

## **IGU Annual Report 2015**



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### **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 2015, the organisation had 148 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” is presently limited to ten, which come from the Associate members. The ten Premium Associate members will 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 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 LNG conferences. In addition IGU currently manages eleven Committees that study all aspects of the gas industry from the wellhead to the burner tip:

<b>Exploration &amp; Production</b>
<b>Storage</b>
<b>Transmission</b>
<b>Distribution</b>
<b>Utilisation</b>
<b>Sustainability</b>
<b>Strategy</b>
<b>Gas Markets</b>
<b>LNG</b>
<b>Marketing &amp; Communication</b>
<b>R&amp;D and Innovation</b>

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](http://www.igu.org).

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

The Secretariat is based in Norway. Statoil ASA, the host company of the Secretariat, provides representative offices with all necessary administrative support. The Secretariat will remain in Norway until the end of October 2016 and will then be transferred to Spain for a period of six years.

In the triennium that started this year 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. For the first time, this was applied to the autumn meetings of 2015 in Cartagena, Colombia.

The Secretariat runs a secondment programme and is currently hosting three secondees from its membership community. The IGU provides office facilities while the employer covers salary and expatriate costs during the two-year assignment period. 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 2015**

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

The 2012–2015 IGU triennium was brought to a successful conclusion with the 26th World Gas Conference (WGC 2015), in Paris, June 1–5. The gas industry turned out in force for the event, at which 3,700 delegates, 350 exhibitors and 14,000 trade visitors contributed to a vibrant atmosphere at the conference and exhibition.

At the end of the WGC2015 the presidency was handed over from the French Gas Association to the American Gas Association headed by the new President Mr David Carroll.

With Paris set to host the UN Climate Change Conference, COP 21, later in the year, a major message of WGC 2015 was that greater gas use is a fast and effective way of reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality while meeting the rising global demand for energy.

## **2.2. Other activities**

In September 2015, the IGU, together with The World Bank, organised a Gas Seminar in Maputo, Mozambique with invited delegates from the region and speakers from the Gas Industry and International Organisations.

Further, Diplomatic Gas Forums were arranged in Washington DC, USA and Oslo, Norway in December based on the experience from earlier diplomatic forums arranged in Norway.

## **2.3. New members**

In 2015, the IGU Council approved the following new Associate members:

- Beijing Gas Group Co. Ltd, China
- COM-therm, spol. s r.o., Slovakia
- Enagas, Spain
- Energiagnostika LLC, Russia
- Regas SRL, Italy

The IGU Council also approved the following members as Premium Associate member:

- Beijing Gas Group Co. Ltd (BGG), P.R. of China
- China National Petroleum Corporation – CNPC, P.R. of China
- Enagas, Spain
- ENGIE, France
- IGDAŞ - Istanbul Gas Distribution Co., Turkey
- Korea Gas Corporation (KOGAS), Rep. of Korea
- PT Pertamina (Persero), Indonesia
- Statoil (new member), Norway
- TOTAL S.A., France
- UNIPER (formerly, E.ON Global Commodities), Germany

The total membership at the end of 2015 amounted to 148, of which 91 were Charter members, 10 were Premium Associate members, and 47 were Associate members. The IGU members' list is enclosed.

The membership fee for 2015 was EUR 5,000 per year, for both Charter and Associate members.

### **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 2015 the following meetings of these bodies took place:

#### **Council:**

Paris, France, 1 June 2015

Cartagena, Colombia 21 October 2015

#### **Executive Committee:**

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 25 March 2015

Cartagena, Colombia 25 October 2015

#### **Coordination Committee:**

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 25 March 2015

Cartagena, Colombia 25 October 2015

### **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 2015. The IGU President held a speech for the invited EU delegates and the IGU participated in the dinner with a speech from Statoil. The IGU also participated in two sessions in the Gas Week. The IGU has also participated in most of the GN Steering Committee (SC) in Brussels throughout the year.

### **In 2015 the IGU signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the following organisations:**

- UNECE
- UNEP
- IPI
- UNESCO

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

The IGU has participated in several meetings 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 Sustainability Working Group (ESWG)**

The IGU has attended meetings in the ESWG and related workshops in 2013 and 2014. The topics have related to transparency and investments, gas market dialogue, global energy architecture, energy efficiency and access to sustainable energy.

### **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.

### **3.2. 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 Affiliated with the IGU. By the end of 2015 the following organisations were Affiliated with the IGU:

- 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)
- NGV 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 Technical 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 could be found on the IGU website:

- IGU Articles of Association
- Triennial Work Programme
- IGU Organization Chart
- IGU General Brochure
- 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)

#### **Previous publications**

- 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 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 2004-2015

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

## **5. Communication and Gas Advocacy**

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 in 2015.

The 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.

The most successful media campaign launched in 2015 was the urban clean air campaign on the side-lines of COP 21 in Paris, December 2015. The campaign consisted of the release of the IGU research paper on urban air quality in a webcast to which both media and the industry were invited. A special site for the report was made on the IGU website including an infographic showing the highlights of the research paper. The number of visitors to the IGU website increased during this campaign period. The campaign resulted in an exclusive interview with the Financial Times on urban air quality in China. The article was published on FT.com on 3 December 2015 and in the Asian, European, UK, Middle Eastern and North American printed edition on 4 December 2015. The IGU report was highlighted as a solution to the air problems.

The website and social media channels have witnessed an increased number of visitors and followers. The number of visitors to the IGU website has grown steadily and, recently, the amount of time visitors spend on the site has doubled. The number of LinkedIn followers is also growing organically. A target of 5,000 followers for this channel has been set by the end of the triennium. We currently have almost 600 followers, so there is still some way to go.

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 over 4,500 followers (March 2016).

The IGU Newsletter was redesigned in 2015 with a new approach and longer articles. The aim is for committees, regional coordinators, the presidency and secretariat to contribute through content articles, interviews, research articles and similar. The newsletter should reflect the work of the whole IGU organisation.

The IGU maintains a close relationship with members by attending annual meetings and special events – whenever possible. In 2015 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 are as follows:

- 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 1
  - BFTF Phase 2
  - BFTF Phase 3

BFTF Phase 1 included:

- Revisiting the vision, mission, and objectives of the IGU
- Defining the strategic focus of the IGU
- Reviewing and revising the membership fee structure
- Reviewing and revising the IGU Articles of Association (AoA)

The BFTF project is headed by Secretary General, Pål Rasmussen and was appointed at the Council meeting in Berlin on 16 October 2014 to work on this strategic project, comprised of a Working Group, as well as a Reference Group covering members including charter and associates, upstream and downstream members and also ensuring different-sized entities members. 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.

At the Council meeting In Cartagena 21 October 2015, Phase 2 was initiated, and set to deliver a proposal for improvement of the IGU event portfolio to the Executive committee in Durban in April 2016.

## 6. The IGU website

The new 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. The old information is now under the “Members’ log in”.

### *IGU organisation as of 31 December 2015*

#### ***The Management Team***

<i>The President</i>	<i>Mr David Carroll, USA</i>
<i>The Vice President</i>	<i>Mr Jae Ho Song, Republic of Korea</i>
<i>The Immediate Past President</i>	<i>Mr Jérôme Ferrier, France</i>
<i>The Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Pål Rasmussen, Norway</i>
<i>The Deputy Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Luis Bertrán Rafecas, Spain</i>
<i>The Chair of the Coordination Committee</i>	<i>Mr Mel Ydreos, USA</i>
<i>The Vice Chair of the Coordination Committee</i>	<i>Mr Gi Chul Jung</i>

#### ***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:*

<i>Exploration &amp; Production</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Mr Pramod Kumar Karunakaran</i>
<i>Storage</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>Mr Andrey Sapozhnikov</i>
<i>Transmission</i>	<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Mr Andreas Rau</i>
<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Mr Antoni Peris Mingot</i>
<i>Utilization</i>	<i>Iran</i>	<i>Mr Hedayat Omidvar</i>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>Mr Javier Gremes Cordero;</i> <i><u>RC Latin America and the Caribbean</u></i>
<i>Strategy</i>	<i>The Netherlands</i>	<i>Mr Gertjan Lankhorst; <u>RC Europe</u></i>
<i>Gas Markets</i>	<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Mr Fethi Arabi</i>
<i>LNG</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Mr Kyoji Tomita</i>

<i>Marketing</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Mr Cheryl Cartwright</i>
<i>R&amp;D and Innovation</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Mr Gerald Linke</i>

- *Six representatives elected from the Charter members:*

<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Mr Augusto Salomon</i>
<i>China</i>	<i>Ms Li-Xin Che</i>
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Mr Eduardo Pizano</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>Mr Andrea Stegher</i>
<i>Norway</i>	<i>Mr Runar Tjersland</i>
<i>Qatar</i>	<i>Mr Abdulla A. Al-Hussaini</i>

- *Five representatives elected from the Associate members:*

<i>IBP</i>	<i>Ms Cynthia Silveira</i>
<i>ENGIE</i>	<i>Mr Jean-Michel Figoli</i>
<i>KOGAS</i>	<i>Mr Seunghoon Lee</i>
<i>Pertamina</i>	<i>Ms Yenni Andayani</i>
<i>Shell</i>	<i>Mr Chris Gunner</i>

- *Regional Coordinators:*

<i>RC North America</i>	<i>Mr Tim Egan</i>
<i>RC Asia and Asia Pacific</i>	<i>Ms LI Yalan</i>
<i>RC Middle East and Africa</i>	<i>Mr Khaled Abubakr</i>
<i>RC Russia, Black Sea and The Caspian area</i>	<i>Mr Marcel Kramer</i>

### ***Coordination Committee***

<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Mr Mel Ydreos</i>
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Ms Anette Sørum Nordal</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 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](http://www.wgc2018.org)*

**Secretariat of the International Gas Union**

<i>Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Pål Rasmussen</i>
<i>Honorary Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Torstein Indrebø</i>
<i>Director</i>	<i>Mr Mats Fredriksson</i>
<i>Senior Advisor to the Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Sjur Bøyum</i>
<i>Senior Advisor to the Secretary General</i>	<i>Mr Taeksang Kwon</i>
<i>Senior Advisor to the Secretary General</i>	<i>Ms Antonia Fernández Corrales</i>
<i>Information Consultant</i>	<i>Ms Anette Sørum Nordal</i>
<i>Administration Consultant</i>	<i>Ms Kristin Sande</i>

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*Sandvika, 9 March 2016*



*Pål Rasmussen  
Secretary General of IGU*

**Countries represented in the IGU as per 22 October 2015**

1. Albania (ERE, Albanian Energy Regulator)
2. Algeria (Association Algérienne de l'Industrie du Gaz (AIG))
3. Angola (Sonangol Gás Natural (Sonagas))
4. Argentina (Instituto Argentino del Petróleo & del Gas)
5. Armenia (Union of Gas Companies of Armenia- UGCA)
6. Australia (Australian Gas Industry Trust c/o Energy Networks Association)
7. Austria (Österreichische Vereinigung für das Gas- und Wasserfach (ÖVGW))
8. Azerbaijan (State Oil and Gas Company of Azerbaijan Republic – SOCAR)
9. Bahrain (The National Oil and Gas Authority- NOGA)
10. Belarus (Gazprom Transgaz Belarus)
11. Belgium (Association Royale des Gaziers Belges)
12. Bolivia (Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos- YPFB)
13. Bosnia and Herzegovina (Gas Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
14. Brazil (Associação Brasileira das Empresas Distribuidoras de Gás Canalizado (ABEGAS))
15. Brunei (Brunei Energy Association)
16. Bulgaria (Overgas Inc)
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. Columbia (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. Estonia (Estonian Gas Association)
29. Finland (Finnish Natural Gas Association)
30. France (Association Française du Gaz (AFG))
31. Germany, Fed. Rep. of (Deutscher Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches e.V. (DVGW))
32. Greece (Public Gas Corporation of Greece S.A. (DEPA))
33. Hong Kong, China (The Hong Kong & China Gas Co. Ltd.)
34. Hungary (Hungarian Electricity Plc (MVM)- Hungarian Gas Trade)
35. India (Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL))
36. Indonesia (Indonesian Gas Association (IGA))
37. Iran (National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC))
38. Iraq (State Oil Marketing Company / Ministry of Oil – SOMO)

39. Ireland (Irish Gas Association - Bord Gais Eireann)
40. Israel (The Israel Institute of Petroleum & Environment)
41. Italy (Comitato Italiano Gas (CIG))
42. Ivory Coast – Cote d’Ivoire (Société Nationale d’Opérations Pétrolière de la Cote d’Ivoire – PETROCI Holding)
43. Japan (The Japan Gas Association)
44. Kazakhstan (KazTransGas JSC)
45. Kuwait (Kuwait Petroleum Corporation- KPC)
46. Latvia (Latvijas Gaze)
47. Lebanon (Ministry of Energy and Water)
48. Libya (National Oil Corporation of Libya)
49. Lithuania (Lithuanian Gas Association)
50. Macedonia (Macedonian Gas Association)
51. Malaysia (Malaysian Gas Association - c/o Petronas)
52. Mexico (Asociación Mexicana de Gas Natural, A.C.)
53. Monaco (Société Monégasque de l’Électricité et du Gaz (SMEG))
54. Mongolia (Baganuur Joint Stock Company)
55. Morocco (Fédération de L’Énergie de la Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc - CGEM)
56. Mozambique (Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P. (ENH))
57. Netherlands, The (The Royal Dutch Gas Association – Koninklijke Vereniging van Gasfabrikanten in Nederland (KVGNN))
58. Nigeria (Nigerian Gas Association c/o Nigerian LNG Ltd.)
59. Norway (Norwegian Petroleum Society - Norwegian Gas Association)
60. Oman, Sultanate of (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. Slovakia, 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-Svenska Gasföreningen)
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 & Petroleo, 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 Company)
91. Yemen (Yemen LNG)

***Premium Associate members as per 22 October 2015***

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. IGDAŞ - Istanbul Gas Distribution Co. (Turkey)
6. Korea Gas Corporation (KOGAS) (Republic of Korea- South Korea)
7. PT Pertamina (Persero) (Indonesia)
8. Statoil (Norway)
9. TOTAL S.A. (France)
10. UNIPER (Germany)

***Associate members as per 22 October 2015***

1. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) Distribution (United Arab Emirates)
2. Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (APC) (USA)
3. Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association (APPEA) (Australia)
4. BG Group plc (BG) (United Kingdom)
5. BP Gas, Power & Renewables (United Kingdom)
6. Bureau Veritas (France)

7. Bursagaz (Turkey)
8. Cheniere Energy, Inc. (USA)
9. Chevron Global Gas (USA)
10. China LNG Association (P.R. of China)
11. COM-therm (Slovakia)
12. ConocoPhillips Company (USA)
13. Det Norske Veritas Germanischer Lloyd (DNV GL)
14. Energiadiagnostika (Russia)
15. ENI (Italy)
16. Eurogas
17. ExxonMobil Gas & Power Marketing (USA)
18. Gaslink - Gas System Operator Ltd (Gaslink) (Ireland)
19. GasTerra (The Netherlands)
20. GAZBIR- Association of Natural Gas Distribution Companies of Turkey (Turkey)
21. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (India)
22. Indonesian Gas Society (IGS) (Indonesia)
23. INPEX Corporation (Japan)
24. Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis (Brazil)
25. Liander N.V. (The Netherlands)
26. Mongolian Energy Economic Institute (Mongolia)
27. NV Nederlandse Gasunie (The Netherlands)
28. OMV Gas & Power (Austria)
29. Origin Energy Limited (Australia)
30. Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras (Brazil)
31. Petronet LNG (India)
32. Rasgas Limited (Qatar)
33. Regas (Italy)
34. Repsol (Spain)
35. Russian Gas Society (Russia)
36. Santos Ltd (Australia)
37. Shell International Explorations & Production BV (United Kingdom)
38. Sonorgás (Portugal)
39. Spetsneftegaz NPO JSC (Russia)
40. Swiss Gas and Water Industry (Switzerland)
41. TAQA, Arab Company for Energy (Egypt)
42. TBG - Transportadora Brasileira Gasoduto Bolivia-Brasil S/A (Brazil)
43. Transportadora de Gas del Peru (Peru)
44. Vopak LNG Holding BV (The Netherlands)
45. Westnetz GmbH (Germany)
46. Wintershall (Germany)

47. Woodside Energy Ltd. (Australia)

(SB 08.02.16)