. The fee structure has been revised with an increase in the basic fee. In addition, a fee for Charter members who have a total production/consumption of gas above two different levels has been introduced so that the Charter member fee is now divided into three different levels.



## Vision and mission

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.

IGU is the key and credible advocate of political, technical and economic progress of the global gas industry, directly and through its members and in collaboration with other multilateral organizations. IGU works to improve the competitiveness of gas in the world energy markets by promoting transparency, public acceptance efforts and the removal of supply and market access barriers.

IGU seeks to collaborate with governmental agencies and multilateral organizations to demonstrate the economic, social and environmental benefits of gas in the global energy mix. IGU supports and facilitates the development of new technologies and best practices, while emphasizing sound environmental performance, safety, reliability and efficiency across the entire value chain.

IGU maximizes the value of its services to members and other stakeholders. Together, IGU members represent more than 94% of the world's gas market. As a result of the advance of natural gas in the world's energy balance and the increasing number of countries where gas is being used or is emerging, the IGU is expanding its network in developing countries.

Increasingly, the IGU has directed its attention towards the sustainable aspects of natural gas. To this end, it organises the World Gas Conference (WGC), the IGU Research Conference and co-organises the international Exhibition and Conferences on Liquefied Natural Gas. IGU currently manages eleven Committees that study all aspects of the gas industry from the wellhead to the burner tip:

Exploration & Production
Storage
Transmission
Distribution
Utilisation
Sustainability
Strategy
Gas Markets
LNG
Marketing & Communication
R&D and Innovation



Special Task Forces are established according to the issues regarded as requiring particular attention at the time. The Committees present their work to the WGC every three years as well as presenting intermediate reports during the triennium. For the 2018–2021 Triennium, three Task Forces have been established: the Strategic Communications and Outreach Task Force, the Energy for all Task Force and the Energy Policy Task Force. A more detailed description of the IGU’s mission and objectives can be found on the IGU website, [www.igu.org](http://www.igu.org).

### **1.1. The IGU Secretariat**

The Secretariat had been hosted by Naturgy since November 2016. Secretariat is based in Barcelona and the host provides representative offices with all necessary administrative support.

In this triennium special focus has been placed on the Executive Committee and Council meetings in order to make them more efficient and pave the way for more discussion in the meetings.

The Secretariat runs a secondment programme and is currently hosting one secondee from its membership community. The IGU provides office facilities and cover the candidate’s job-related expenses including travel costs, while the employer of the secondee must cover salary and other costs related to the assignment. The IGU can offer international experience, enhanced knowledge of the international gas industry and administrative responsibilities. The IGU has gained substantial benefit from the secondment programme. The persons who are seconded provide the Secretariat with important additional capacity and expertise, which has enabled the IGU to take on new responsibilities.

## **2. IGU Activities in 2018**

### **2.1. World Gas Conference 2018**

The World Gas Conference is the largest global gas industry gathering of industry leaders, policy-makers, buyers, sellers and experts. Since 1931 the triennial event aims to promote the political, technical and economic progress of the gas industry by raise the voice of natural gas while seeking an economical and technical progress of the entire gas industry.

The 27th World Gas Conference (WGC 2018) took place in Washington D.C. USA from June 25-29, offering the most comprehensive and diverse program to date and featuring over 600 of the natural gas industry’s most senior speakers from all over the world. We are grateful to the host, all attendees, partners and those who made this such a successful event. We hope to meet you all again in Daegu, South Korea in June 2021.



## **2.2. Ministerial Gas Forum**

This biannual IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum has become an important forum bringing policy makers and industry leaders together to discuss the actions needed to achieve a sustainable energy mix. The 6th IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum (MGF) took place in Barcelona, Spain, on 22 November 2018 under the topic of “Inclusive Growth towards a Sustainable Future: The role of gas technologies and innovation.”

The 6th IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum served as a great opportunity to sharpen a collective focus on the energy policies, market trends, and technology options that enable the gas industry to deliver inclusive growth and successful transformations for a secure, inclusive and sustainable energy future. Energy and climate policies, gas technologies and innovations as well as market fundamentals are ever more co-dependent but also vary across geographies. The 6th IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum calls for more engagement among government and industry to shape reliable pathways for future gas sector trade and investment by placing emphasis on the opportunities gas technologies and innovation offer.

The 6th Ministerial Gas Forum took a Mediterranean perspective on gas market trend between Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, Asia Oceania and the America's. Three plenary session focused on the role of technology and innovation in:

- Role of Gas Technologies in Resilient Low Carbon Energy Systems
- Gas Demand Growth beyond Power Generation
- Enhancing Gas Supply Security and Diversification

The Forum had concluded with more than 100 delegates, including 8 Ministers and Deputy Ministers, 9 Chief Executive Officers, and 4 heads of International Organisation debated how gas market can better contribute to inclusive growth and a sustainable energy future and so help achieve globally shared goals faster together.

## **2.3. UN Climate Change Conference(COP 24) and IGU side event in Katowice, Poland**

In December 2018, global leaders met in Katowice for the UN World Climate Conference COP24. This Conference marked a moment where nearly 200 nations at COP24 agreed upon universal and transparent rules that will govern effort to cut emissions and curb global warming and enable countries to put into action the commitments they made in the 2015 Paris climate accord. From 2024 onwards, there will be common binding minimum standards for reporting by nations on their greenhouse gas emissions or other climate protection measures.

However, despite the agreement over the rule book, negotiators delayed decisions on two key issues until next year. The mechanics of an emission trading system. The setting of more ambitious targets in light of recent science showing a worsening trend in climate change including the UN Panel on



Climate Change, or IPCC, warning of dire consequences if the temperature rise is not held within 1.5°C. In addition poorer nations vulnerable to climate change did not receive clarity on how an already agreed \$100billion a year of climate finance by 2020 will be provided, and on efforts to build on that mount further from the end of the decade.

A number of well-organised side events focused on the issue of urban and indoor air quality. This included several African, European, and Asian country side events. The IGU hosted an excellent Urban Air Quality event at the Korean Pavilion and participated on a similar panel at the Polish Pavilion. The IGU also collaborated with Ecofys and the New Energy Coalition and hosted a side event in the European Pavilion on a renewable gas and hydrogen prospects.

## **2.4. IGU Regional meeting**

IGU is supporting members on organizing regional meetings to push up gas industry development and regional integration. In addition to members support, IGU aims to invite other potential countries to become IGU members. The two regions where IGU is looking forward to increase its presence and membership are Africa and Latin America.

Following the successful pilot regional meeting in Panama in November 2017, EXC approved the strategy for regional meeting in its meeting in Cairo. IGU and Energynet set up Latin American and Caribbean Gas Conference and Exhibition” (LGC) for the coming years is to promote the Development of the gas sector and the role of gas in the region. The LGC is co-owned by EnergyNet, the international event organiser and IGU. IGU and EnergyNet has established an Advisory Board (AB) of high profile gas industry leaders and finance institutions in the region. The 1st Latin America and Caribbean Gas Conference took place in Mexico City, October 8-10 2018 gaining trust and respect of public and private sector leaders in the region’s gas markets. The LGC had a high level speakers and attendees with the participation of Governments of Bolivia, Mexico, El Salvador and Perú, and more than 150 attendees. The next edition of LGC will take place in Peru in 2019.

## **2.5. Other activities**

Over the past year, we have continued to increase our efforts to ensure that policymakers and key stakeholders recognise the important contribution that natural gas makes to the global energy system. See section 5 below.

## **2.6. New members**

In 2018, the IGU Council approved the following new Charter members:

- Sudan by The Ministry of Petroleum and Gas

The IGU Council approved the following new Associate members:

- Himoina S.L.(Spain)
- Tatweer Petroleum (Kingdom of Bahrain)



- Next Decade Corporation (USA)
- Hermann Sewerin GmbH (Germany)
- Baker Hughes, a GE Company (USA)
- Posco Daewoo (Republic of Korea)
- Israel Natural Gas Lines Ltd (Israel)
- Oman Gas Company SAOC (Oman)
- Vitol Group (Netherlands),
- Ocean Nuclear Co., Ltd (China)

The total membership at the end of 2018 amounted to 161, of which 86 were Charter members, 14 were Premium Associate members, and 61 were Associate members. The IGU members' list is enclosed.

The membership fee of the year 2018 for the Charter members was EUR 6,000, EUR 12,000 or EUR 18,000 based on the country's gas production and gas consumption and G20 membership. The membership fee for the Premium Associate members was EUR 18,000 and the membership fee for the standard Associate members was EUR 6,000.

### **3. Meetings of IGU Bodies**

The IGU's governing bodies are the Council, the Executive Committee (EXC) and the Coordination Committee (CC). The Council is the main ruling body of the IGU in which each member is represented. The EXC governs the IGU in accordance with the aims and means approved by the Council.

The Secretariat ensures that IGU business is conducted in accordance with the Articles of Association (AoA) and the directions of the President, the Council, the EXC and the Management Team.

The function of the CC is to coordinate the activities of the IGU Committees and Task Forces and to provide for all arrangements relevant to the Triennial Working Programme (TWP) for the next WGC.

During 2018 the following meetings of these bodies took place:

#### **Council:**

Washington D.C., USA 25 June 2018

Venice, Italy 24-25 October 2018

#### **Executive Committee:**

Cairo, Egypt 18 April 2018

Washington D.C., USA 25 June 2018

Venice, Italy 24 October 2018



### **Coordination Committee:**

Cairo, Egypt 17 April 2018

Washington D.C., USA 24 June 2018

Venice, Italy 23 October 2018

### **Cooperation with International Organisations**

The IGU is generally aiming to increase cooperation with other international organisations to avoid overlap, to benefit from each other's activities and work programmes and to increase its visibility on the global arena. Collaboration and relationship building with these organizations is critically important, as they can be influential in the fuel choice that countries make.

To this end, the IGU has prioritized these relationships in tiers requiring different levels of management and engagement.

### **G20**

Since Russia held the G20 Presidency in St. Petersburg, the IGU has actively participated in the Energy Sustainability WG/ Energy Transition WG meetings and contributed to the important work undertaken. The IGU has also leveraged this opportunity to stage two G20 Gas Days, first in Beijing, China and the second last year in Bariloche, Argentina, being currently organizing a third G20 Gas Day in Japan.

### **World Bank (WB)**

The IGU has had a long-term relationship and MOU with the World Bank. The IGU has collaborate with the Bank on a number of competence transfer seminars, primarily in Africa.

### **United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)**

The IGU has and MOU to collaborate through UNECE's Committee on Sustainable Energy and its subsidiary Group of Experts on gas, and being active in the UNECE gives access to UNECE member States that includes Europe, USA, Canada, Russia and Central Asia.

IGU participated in several UNECE meetings, including UN International Forums on Energy and organizing the Gas Sessions on Geneva as members of the Bureau on the main topics, where has been presented IGU Air quality Report, Best cases for Energy Access and the role of Gas in attaining the UN SDG.

### **UN Environment**

IGU has develop during last years a collaboration with the UN global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, and has bring the IGU approach and studies through exchanging information on common topics and UNE has participate on IGU conferences. IGU has collaborate on the Climate and Clean Air Coalition that UNE currently holds the Secretariat.





### **SEForALL**

In 2018 IGU signed an Agreement to explore areas of collaboration and SEForAll has been invited to participate in the work of the IGU's Task Force 2 – Gas for All, and SEForALL has invited partners to participate in the next SEForALL Forum

### **International Energy Forum (IEF)**

The IGU and IEF organise the Ministerial Gas Forum every two years to bring together industrial and political leaders to discuss the role of natural gas in energy policies around the world.

### **World Energy Council (WEC)**

The Secretary General of the IGU represents the Union in the meetings of the Executive Assembly of World Energy Council, and the IGU normally participates in the gas sessions of the World Energy Congress organised by the WEC.

### **World Petroleum Council (WPC)**

The IGU normally participates in the natural gas sessions at the Congresses organised by the World Petroleum Council and the Secretary General attends its annual meetings.

## **3.1. Affiliated organisations**

It is the declared policy of the IGU to increase and rationalise co-operation with other international organisations within the energy sector. The expression “affiliation” might be used to describe a closer pragmatic working co-operation and rationalisation between the IGU and a number of global or regional organisations within the energy industry.

An organisation/association that is "Affiliated with the IGU" should fulfil the following criteria:

- An independent entity dealing only or primarily with gas
- A global or regional entity with members in more than one state
- An entity which deals with issues of interest to the IGU, which may become either an integrated or separate part of the current triennium work programme(TWP).

In such cases an agreement may be entered into between the parties, stipulating that the entity in question is Affiliate with the IGU. In 2017, one new Affiliated organisation agreement has been signed with Regional Association of Oil, Gas and Biofuels Sector Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARPEL).

- Regional Association of Oil, Gas and Biofuels Sector Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean(ARPEL)
- Energy Delta Institute (EDI)
- Gas Technology Institute (GTI)
- GERG (European Gas Research Group)
- Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE)



- The International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers (GIIGNL)
- NGVA Europe
- NGV Global (IANGV) (Earlier: International Association for Natural Gas Vehicles)
- The International Pipeline & Offshore Contractors Association (IPLOCA)
- Marcogaz
- Pipeline Research Council International, Inc (PRCI)
- Russian National Gas Vehicle Association (NGVRUS), and the
- World LPG Association

#### **4. Publications**

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. Official publications by the IGU are an important means to accomplish this. These publications, consisting of various position papers, recommendations and results of IGU-organised or joint studies, serve to enhance the image, authority and global reach of the IGU in a local and global gas context. Such publications are available either online and/or in printed form.

The types of IGU publications are defined as follows:

1. Papers and Reports produced by IGU Committees and Task Forces under the umbrella of the Coordination Committee (CC)
2. Papers and Reports commissioned by the IGU Presidency and/or Secretariat
3. Papers and Reports presented during conferences
4. Joint publications with other organisations

The following publications can be found on the IGU website:

- IGU Articles of Association
- IGU Code of Ethical Business Conduct
- Triennial Work Programme
- IGU Organization Chart
- IGU General Brochure
- Global Gas Report 2018 (June 2018)
- 2018 World LNG Report (27th World Gas Conference Edition)
- Wholesale Gas Price Survey (June 2018)
- Case Studies in Improving Urban Air Quality - Third Edition, March 2018

#### **Previous publications**

- IGU Global Insight Booklet (May 2017)

- IGU World LNG Report (April 2017)
- Enabling Clean Marine Transportation (March 2017)
- The Natural Gas Industry Methane Emission Challenge (October 2017)
- Understanding Methane's Impact on Climate Change (October 2017)
- IGU Wholesale Gas Price Report (May 2017)
- Global Gas Markets Supporting Growth and Sustainability (December 2016)
- Case studies Improving Air Quality, Second edition (November 2016)
- IGU Wholesale Gas Price Survey (May 2016)
- Case studies Enabling Clean Energies (April 2016)
- IGU World LNG Report (April 2016)
- Case Studies in Improving Urban Air Quality (October 2015)
- IGU Gas Price Report (July 2014, May 2015)
- IGU World LNG Report (April 2014, June 2015)
- Biogas - from refuse to energy (May 2015)
- Prospectus for Natural Gas (May 2015)
- Global Vision for Gas: the Pathway towards a Sustainable Energy Future (June 2012)
- IGU Shale Gas: the Facts about the Environmental Concerns (June 2012)
- Natural Gas - Part of the Solution to Global Climate Change (2010)
- Natural Gas Unlocking the Low-Carbon Future (September 2010)
- Natural Gas as a Transportation Fuel (November 2009)
- IGU Guiding Principles for Sustainable Development (October 2009)



### Scientific and technical papers and documentation

- Proceedings of the 27<sup>th</sup> World Gas Conference, Washington D.C., USA (2018)
- Proceedings of the 26<sup>th</sup> World Gas Conference, Paris, France (2015)
- Proceedings of the 25<sup>th</sup> World Gas Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2012)
- Proceedings of the 24<sup>th</sup> World Gas Conference, Buenos Aires, Argentina (2009)
- Proceedings of the 23<sup>rd</sup> World Gas Conference, Amsterdam (2006) (CD-ROM)



- Sustainable Development and the Role of Gas (2006)
- Gas to Power Global Outlook (2006)
- The Art of Regulation (2006)
- Proceedings of the 22<sup>nd</sup> World Gas Conference, Tokyo, Japan (2003)
- Proceedings of the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> World Gas Conferences (CD-ROM)
- International Gas Union, ISC, all issues of the bi-annual IGU Magazine from 2004-2016

Most of the publications listed above can be found on the website together with further information regarding IGU activities.

## 5. Communication and Gas Advocacy

2018 was a critical year for advocacy and communication at IGU, with the release of the first ever Strategic Communication and Outreach (SCO) Plan. The SCO plan was first presented in Venice, where it also received endorsement from TF1 and the Executive Committee.

The plan lays out an overall strategy for IGU advocacy and outreach for the year ahead, and it will be a continuously updated document. This is an important step in further enhancing IGU's advocacy function, to solidify its recognition and credibility as the global voice of gas.

As part of the SCO plan, the IGU PA team also developed a comprehensive key messaging document, which contains approved messages on the most critical subjects. This document is an invaluable resource for external communications.

The list below provides a brief synopsis of IGU external communications and advocacy activity through 2018:

- October, 2018: **Strategic Communications and Advocacy Plan** released together with the IGU Key Messaging document.
- June, 2018: **Global Gas Report WGC Edition** launched for the first time in Washington at the WGC. The IGU, jointly with the Boston Consulting Group, and SNAM released a comprehensive publication on: major gas industry trends, past and future; an analysis of challenges and opportunities; special section on gas in cities; and recommendations for industry and the public sector.
- June, 2018: **World LNG Report** released at the WGC.
- June, 2018: **Wholesale Price Report** released at the WGC.



- June, 2018: **WGC Digital Campaign** included for the first time a series of professionally produced short interviews with the key energy thought leaders, featuring top executives, and experts. Almost 30 interviews were completed and are available for viewing on IGU YouTube channel. Interviewees included: Fatih Birol, Maros Sefkovic, E. Moniz, Daniel Yergin, Bernard Looney, Klaus Schaefer, just to name a few. In addition to the interviews, a microsite has been developed for the WGC event that was used to generate ongoing updates through the conference and feature reports and publications.
- March, 2018: **Urban Air Quality 3 Report** released and presented at the UNECE Group of Gas Experts in Geneva. The report focused on Asia and Latin America, with cases from China and Santiago, Chile.

Methane emissions remained a critical subject of global energy dialogue and continued to increase profile in industry. IGU became an associate signatory to the critical industry consortium – the Methane Guiding Principles, and mobilized four additional signatories from the mid-stream sector, which has been underrepresented in the original group.

IGU continued to work with its current PR firm Ketchum on establishing good relationships with journalists of global media outlets and journalists of publications such as Bloomberg, Wall Street Journal, The Economist, Financial Times and similar. IGU plans to host a second media day in fall of 2019, which will once again allow senior industry players to engage in frank and positive dialogue with influential media at a vital time for the industry.

The website and social media channels have witnessed an increased number of visitors and followers. The number of visitors to the IGU website and the amount of time visitors spend on the site has grown steadily. The number of LinkedIn followers is also growing organically. The IGU Twitter activity has been increasing, with the official account of @IGU\_News.

The IGU is reviewing its approach to the Newsletter and Magazine to improve engagement value. Specifically, the newsletter will be moved to a quarterly cycle and become more interactive. A digital and highly interactive version of the magazine is also being considered.

## 6. Permanent Headquarters

In light of the changes in the global gas markets and the growth of the Union in recent trienniums, the “Building for the Future” (BFTF) project was introduced at the IGU in October 2014 during the IGU Council meeting in Berlin. This was also an action in response to a survey launched by the incoming U.S. Presidency discussing IGU membership in 2014, in which three quarters of the members responded that the IGU’s growing advocacy was of extreme importance to them.



The project's objectives was to ensure a platform for growth and continuity in IGU and further ensure that it is properly positioned for the future. The project was divided into three phases. BFTF Phase I included a review and recommendations in the following areas:

- The IGU Vision and Mission
- A new membership model
- Revised membership fees
- Changes to the Articles of Association (AoA)

The main purpose of BFTF phase I was to strengthen the financial situation at IGU by restructuring the membership fee structure that would allow for better funding of the gas advocacy ambitions including: Institutionalizing the Global Voice of Gas (GVG) and establishing a Strategic Partnership Strategy. The Council approved Phase I of the project - New Membership Class and Fee Structure in the Council Meeting in Paris, France on 1 June 2015.

Phase II of the BFTF project was a strategic review of the IGU events - how IGU could optimise its events in terms of strategic policies, branding/positioning, conference programme, commercial model and organisational model. The mandate for BFTF Phase II was approved at the EXC meeting in Cartagena on 21 October 2015. At the EXC meeting in Durban on 6 April 2016, the EXC approved the recommended implementation and action plan in accordance with five improvement areas for the IGU event portfolio. The recommendations are:

- Strategic policies: establish steering committees (SCs) for all individual events.
- Branding/positioning: establish a branding guideline
- Conference Programme: shall be presented, discussed and approved by the SC
- Commercial model: the working group to prepare a recommendation for the EXC approval.
- Organisational model: implement an Events Director under the IGU Secretariat

Phase III of the BFTF project was a review of the IGU governance bodies. At its meeting in Amsterdam (October 2016) the EXC have had an open discussion and have considered that the main objectives of IGU staff are Services to the members, Advocacy and IGU Events. In order to develop the work and task linked with the goals, IGU needs to increase the Competency, Continuity, Credibility and Certainty of the Union thought a permanent Secretariat.

Following the decision of EXC in Amsterdam, Working Group (WG) was established to access the proposed changes to the IGU structure and governance including the potential establishment of a permanent Secretariat. Scope of the working ongoing is:

- Creating the set of documents included in the implementation plan
- Defining the time line of the implementation plan
- IGU will go to establish a permanent IGU office, keeping open the possibility of having an IGU office sponsored by a member if it fulfils the requirements.





Further to the mandate given by the EXC in Muscat (April 2017), a consultancy report was prepared by MCI Group- a firm with thirty years of global experience. The report “Journey Towards 2022” was delivered in August 2017 and offered external view and considerations for the transition process. In its meeting in Tokyo (October 2017) EXC had a discussion on the issue amongst other things that:

- The IGU would still be an international organisation even with a single location identified for its permanent headquarters.
- The external report will be used as guidance, but a transition team would need to be established to build on it in consultation with members.
- Consideration needed to be given to how best to incorporate existing committees and other work so as not to lose the extensive engagement of members.

The EXC endorsed to conclude the Building for the Future study (Phases I-III) and to establish a Permanent Headquarters. In October 2017, The Council approved the proposal of:

- the establishment of a Permanent Headquarters no later than 2022
- the establishment of a Transition Team chaired by Mr David Carroll
- the conclusion of BFTF study and to move forward using the MCI report as guideline.

Transition team was established and in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting in Cairo, Chairman of the Transition Team announced the members of TT and presented the initial areas of focus such as considerations on governance, organisation design, key position and budget. The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting took place in Washington D.C just before the WGC 2018 where new members join the TT and work stream with corresponding leads was introduced. In its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting in Venice, Italy, Transition team continued to develop work stream and key deliverables with timeline for key decision until the next Council meeting in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

To facilitate feedback from all IGU members, Transition Team held special open session after the Council meeting in Venice. Discussion and questions in the open session proceeded along each of the work stream activities. Comments and suggestion were given and a specific section – Transition Team- of the IGU website was set up to provide ongoing feedback and information as the transition activities progressed. To find out more, please visit our member website.

## **7. The IGU website**

The IGU website, [www.igu.org](http://www.igu.org), contains information aimed at informing the public about gas. The information is updated with news and other information related to gas.



## **IGU organisation as of 31 December 2018**

### **The Management Team**

<i>The President</i>	<i>Mr Joo-Myung KANG, Republic of Korea</i>
<i>The Vice President</i>	<i>Ms LI Yalan, China</i>
<i>The Immediate Past President</i>	<i>Mr David Carroll, USA</i>
<i>The Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Luis Bertrán Rafecas, Spain</i>
<i>The Chair of the Coordination Committee</i>	<i>Mr Jeongwook KHANG, Republic of Korea</i>
<i>The Vice Chair of the Coordination Committee</i>	<i>Mr Xavier Chen</i>

### **IGU Council**

*Each member of the IGU is represented in the Council by one representative.*

### **Executive Committee 2018-2021 comprises:**

- *The Management Team members*
- *Representatives of the Charter members with responsibility for an IGU committee:*

<i>Exploration &amp; Production</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>Mr Andrey Sapozhnikov</i>
<i>Storage</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>Mr Dave McCurdy</i>
<i>Transmission</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Mr Patrick Corbin</i>
<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Mr Nelson Roseira Gomes Neto</i>
<i>Utilization</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Ms Rosa Maria Sanz</i>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Mr Hazli Sham Kassim;</i> <i><u>RC South &amp; South East Asia</u></i>
<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Mr Gerald Linke</i>
<i>Gas Markets</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Ms Lixin Che</i>
<i>LNG</i>	<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Mr Mazighi Ahmed</i>
<i>Marketing</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>Mr Han Fennema</i>
<i>R&amp;D and Innovation</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Mr Shinichi, TADA</i>

- *Six representatives elected from the Charter members:*

<i>Argentina</i>	<i>Mr Patricio Da Ré</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>Mr Graeme Bethune - <u>RC North East Asia &amp; Australasia</u></i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Mr Jean-Pierre Hollevoet</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Mr Andreas Rau</i>
<i>Iran</i>	<i>Mr Mostafa Sepehrian</i>
<i>Norway</i>	<i>Mr Pål Rasmussen</i>





- *Five representatives elected from the Associate members:*

<i>CNPC</i>	<i>Mr Liu He</i>
<i>Enagas</i>	<i>Mr Francisco P. de la Flor</i>
<i>ENGIE</i>	<i>Mr Jean-Marc Leroy</i>
<i>Equinor ASA</i>	<i>Mr Peder Bjorland</i>
<i>Shell</i>	<i>Mr Chris Gunner</i>

- *Regional Coordinators:*

<i>RC Russia, Black Sea and The Caspian area</i>	<i>Mr Marcel Kramer</i>
<i>RC Europe</i>	<i>Mr Andrea Stegher</i>
<i>RC Middle East and Africa</i>	<i>Mr Khaled Abubakr</i>
<i>RC North America</i>	<i>Mr Timothy Egan</i>
<i>RC Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Mr Orlando Cabrales</i>

### ***Coordination Committee***

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Mr Jeongwook Khang</i>
<i>Secretary:</i>	<i>Ms Donghoon KIM</i>

*Reporting to the CC are the eleven IGU Committees and two Task Forces, each with a number of study groups.*

*For further information, please refer to the 2018–2021 TWP on the IGU website or contact IGU Secretariat [secretariat@igu-gasnatural.com](mailto:secretariat@igu-gasnatural.com)*

### ***Secretariat of the International Gas Union***

<i>Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Luis Bertrán Rafecas</i>
<i>Director Advisor</i>	<i>Mr Rafael Jesus Huarte Lazaro</i>
<i>Director Advisor</i>	<i>Mr Luis Calvo</i>
<i>Senior Advisor to the Secretary General</i>	<i>Ms Flavia Malet de Hvidbo</i>
<i>Advisor to the Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Hyunchang Kim</i>
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*Barcelona, 25 March 2019*

A handwritten signature in blue ink is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and appears to be 'Luis Bertrán Rafecas'.

*Luis Bertrán Rafecas  
Secretary General of IGU*



### ***Charter members of the IGU at the end of 2018***

1. Albania (ERE, Albanian Energy Regulator)
2. Algeria (Association Algérienne de l'Industrie du Gaz (AIG))
3. Argentina (Instituto Argentino del Petróleo & del Gas)
4. Armenia (Union of Gas Companies of Armenia- UGCA)
5. Australia (Australian Gas Industry Trust c/o Energy Networks Association)
6. Austria (Österreichische Vereinigung für das Gas- und Wasserfach (ÖVGW))
7. Azerbaijan (State Oil and Gas Company of Azerbaijan Republic – SOCAR)
8. Bahrain (The National Oil and Gas Authority- NOGA)
9. Belarus (Gazprom Transgaz Belarus)
10. Belgium (Association Royale des Gaziers Belges)
11. Bolivia (Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos- YPFB)
12. Bosnia and Herzegovina (Gas Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
13. Brazil (Associação Brasileira das Empresas Distribuidoras de Gás Canalizado (ABEGAS))
14. Brunei Darussalam (Brunei Energy Association)
15. Bulgaria (Overgas Mrezhi AD)
16. Cambodia (Cambodian Natural Gas Corp., LTD.)
17. Cameroon (Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures)
18. Canada (Canadian Gas Association)
19. Chile (Natural Gas Distributors Association- AGN)
20. China, People's Rep. of (China Gas Society)
21. Colombia (Asociacion Colombiana de Gas Natural – Naturgas)
22. Croatia (Croatian Gas Association)
23. Cyprus (Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism)
24. Czech Republic (Czech Gas Association)
25. Denmark (Dansk Gas Forening - Danish Gas Association)
26. Egypt (Egyptian Gas Association)
27. Equatorial Guinea (Sociedad Nacional de Gas G.E. (SONAGAS))
28. Finland (Finnish Gas Association)
29. France (Association Française du Gaz (AFG))
30. Germany (Deutsche Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches e.V. (DVGW))
31. Greece (Public Gas Corporation of Greece S.A. (DEPA))
32. Hong Kong, China (The Hong Kong & China Gas Co. Ltd.)
33. Hungary (Hungarian Electricity Plc (MVM)- Hungarian Gas Trade)
34. India (Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL))
35. Indonesia (Indonesian Gas Association (IGA))
36. Iran (National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC))
37. Iraq (State Oil Marketing Company/ Ministry of Oil – SOMO)
38. Ireland (Gas Networks Ireland)



39. Israel (The Israel Institute of Energy and Environment)
40. Italy (Comitato Italiano Gas (CIG))
41. Ivory Coast – Cote d’Ivoire (Société Nationale d’Opérations Pétrolière de la Cote d’Ivoire – PETROCI Holding)
42. Japan (The Japan Gas Association)
43. Kuwait (Kuwait Petroleum Corporation- KPC)
44. Latvia (Latvijas Gaze)
45. Lebanon (Ministry of Energy and Water)
46. Libya (National Oil Corporation of Libya)
47. Lithuania (Nacionaline Lietuvos Energetikos asociacija, abbreviation (NLEA))
48. Macedonia (Macedonian Gas Association)
49. Malaysia (Malaysian Gas Association - c/o Petronas)
50. Mexico (Asociación Mexicana de Gas Natural, A.C.)
51. Monaco (Société Monégasque de l’Électricité et du Gaz (SMEG))
52. Mozambique (Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P. (ENH))
53. Netherlands, The (The Royal Dutch Gas Association – Koninklijke Vereniging van Gasfabrikanten in Nederland (KVGN))
54. New Zealand (The Petroleum Exploration & Production Association of New Zealand)
55. Nigeria (Nigerian Gas Association c/o Nigerian Gas Company Ltd.)
56. Norway (Petoro AS)
57. Oman (Oman LNG L.L.G.)
58. Pakistan (Petroleum Institute of Pakistan)
59. Poland (Polish Gas Association (PZITS))
60. Portugal (AGN – Associação das Empresas de Gás Natural)
61. Qatar (Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Ltd. (Qatargas))
62. Republic of Korea (The Korea Gas Union)
63. Romania (S.N.G.N. Romgaz S.A.)
64. Russian Federation (PJSC Gazprom)
65. Serbia (Gas Association of Serbia)
66. Singapore (PowerGas Ltd.)
67. Slovak Republic (Slovak Gas and Oil Association)
68. Slovenia (GEOPLIN)
69. South Africa (South African Gas Development Company (Pty) Ltd.)
70. Spain (Spanish Gas Association - Asociación Española del Gas (SEDIGAS))
71. Sudan (The Ministry of Petroleum and Gas)
72. Sweden (Swedish Gas Association-Energigas Sverige)
73. Switzerland (SWISSGAS)
74. Taiwan, China (The Gas Association of Chinese Taipei)
75. Thailand (PTT Public Company Ltd. - Petroleum Authority of Thailand)
76. Timor-Leste (Timor Gas & Petroleo, E.P –Timor GaP)



77. Trinidad and Tobago (The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited)
78. Tunisia (Association Tunisienne du Pétrole & du Gaz (ATPG) c/o ETAP)
79. Turkey (BOTAS)
80. Ukraine (Naftogaz of Ukraine)
81. United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi Liquefaction Company Ltd. (ADGAS))
82. United Kingdom (The Institution of Gas Engineers and Managers)
83. United States of America (American Gas Association)
84. Uzbekistan (Uzbekneftegaz (UNG))
85. Venezuela (Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA))
86. Yemen (Yemen LNG)

***Premium Associate members 2019-2021 as per Council approval***

1. Anadarko Petroleum Corporation
2. Beijing Gas Group Co. Ltd (BGG) (China)
3. Cheniere Energy, Inc.(USA)
4. China National Petroleum Corporation – CNPC (China)
5. Enagas (Spain)
6. ENGIE (France)
7. Equinor ASA (Norway)
8. ExxonMobil Gas & Power Marketing (USA)
9. IGDAŞ - Istanbul Gas Distribution Co. (Turkey)
10. Korea Gas Corporation (KOGAS) (Republic of Korea- South Korea)
11. Naturgy(Spain)
12. PT Pertamina (Persero) (Indonesia)
13. Royal Dutch Shell (The Netherlands)
14. TOTAL S.A. (France)

***Associate members at the end of 2018***

1. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) Distribution (United Arab Emirates)
2. AGL Energy (Australia)
3. Atlas Copco Gas and Process (USA)
4. Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association (APPEA) (Australia)
5. Baker Hughes, a GE Company (USA)
6. BP Gas Marketing Ltd (United Kingdom)
7. Bureau Veritas (France)
8. Bursagaz (Turkey)
9. Chevron Global Gas (USA)
10. China LNG Association (China)



11. China Petrochemical Corporation (Sinopec) (China)
12. COM-therm (Slovakia)
13. ConocoPhillips Company (USA)
14. Det Norske Veritas Germanischer Lloyd (DNV GL)
15. Edison (Italy)
16. Enerdata (Spain)
17. Energiagnostika (Russia)
18. ENI (Italy)
19. Eurogas
20. GasTerra (The Netherlands)
21. GAZBIR- Association of Natural Gas Distribution Companies of Turkey (Turkey)
22. Hermann Sewerin GmbH (Germany)
23. HIMOINSA S.L. (Spain)
24. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (India)
25. Indonesian Gas Society (IGS) (Indonesia)
26. INPEX Corporation (Japan)
27. Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis (Brazil)
28. ISRAEL NATURAL GAS LINES Company Ltd. (Israel)
29. Liander N.V. (The Netherlands)
30. Linde AG (Germany)
31. Natural Gas Society (NGS) (India)
32. NextDecade Corporation (USA)
33. NV Nederlandse Gasunie (The Netherlands)
34. Ocean Nuclear Co., Ltd (China)
35. Oman Gas Company (Oman)
36. OMV Gas & Power GmbH (Austria)
37. Origin Energy Limited (Australia)
38. Pemex Transformación Industrial (Mexico)
39. Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras (Brazil)
40. Petronet LNG (India)
41. PwC (The Netherlands)
42. Regas (Italy)
43. Repsol (Spain)
44. Russian Gas Society (Russia)
45. Samsung Engineering (Republic of Korea- South Korea)
46. Santos Ltd (Australia)
47. Schlumberger (United Kingdom)
48. Sempra LNG & Midstream (USA)
49. Simon Kucher (Spain)
50. Sonorgás (Portugal)



51. Swiss Gas and Water Industry Association (SVGW) (Switzerland)
52. TAQA, Arab Company for Energy (Egypt)
53. Tatweer Petroleum (Kingdom of Bahrain)
54. TBG - Transportadora Brasileira Gasoduto Bolivia-Brasil S/A (Brazil)
55. The Association of Oil and Gas Exploration Industries in Israel (Israel)
56. Transportadora de Gas del Peru (Peru)
57. Turboden (Italy)
58. Uniper SE (Germany)
59. Vitol S.A. (Switzerland)
60. Westnetz GmbH (Germany)
61. Woodside Energy Ltd. (Australia)