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 2017, the organisation had 163 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.

In the Council meeting in Tokyo on 26 October 2018 the Council approved the establishment of permanent headquarters no later than 2022. IGU will soon set up transition team to pave the way for IGU future plan.

**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 97% 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
1.1 The IGU Secretariat

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 2015–2018 Triennium, two Task Forces have been established: the Strategic Communications and Outreach Task Force and the Workforce Development Task Force. A more detailed description of the IGU’s mission and objectives can be found on the IGU website, www.igu.org.

The Secretariat had been hosted by Gas Natural Fenosa 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 2017

2.1. Election of IGU Presidency for 2021-2024 Triennium

The Council in its meeting in Tokyo on 26 October elected Ms Li Yalan, the Chairperson of the Beijing Gas Group Company Ltd. and also the Executive Chairperson of China Gas Association from China, People’s Republic of as the President for 2021-2024 Triennium with the Beijing as the city of the venue for the World Gas Conference 2024.

2.2. IGRC 2017

The 15th IGU Research Conference, IGRC 2017 took place from May 24-26, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil under the theme “Natural Gas: Catalysing the Future” bringing the spotlight on the important stride the industry is taking to push forward research, development, and technology innovation. This was the first of the IGRCs to be held in Latin America in the 37 year of event and organized and hosted in a very professional way by IGU Associate Member Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis (IBP). The conference had:

- **360** conference attendees from **27** countries
- **274** technical papers from **17** countries
- **554** abstract received from **25** countries
- **8** exhibitors

At the conclusion of IGRC 2017, the handover was made to Iran, one of the world’s major natural gas markets with a long story of research and industry innovation. IGRC 2020 will be held in Tehran, Iran in 2020.
2.3. UN Climate Change Conference (COP 23) and IGU side event in Bonn

In November 2017, global leaders met in Bonn for the UN World Climate Conference COP23. This Conference marked a moment for the world to jump forward with innovative, climate-friendly energy solutions. In this context, IGU and German Association for Gas and Water (DVGW) held a side event in Bonn on 14 November. The main purpose of this event was to showcase the benefits that natural and renewable gases and the gas infrastructure offer.

The President, Mr David Carroll gave the opening speech on “The case of Natural Gas”, which was followed by three presentations: The case for LNG as a fuel in a decarbonising market by Ankie Janssen from Port of Rotterdam; Methane Management in the Natural Gas Supply Chain by Roy D. Hartstein, Southwestern Energy; Urban air quality and climate protection – the role of gas by Prof. Dr. Uwe Leprich from Umweltbundesamt. In addition Professor. Gerald Linke, CEO of DVGW gave presentation on “how we can stay within the global carbon budget”. To deliver streamlined message of the natural gas as the better and cleaner solution, a press conference with journalist was also held during the event.

2.4. IGU Diplomatic Gas Forum

IGU Diplomatic Gas Forum – first time in Madrid. As part of IGU’s gas advocacy initiatives, the Secretariat organised a diplomatic gas forum at the Headquarters of Gas Natural Fenosa, Madrid 22 November 2018, entitled “The role of Natural Gas in the Sustainable Energy Future”. The invitees were diplomats from embassies accredited to Spain and experts from international organisations including IEA, UNECE. The forum was co-hosted by DNV GL, Associate member of IGU, Norwegian Embassy in Madrid and IGU Secretariat. Presentations were provided by UNECE, IEA, IGU, Statoil ASA, Gas Natural Fenosa and DNV GL. The interest for gas themes proved to be high among the diplomats with almost 30 countries and more than 50 diplomats present. The forum was an opportunity for the industry and the diplomats to engage and discuss the role of gas today and how the gas sector can make contribution to achieving a sustainable energy future.

Another edition of the IGU Diplomatic Gas Forum was held in Oslo, Norway on 5 December 2017. This 6th forum was organized at the headquarters of DNV GL. Co-organisers of the event were IGU, DNV GL and Norwegian Oil and Gas. The title of the event was “Energy to transform? The role of natural gas” with focus being on the trends and perspectives of the gas industry on the role of natural gas in the long-term sustainable solution. The programme featured speakers from DNV GL and Norwegian Oil and Gas in addition to IEA and the Norwegian transmission company Gassco. The Secretariat encourages other Charter members to follow good practice and continue this annual fora.

2.5. 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.

The 1st Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Gas Options conference was held in Panama City 16-17 November 2017. It was organised by EnergyNet, the international event organiser in cooperation with IGU and ARPEL. ARPEL is the regional association of oil, gas and biofuels sector companies in Latin America and the Caribbean and is also the affiliate organisation of IGU. The conference welcomed over 150 high-level participants representing 22 countries, who debated how to capitalise on the opportunities gas offers to the region. Following the successful meeting in Panama, which gained the trust and respect of public and private sector leaders in the region’s gas markets, the Latin America and Caribbean Gas Conference will be held in Mexico City, October 8-10 2018.

Another IGU regional meeting will take place in the city of Manama, Bahrain on 12-13 March under the Sponsor of the National Oil and Gas Authority (NOGA) of Bahrain.

### 2.6. 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.
2.7. New members

In 2017, the IGU Council approved the following new Charter members:

- Cambodia represented by Cambodian Natural Gas Corp., LTD.
- New Zealand represented by The Petroleum Exploration & Production Association of New Zealand (PEPANZ)

The IGU Council also approved the following new Associate members:

- AGL Energy, Australia
- Atlas Copco Gas and Process, USA
- Enerdata, Spain
- Pemex Transformación Industrial, Mexico
- Schlumberger, United Kingdom
- Sempra LNG & Midstream, USA
- Simon Kucher, Spain
- The Association of Oil and Gas Exploration Industries in Israel, Israel
- Turboden, Italy

The total membership at the end of 2017 amounted to 163, of which 91 were Charter members, 12 were Premium Associate members, and 60 were Associate members. The IGU members' list is enclosed.

The membership fee of the year 2017 for the Charter members was EUR 6,000, EUR 15,000 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 2017 the following meetings of these bodies took place:

Council:
Council Meeting Electronic Session 16-30 June 2017
Tokyo, Japan 25-26 October 2017

Executive Committee:
Muscat, Oman 29 March 2017
Tokyo, Japan 25 October 2017

Coordination Committee:
Muscat, Oman 28 March 2017
Tokyo, Japan 25 October 2017

3.1. 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.

International Energy Agency (IEA)
The IGU cooperates closely with the IEA with representatives from the IEA participating in various IGU events and with IGU contributions to IEA events.

World Bank (WB)
The IGU and The World Bank have signed a two-year MOU (September 2014) on collaboration in carrying out activities conducive to enhancing technology and knowledge exchange. The initial planning meeting took place in November 2014. The IGU, together with The World Bank and potentially other international organisations, will work out a programme for 2015–2016 in which conferences, possible training programmes and other activities will be discussed.

GasNaturally Initiative
The IGU participated in GasNaturally’s (GN) Member States’ Gas Forum 2016. IGU hosted an event at the Gas Week 2016 in Strasbourg, where the 2nd edition of the Urban Air Quality report was presented.
with Members of the European Parliament present. The IGU has also participated in most of the GN Steering Committee (SC) in Brussels throughout the year.

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

The IGU has participated in several meeting at the UNECE both as speaker and in panel discussions. The IGU and UNECE are also in the planning phase of establishing a Gas Industry Advisory Board.

**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.

**The G20 Energy Transition Working Group (ETWG)**

The German G20 Presidency has organised three meetings of the G20 Energy and Sustainability Working Group (ESWG), and the final G20 Summit (meeting of Heads of State) was held in Hamburg 6-7 July. The Presidency laid out an energy and climate agenda that will address the implementation of the Paris Agreement along with the questions about the long-term transition towards the decarbonization of energy systems.

Key elements of the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group agenda were:

- Energy and Climate Policy after Paris
- Transition towards a Greenhouse Gas Neutral and Climate Resilient Economy
- Transformation of the Energy Sector
- Rising Demand, Energy Security, Economic Growth, and the Transition to a GHG Neutral Energy System
- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy and Other Sustainable Energy Sources
- Making Paris a Reality: Long-term Pathways to Greenhouse Gas Neutrality

IGU participated actively on all agenda items, and had numerous interventions throughout the three ESWG meetings in 2017. IGU tabled a report and gave a presentation during the second ESWG meeting in Berlin, on the role of gas in enabling clean marine transport. The G20 Countries welcomed the report.

The G20 Summit concluded with the official G20 Communiqué related to the G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth. Through ESWG, IGU has participated in the development of this text. The following text from the G20 Communiqué relates specifically to Natural Gas:
In December 2017 Argentina took over the Presidency of G20 and IGU continues to participate on the Energy Working Group. At the beginning of the year 2018, IGU President and Secretary General met with IAPG (IGU member of Argentina) in Buenos Aires in order to prepare the potential activities for 2018.

G20 Argentinian Presidency confirmed keeping IGU as part of G20 Energy Working Group and informed of his favorable position on having a G20 IGU Gas Day in Argentina when the second meeting of Energy group took place in June in Bariloche. The G20 energy working group was relabeled as Energy Transition Working Group (G20 ETWG). The first meeting of G20 ETWG will be held on 22 and 23 February 2018 in Buenos Aires.

The aim of IGU is to have the support of G20 members on natural gas contributions on economic development and keeping natural gas as part of the future energy mix. To transmit the natural gas contributions IGU suggested to organize again a new G20 IGU Gas Day during 2018 bringing messages which could be considered to be included on the G20 Energy Ministers Communiqué.

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.

“We recognize that, depending on national circumstances, natural gas can play an important role in the energy transition, moving towards a low greenhouse gas emission energy future, including for providing increased flexibility for the integration of variable renewable energy. A secure supply of natural gas depends on timely investments, diversification of sources, suppliers, and routes. G20 economies will endeavor to improve the functioning, transparency, and competitiveness of gas markets, with a strategic view of the gas supply chain, including LNG at the global level. Gas storage can also provide a contribution to energy security.”
3.2. 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 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)
• The World LPG Association
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 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
- Triennial Work Programme
- IGU Organization Chart
- IGU General Brochure
- The Natural Gas Industry Methane Emission Challenge (October 2017)
- Understanding Methane’s Impact on Climate Change (October 2017)
- IGU Global Insight Booklet (May 2017)
- IGU World LNG Report (April 2017)
- Enabling Clean Marine Transportation (March 2017)
Previous publications

- 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)
- 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

- Sustainable Development and the Role of Gas (2006)
- Gas to Power Global Outlook (2006)
- Proceedings of the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st 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.
Communication both within the IGU organisation, and in particular with stakeholders outside the gas industry, such as policy makers and regulators, has been a priority area also in 2017.

In March 2017 IGU tabled the report Enabling Clean Marine Transport on the crucial role of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in enabling cleaner marine transport – currently a major cause of human health and environmental costs. It was presented to the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group and highlights the detrimental impact of marine transport on air quality levels, emphasising the positive role LNG can play in combating these impacts as an alternative and cleaner fuel for shipping.

The Global Natural Gas Insights was launched in May, a handy little gas facts book and also refreshed our website (www.igu.org) to make current and relevant information easily accessible to members and general public as well. The new website has been modernized and includes a number of important new features:

- The landing page is a scrolling page allowing direct access to the latest developments and publications
- The navigation of the website has been vastly improved for easier access to information
- The new website features a book reader that allows the visitors to read through the publications
- A new page dedicated to Clean Air had been added
- The new website features the new pocket sized 2017 Edition of the Global Natural Gas Insights
- The new website presents a number of policy positions related to the role of gas in the energy mix
- A number of important videos have been added to the new website
- The new platform will allow for easier and more frequent updates

Methane emissions are increasingly mentioned in the public energy debate. IGU recognizes that fugitive methane emissions are an important issue that needs to be taken seriously. However, we also see that the facts and premises of this debate are often
not precise enough. As a reply, IGU issued two reports in November 2017 outlining the organisation’s view on the issue: Understanding Methane's Impact on Climate Change and The Natural Gas Industry’s Methane Emissions Challenge. The last of them is a case studies report.

Urban air pollution continues to be a top priority for local, national and international governments in both developed and developing countries as they seek to reduce severe effects on human health. Following the successful release of the IGU's Urban Air Quality, the third edition of this report will be issued in March 2018.

The two IGU flagship reports IGU World LNG Report and IGU Wholesale Gas Price Report are prepared by the IGU committees on LNG and Strategy. The 2017 edition of the IGU World LNG Report was released in March 2017, while the IGU Wholesale Gas Price Report edition came in July 2017. IGU has worked closely with the 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. One-to-one meetings with the press have been prioritised over press conferences.

IGU hosted its first media day in September 2017 in London U.K., connecting the world’s leading media with several global industry representatives. The IGU media day allowed senior industry players to engage in frank and positive dialogue with influential media at a vital time for the industry. IGU held timely working sessions with the IEA and industry experts on global sector trends and on the issue of methane emissions, ahead of IEA’s upcoming WEO report focusing on natural gas.
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. An IGU Twitter account, @IGU.News, was also launched in February 2016. Through a high number of tweets per day and some paid campaigns, we have been able to attract just below 2,200 followers (March 2018).

The Facts & Figures section of the IGU website was updated and completely redesigned in 2017. The section presents key facts on natural gas and its advantages under the following categories. All graphs and figures are available for download:

1. Natural Gas 101
2. Sustainability
3. Supply
4. Movement
5. Markets

The IGU Newsletter continues to be issued every month. It is meant to reflect the work of the whole IGU organisation with contributions from committees, regional coordinators, the presidency and secretariat.

The IGU maintains a close relationship with members by attending annual meetings and special events – whenever possible. In 2017 the President, the Secretary General, the CC Chair, the Vice President, the Immediate Past President and dedicated members from IGU Committees and the Secretariat gave presentations at numerous events both within the IGU and externally.
5.1. Building for the future

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 Event Manager 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 po-
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), an external consultancy was retained to provide a report and to make recommendations to next steps. In its meeting in Tokyo (October 2017) EXC had a discussion on the issue amongst other things that:

• 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 that such activities represent.
• 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.

Further to the discussion, the EXC endorsed to conclude the BFTF study, Phases I-III and to establish a Permanent Headquarters no later than 2022. Further to the mandate given by the EXC, Transition team, accountable to Management Team and Executive Committee for approval of key implementation decisions was established. Following the proposal of establishment of Permanent Headquarters and Transition team by EXC, the Council discussed further and approved the proposal for Permanent Headquarters.

6. THE IGU WEBSITE

The IGU website, 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 2017

The Management Team
The President Mr David Carroll, USA
The Vice President Mr Joo-Myung Kang, Republic of Korea
The Immediate Past President Mr Jérôme Ferrier, France
The Secretary General Mr Luis Bertrán Rafecas, Spain
The Chair of the Coordination Committee Mr Mel Ydreos, USA
The Vice Chair of the Coordination Committee Mr Munseok Baek

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

Executive Committee 2015-2018 comprises:
• The Management Team members
• Representatives of the Charter members with responsibility for an IGU committee:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Representative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exploration &amp; Production</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Mr Hazli Sham Kassim</td>
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<td>Storage</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Mr Andrey Sapožnikov</td>
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<td>Transmission</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Mr Andreas Rau</td>
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<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Mr Antoni Peris Mingot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilization</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Mr Hedayat Omidvar</td>
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<td>Sustainability</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Mr Javier Gremes Cordero; RC Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>Strategy</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Mr Han Fennema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Markets</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Mr Fethi Arabi</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNG</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Mr Shinichi Tada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Mr Graeme Bethune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D and Innovation</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Mr Gerald Linke</td>
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• Representatives of the Charter members with responsibility for an IGU committee:

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Representative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Mr Nelson Gomes</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Ms Li-Xin Che</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Mr Orlando Cabrales Segovia</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>Mr Andrea Stegher</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Mr Runar Tjersland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Mr Amine Mohsen Yacef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Five representatives elected from the Associate members:

IBP Ms Cynthia Silveira
ENGIE Mr Jean-Michel Figoli
KOGAS Mr Wangi AHN
Pertamina Ms Yenni Andayani
Shell Mr Chris Gunner

• Regional Coordinators:

RC North America Mr Tim Egan
RC Asia and Asia Pacific Ms Li Yalan
RC Middle East and Africa Mr Khaled Abubakr
RC Russia, Black Sea and The Caspian area Mr Marcel Kramer
RC Europe vacant seat since January 2017

Coordination Committee

Chair: Mr Mel Ydreos
Secretary: Ms Anette Sørum Nordal

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 2015–2018 TWP on the IGU website.

Chair of the National Organising Committee for WGC 2018:
Mr Dave McCurdy

Please visit the website for WGC 2018 - www.wgc2018.org

Secretariat of the International Gas Union

Secretary General Mr Luis Bertrán Rafecas
Director Mr Rafael Jesus Huarte Lazaro
Chief Advisor to the Secretary General Ms Antonia Fernández Corrales
Senior Advisor to the Secretary General Mr Taeksang Kwon
Advisor to the Secretary General Mr Hyunchang Kim
Information Consultant Ms Anette Sørum Nordal
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Barcelona, 21 March 2018

Luis Bertrán Rafecas
Secretary General of IGU
### Countries represented in the IGU as per 26 October 2017

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 Inc)
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. Kazakhstan (KazTransGas JSC)
44. Kuwait (Kuwait Petroleum Corporation- KPC)
45. Latvia (Latvijas Gaze)
46. Lebanon (Ministry of Energy and Water)
47. Libya (National Oil Corporation of Libya)
48. Lithuania (Nacionaline Lietuvos Energetikos asociacija, abbreviation (NLEA))
49. Macedonia (Macedonian Gas Association)
50. Malaysia (Malaysian Gas Association - c/o Petronas)
51. Mexico (Asociación Mexicana de Gas Natural, A.C.)
52. Monaco (Société Monégasque de l’Électricité et du Gaz (SMEG))
53. Mongolia (Baganuur Joint Stock Company)
54. Morocco (Fédération de L’Énergie de la Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc - CGEM)
55. Mozambique (Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P. (ENH))
56. Netherlands, The (The Royal Dutch Gas Association – Koninklijke Vereniging van Gasfabrikanten in Nederland (KVGN))
57. New Zealand (The Petroleum Exploration & Production Association of New Zealand)
58. Nigeria (Nigerian Gas Association c/o Nigerian Gas Company Ltd.)
59. Norway (Petoro AS)
60. Oman (Oman LNG L.L.G.)
61. Pakistan (Petroleum Institute of Pakistan)
62. Peru (Perúpetro S.A.)
63. Poland (Polish Gas Association (PZITS))
64. Portugal (AGN – Associação das Empresas de Gás Natural)
65. Qatar (Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Ltd. (Qatargas))
66. Republic of Korea (The Korea Gas Union)
67. Romania (S.N.G.N. Romgaz S.A.)
68. Russian Federation (Gazprom JSC)
69. Saudi Arabia (Saudi Aramco - Development Department)
70. Serbia (Gas Association of Serbia)
71. Singapore (SP PowerGrid Ltd.)
72. Slovak Republic (Slovak Gas and Oil Association)
73. Slovenia (GEOPLIN)
74. South Africa (South African Gas Development Company (Pty) Ltd.)
75. Spain (Spanish Gas Association - Asociación Española del Gas (SEDIGAS))
76. Sweden (Swedish Gas Association-Energigas Sverige)
77. Switzerland (SWISSGAS)
78. Taiwan, China (The Gas Association of the Republic of China, Taipei)
79. Thailand (PTT Public Company Ltd. - Petroleum Authority of Thailand)
80. Timor-Leste (Timor Gas & Petroleum, E.P – Timor GaP)
81. Trinidad and Tobago (The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited)
82. Tunisia (Association Tunisienne du Pétrole & du Gaz (ATPG) c/o ETAP)
83. Turkey (BOTAŞ)
84. Ukraine (Naftogaz of Ukraine)
85. United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi Liquefaction Company Ltd. (ADGAS))
86. United Kingdom (The Institution of Gas Engineers and Managers)
87. United States of America (American Gas Association)
88. Uzbekistan (Uzbekneftegaz (UNG))
89. Venezuela (Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA))
90. Vietnam (Vietnam Oil and Gas Group)
91. Yemen (Yemen LNG)

Premium Associate members as per 26 October 2017

1. Beijing Gas Group Co. Ltd (BGG) (P.R. of China)
2. China National Petroleum Corporation – CNPC (P.R. of China)
3. Enagas (Spain)
4. ENGIE (France)
5. Gas Natural Fenosa (Spain)
6. IGDAŞ - Istanbul Gas Distribution Co. (Turkey)
7. Korea Gas Corporation (KOGAS) (Republic of Korea- South Korea)
8. PT Pertamina (Persero) (Indonesia)
9. Royal Dutch Shell (The Netherlands)
10. Statoil (Norway)
11. TOTAL S.A. (France)
12. UNIPER (formerly E.ON Global Commodities) (Germany)
Associate members as per 26 October 2017

1. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) Distribution (United Arab Emirates)
2. AGL Energy (Australia)
3. Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (APC) (USA)
4. Atlas Copco Gas and Process (USA)
5. Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association (APPEA) (Australia)
6. Berkeley Research Group (USA)
7. BP Gas Marketing Ltd (United Kingdom)
8. Bureau Veritas (France)
9. Bursagaz (Turkey)
10. Cheniere Energy, Inc. (USA)
11. Chevron Global Gas (USA)
12. China LNG Association (P.R. of China)
13. China Petrochemical Corporation (Sinopec) (P.R. of China)
14. COM-therm (Slovakia)
15. ConocoPhillips Company (USA)
16. Det Norske Veritas Germanischer Lloyd (DNV GL)
17. Edison (Italy)
18. Enerdata (Spain)
19. Energodiagnostika (Russia)
20. ENI (Italy)
21. Eurogas
22. ExxonMobil Gas & Power Marketing (USA)
23. GasTerra (The Netherlands)
24. GAZBIR- Association of Natural Gas Distribution Companies of Turkey (Turkey)
25. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (India)
26. Indonesian Gas Society (IGS) (Indonesia)
27. INPEX Corporation (Japan)
28. Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis (Brazil)
29. Liander N.V. (The Netherlands)
30. Linde AG (Germany)
31. Mongolian Energy Economic Institute (Mongolia)
32. Natural Gas Society (NGS) (India)
33. NV Nederlandse Gasunie (The Netherlands)
34. OMV Gas & Power (Austria)
35. Origin Energy Limited (Australia)
36. Pemex Transformación Industrial (Mexico)
37. Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras (Brazil)
38. Petronet LNG (India)
39. PwC (The Netherlands)
40. RasGas Company Limited (Qatar)
41. Regas (Italy)
42. Repsol (Spain)
43. Russian Gas Society (Russia)
44. Samsung Engineering (Republic of Korea-South Korea)
45. Santos Ltd (Australia)
46. Schlumberger (United Kingdom)
47. Sempra LNG & Midstream (USA)
48. Simon Kucher (Spain)
49. Sonorgás (Portugal)
50. Spetsneftegaz NPO JSC (Spetsneftegaz) (Russia)
51. Swiss Gas and Water Industry Association (SVGW) (Switzerland)
52. TAQA, Arab Company for Energy (Egypt)
53. TBG - Transportadora Brasileira Gasoduto Bolivia-Brasil S/A (Brazil)
54. The Association of Oil and Gas Exploration Industries in Israel (Israel)
55. Transportadora de Gas del Peru (Peru)
56. Turboden (Italy)
57. Vopak LNG Holding BV (Vopak LNG) (The Netherlands)
58. Westnetz GmbH (Germany)
59. WINGAS (Germany)
60. Woodside Energy Ltd. (Australia)