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Not since Copenhagen in 2009 has so much hung on the long-running negotiation process of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At this year's 21st Conference of the Parties to that convention (COP 21), the fervent hope is that the international community will at last agree a policy framework for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, to take effect from 2020.

HIGH HOPES

Copenhagen turned out to be a massive disappointment. This time around there are high hopes that an agreement will be reached. However, precisely what form the agreement will take remains to be thrashed out.

Much has changed in the intervening time. The science has become ever more persuasive on the need to act. Scepticism over the reality of climate change has lessened in many quarters, though not vanished entirely. And some major economies have already made public commitments – especially the United States and China, which last November made a joint announcement about their intentions to set goals for carbon cuts that was greeted with much applause.

INVESTMENT UNCERTAINTY

Another big change in the intervening time is that uncertainties over climate policy have made investors ever more nervous about [see page 2](#)

With the Paris COP 21 climate change talks now just six months away, the world's energy community has called on negotiators to do all they can to commit to a policy framework conducive to the massive investments – estimated at US\$53 trillion – needed for the transition to a low-carbon energy economy. That is one of two key messages in the World Energy Council's 2015 World Energy Trilemma report, launched at the Clean Energy Ministerial meeting held in the Mexican city of Merida in the final week of May. The other is that policymakers need to grasp just how quickly the energy landscape is changing to ensure that policies and measures take account of realities. Only then can the step change needed in energy investment be realised.

committing to the massive investments that energy projects usually entail. The latest World Energy Trilemma report – drawing on the insights of more than 2,500 business leaders, policy-makers and investors from around the globe – reveals the urgency now felt about the need for a climate policy framework based on a global target for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

FROM NEGOTIATION TO IMPLEMENTATION

In an interview with World Energy Focus, Joan MacNaughton – Executive Chair of the World Energy Trilemma, who led the report’s production – said: “The energy sector is calling on the negotiators to move from negotiation to implementation in a vigorous programme of action. It should be based on a clear and measurable target; there should be good monitoring to ensure that progress is being made; and the framework should be flexible enough to take account of

the differences between countries and to adapt as countries develop.”

A second priority, adds MacNaughton, is that in carrying the programme forward, it is vital that the energy industry is engaged:

“Policymakers need to understand how fast the energy landscape is changing both in terms of technologies and in terms of the dynamics of supply and demand. They have to engage with the energy industry to ensure that the policies and measures that are put in place to deliver the target take account of those realities – because the investment that is needed to make the transition to low carbon energy sector is a step change beyond what we are doing now...”

“It’s becoming ever more difficult for people to ensure they are making the right investment decisions; that they are not at risk of stranded assets; and that they can do it at an affordable cost.

This uncertainty adds to policy risk, and that adds to the cost of capital, and that adds to the cost for all of us: consumers, taxpayers and investors.”

POLICY ENABLERS

The Council’s report identifies five policy enablers that it claims are key to the successful transition to a low-carbon energy system:

- Remove barriers to trade and enable technology transfer, including tariffs on environmental goods and services, while protecting intellectual property rights.
- Set a carbon price to level the playing field and re-direct investment towards low-carbon solutions.
- Provide the right policy signals to scale up investment, and ensure a portfolio of bankable projects to attract more private capital.
- Place greater emphasis on demand management, including increasing energy efficiency across all sectors – residential, commercial, industrial

and transportation.

- Prioritise and build platforms for innovation and research, development and demonstration (RD&D) principally in the investment case for new technologies, and renew emphasis on collaboration between the public and private sectors.

‘ACCELERATED INNOVATION’

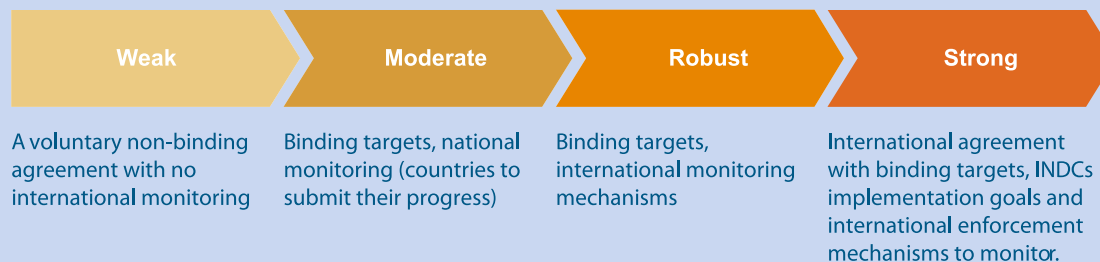
Speaking ahead of the Clean Energy Ministerial meeting, Christoph Frei, Secretary General of the World Energy Council, said: “These priority action areas must be accompanied by accelerated innovation in business models, processes and regulatory frameworks to accommodate new technologies, market design and a focus on resilience of energy infrastructure.” ●

**The 2015 Trilemma report is available at <http://bit.ly/1G5RCH8>
The Trilemma Index will be published in November this year.**

“There are strong indications that a consensus will be reached in Paris,” says the World Energy Trilemma report. “However, the actual outcome of the meeting is uncertain in terms of strength and format. An international agreement with a binding target will be hard to achieve, but a monitored voluntary agreement remains plausible. In that sense, Paris could be the first step towards achieving a single, global target based on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).”

Potential spectrum of agreements at the Paris COP21

Source: World Energy Council/Oliver Wyman, 2015



ABOUT WORLD ENERGY FOCUS

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Banking on a better future

Insights from the Asian Development Bank on resolving Asia and Pacific's energy trilemma

Vast geographically, and home to billions of people, the Asia and Pacific region faces huge challenges in meeting energy demand affordably, securely and sustainably. Energy demand is projected to double by 2030. Some 700 million people still lack access to electricity. And the two largest countries, China and India, depend heavily on coal and so will play crucial roles in climate change mitigation. In this exclusive interview – ahead of the Asia Clean Energy Forum in the Philippines later this month – Yongping Zhai of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank explains how the bank is working with governments, co-financiers, other development agencies and the private sector to resolve the region's energy trilemma.

The Asian Development Bank's primary aim is "for an Asia and Pacific free from poverty". In that context, how important is the energy sector in the bank's work?

About 25-30% of the overall lending of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) goes to energy – so energy is a very important sector, if not the most important. This lending volume

reflects actual needs in the Asia and Pacific region. Around 700 million people are without access to electricity, which undermines quality of life and livelihoods. And there are also the issues of local pollution and contribution to climate change. So, we are very active in supporting energy projects. Typically, we focus on the electricity sector. We work on generation, transmission and distribution, and beyond electricity also in demand-side energy efficiency. Transmission and distribution represents a little more than 50% of our lending in the energy sector. In generation, we support

Government installed Solar Energy panels provide power to 36 houses in the village of Weepatando in Sumba island, eastern Indonesia. The project is hoped to be a replicable model in similar areas around the world.

renewable energies like hydropower, solar and wind, and also natural gas.

The ADB has an energy policy that "aims to help developing member countries provide reliable, adequate and affordable energy for economic growth in a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable way". This is very much like what the World Energy Council calls the energy trilemma, which is about balancing energy security, affordability and sustainability. Yet these aims often conflict with each other. How does the ADB set about reconciling these conflicting aims?

These objectives conflict with each other in some senses. However, in certain specific contexts, the issues can be different. I'll give you some examples.

India has 300 million people without access to electricity. As such, it's very clear that we should focus on energy access. We would be willing to support any project that helps us to achieve that objective. Of course we give emphasis to affordable, renewable energy but in India our focus is on extending power service to people who lack it.

Another example is the Maldives. In that country there is no issue of energy

access, but electricity is extremely expensive because most power is generated using diesel. The cost of generating power there is about US\$0.50/kilowatt-hour. Consumers pay less because the government gives subsidies. In this case, the issue is about providing people clean energy at a lower cost. So we work with hybrid systems – consisting of solar photovoltaics (PV) plus storage and an energy management system.

In China, electricity is relatively affordable and the service is quite good and reliable, with an electrification rate of 99%. But the environmental impact is huge, in terms > see page 4

The ADB initiated the Asia Clean Energy Forum (ACEF) in 2006, with the aim of sharing best practice in policy, technology, and finance to meet climate and energy security challenges. At the World Energy Leaders' Summit as part of the Asia Clean Energy Forum this month, the World Energy Council is working together with the government of the Philippines and the ADB in bringing together an influential group of energy leaders to discuss the future of energy in the region and beyond. The talks will address the new dynamics of LNG markets, next steps towards regional integration, developments in the e-mobility sector and the future of transport, as well as the relevant policy implications.

<http://www.asiacleanenergyforum.org/>
<http://www.adb.org/>

of local pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. So in China our operational focus is on environmental sustainability.

If we understand the context of the country, we can prioritise – in agreement with the government – what will be our focus in operations. So we're not in a dilemma or trilemma in that sense.

The Asia and Pacific region is vast and is home to billions of people – so there must be a limit to what the ADB can achieve on its own, despite its substantial financial and human resources. What is the bank doing to leverage other organisations to assist with its aim of tackling widespread poverty?

The ADB's energy lending averages around \$3.5-4 billion a year, a fraction of the need in the power sector, so we often work together with other co-financers. So we provide \$4 billion of finance plus co-financing, and what we sometimes describe as "finance plus plus". The second "plus" is for knowledge. We help to develop new business models so that governments can find ways to make energy projects commercially viable – so that they can go further with their own resources and attract private sector investment.

As well as being a bank we are a development agency. So we have a policy dialogue with governments to help establish sound market-based energy systems that will be conducive to private sector investment.

Energy demand in the Asia and Pacific region is expected to almost double by 2030. What needs to be done by governments, policy-makers and other organisations to ensure that this demand is met securely and sustainably?

People should work on developing their domestic resources and promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency. But, in addition to that, it's very important to build a sound market for energy. Even countries that do not have enough domestic resources to meet their needs can always make their energy supply secure through a functioning energy market. By that I mean there should be good governance in the sector, sound regulation, and, very importantly, market-based pricing – the market should reflect costs and give the right signals to put the sector on a business footing. Countries cannot continue to depend on grants and subsidies.

Regional co-operation is often put forward as a means of bolstering energy supply security. What kinds of initiatives are underway to promote co-operation in the Asia and the Pacific region?

This is an extremely important topic because when resources are developed on a large regional scale you can maximise the benefits. In South Asia you have the case of Nepal which has about 50 GW of hydropower resources – but so far less than 3 GW has been developed. These resources could be developed, not just for Nepal, but also for India and other neighbouring

countries. India is very dependent on fossil fuels, mainly coal-fired power plants, so there is a benefit in providing clean and sustainable hydropower.

We are promoting power interconnections between virtually any pair of countries you can think about in South Asia. For example we have built interconnections between India and Bangladesh, and we are studying a potential interconnection between India and Sri Lanka through a submarine cable.

In the greater Mekong region, power interconnections have been developed significantly between Laos, which again is a hydro-rich country, and neighbours like Thailand and Vietnam. We are even thinking about Mongolia and China, and eventually maybe Korea. We are very keen to further promote such initiatives.

Climate change brings many challenges, not just the need to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases, but also in adaptation to the changes in climate that are already evident and the threats that they present. What should policy-makers in the Asia and Pacific region be doing to build climate resilience? And how can the ADB help in this?

In every project we do in the energy sector, in addition to the usual financial analysis, economic analysis and environmental impact analysis, we systematically carry out climate-change screening, using models to simulate and assess the likely impacts of climate

change on the project. So we try to build climate resilience through our project work.

We also work with governments to try to build understanding of the importance of this issue and the available technologies. Just last month ADB held a knowledge partnership forum, the theme of which was to build resilient infrastructure. We have brought together government officials and managers of power utilities to share their demands and learn from the technology providers to see what are the possible solutions. We play the role of a bridge between the business community and the government decision-makers.

One of the great milestones of the climate negotiation process will be the COP 21 talks in Paris in December, where it's hoped that the international community will agree a meaningful climate change treaty. How hopeful are you personally that such an agreement will be reached?

Personally, hopeful and cautiously optimistic. The most important issue, post-COP 21 – whether the agreement is an ambitious one or a pragmatic one – is how do we implement it? The ADB will be contributing to the implementation of the COP 21 agreement by playing a supportive role. We very much hope that emerging economies like China and India will play a major role in implementation of this agreement, because if they succeed a lot of issues will be resolved. The world cannot win this battle if China and



Yongping Zhai is Technical Advisor for the Energy Group at the Asian Development Bank (ADB). His role includes technical validation reviewing of all the bank's energy sector projects to assess whether they meet appropriate criteria. He is also the focal point for knowledge work with external partners.

India fail, so the ADB will be working together with these two countries.

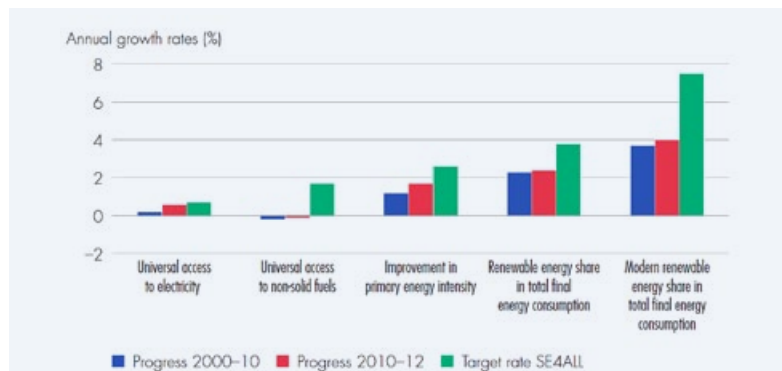
Also, these two countries have huge markets. This will be helpful in development of suitable technologies and in bringing costs down to levels that would benefit other developing countries. The PV industry is a good example of how much China has contributed to bringing costs down. Now India has possibly taken a lead in further developing the solar PV market, and the solar market in general, and other countries in Asia and elsewhere in the world will benefit. This kind of South-South co-operation will be very important for implementation of the agreement reached at COP 21. ●

Sustainable energy access 'must progress faster' to meet 2030 targets

Much faster progress is needed to achieve the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative goals by 2030, according to a new report. While significant progress has been made in extending access to modern energy to people who lack it, increasing energy efficiency and boosting the share of renewable energy in the global mix, the report – “Progress Towards Sustainable Energy: Global Tracking Framework 2015” – finds that 1.1 billion people still live without electricity and almost 3 billion still cook using polluting fuels. The report was launched during the second annual SE4ALL Forum which took place in New York last month.

The SE4All initiative, launched in 2011 by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, has three main objectives by 2030: to ensure universal access to modern energy services, to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and to double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. “We are heading in the right direction

to end energy poverty,” said Anita Marangoly George, Senior Director of the World Bank’s Energy and Extractives Global Practice, “but we are still far from the finish line. We will need to work a lot harder especially to mobilise much larger investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency. Leveraging public finance to



Progress on all three SE4All objectives needs to be accelerated if the 2030 goals are to be met. The chart shows average annual growth rates for access to electricity and non-solid fuels, and compound annual growth rates for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Source: GTF 2015

mobilise private capital is imperative in achieving these goals.”

The second edition of the Global Tracking Framework (GTF 2015) – a multi-agency effort led by the World Bank and the International Energy Agency and supported by the World Energy Council – provides an update of how quickly the world is moving towards the SE4All objectives. It reports progress on selected indicators over the two-year tracking period of 2010-2012 to determine whether movement has been fast enough to meet the 2030 goals. The number of people without access to electricity declined from 1.2 billion to 1.1 billion, a rate of progress much faster than the 1990-2010 period. But there was less progress on access to clean cooking fuel with 2.9 billion people still using biomass fuels like wood and dung.

Christoph Frei, Secretary General of the World Energy Council, said: “A breakthrough in this year’s WTO negotiations on elimination of tariffs for environmental goods, the progress towards the sun-setting of fossil fuel subsidies in a number of countries, the INDC commitments for COP21 in Paris as well as the formalisation of SE4All objectives as SDGs will provide an important boost behind SE4All objectives. Key decisions on all these issues will be taken in 2015 with the opportunity to make this the year of a historic tipping point.” ●
[Download the report at http://trackingenergy4all.worldbank.org/reports](http://trackingenergy4all.worldbank.org/reports)



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Renewable energy jobs up 18% to 7.7 million people worldwide

More than 7.7 million people worldwide are now employed by the renewable energy industry, according to a report from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) – an 18% increase on last year's figure of 6.5 million. The report, "Renewable Energy and Jobs – Annual Review 2015", also provides a first-ever global estimate of the number of jobs supported by large hydropower, a "conservative estimate" of an additional 1.5 million direct jobs.

IRENA Director-General Adnan Z. Amin said the increase was being driven, in part, by the decline in renewable energy technology costs, which is creating more jobs in installation, operations and maintenance. "We expect this upward trend to continue as the business case

for renewable energy continues to strengthen," he added.

As in previous years, renewable energy employment is shaped by regional shifts, industry realignments, growing competition and advances

in technologies and manufacturing processes. Jobs in the renewable energy sector are increasingly being created in Asia, with five of the ten countries with the most renewable energy jobs now located in the region: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, and Bangladesh.

The solar PV industry is the largest renewable energy employer worldwide with 2.5 million jobs, followed by liquid biofuels with 1.8 million jobs, and wind power, which surpassed one million jobs for the first time this year. "IRENA's research estimates that doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 would result in more than 16 million jobs worldwide," said Amin. ●

India's LNG-for-power subsidies attract strong utility interest

A subsidy programme launched by the Indian government to encourage owners of under-utilised gas-fired power stations to bring more capacity back online attracted strong interest last month from the utilities that were eligible.

Despite the fact that electricity shortages are holding back India's economic growth (see cover story in our March issue) – with widespread load-shedding and power cuts regular occurrences in many states – India's gas-fired electricity generation capacity is shockingly under-utilised, partly because most domestic gas is allocated to other industries and partly because imported LNG is too costly. Statistics published by the Ministry

of Power show that the load factor of the country's 23 GW fleet of gas-fired power stations for the 12 months of Fiscal Year 2015 (April 2014 to March 2015) was just 20.8%.

In an attempt to improve utilisation, the government last month held two auctions: one for "stranded" gas-fired power stations that have not been operating because they have not been receiving any gas; and another for power

stations that have been running, but have not been receiving enough gas to reach a plant load factor (PLF) of 30%.

The scheme makes imported regasified liquefied natural gas (RLNG) available at a reduced price and provides a power tariff subsidy determined by a reverse auction, aimed at making the output from the plants affordable to distribution companies. India currently has 23 GW of operable gas-fired capacity, and 4 GW of plants that have already been mothballed – a total of 27,123 MW. An astonishing 14,305 MW of capacity is stranded, of which 8,100 MW qualified to bid in the first auction, while a further 9,845 MW of capacity qualified for the second one, because it has been operating at sub-optimal levels. ●

Japanese power utilities form alliance to compete internationally

Two Japanese power utilities – Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) and Chubu Electric Power Company – are forming a joint venture company that will enable them to "ensure the stable supply of energy on an internationally competitive basis". The new JERA Company will be involved in "the entire energy supply chain, from upstream investments and fuel procurement through power generation".

The aim is to enhance their ability to compete worldwide "amid increasing global pressure on natural resources". TEPCO and Chubu Electric also aim to increase the respective enterprise values of their corporate groups through JERA's business activities.

JERA will be established step-by-step, starting with high-impact areas that are relatively easy to undertake. To begin with, it will focus on developing new upstream energy investments, integrating a process for new fuel procurement, and creating processes to develop new thermal power plants and scrap obsolete ones, both in Japan and internationally.

The next step, targeted for summer 2016, will see TEPCO and Chubu Electric integrate a broader range of businesses within the alliance. ●

NEWS IN BRIEF

NIGERIA'S PRESIDENT SWORN IN AMID ENERGY CRISIS

High on the agenda of Nigeria's new president, Muhammdu Buhari, who was sworn in on the 29th May, will be addressing an acute fuel supply shortage that has had a huge impact on economic activity. At one point towards the end of May, Africa's largest oil producer was reported to have only two days of fuel left in stock. Causes of the shortage are reported to be corruption in the public and private sectors, government mismanagement and inefficient fuel subsidies.

OIL PRICE FALTERS AS OPEC OUTPUT DECISION LOOMS

The price of Brent Crude has in recent weeks lost much of the ground that it made during its rally in April as the energy industry awaits the outcome of the meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on 5th June. It was OPEC's decision last November not to cut output in the face of declining prices that accelerated the fall, leading to a low of US\$45/barrel in January. The widespread expectation is that OPEC will again confirm its output target of 30 million barrels/day.

LNG TO BECOME SECOND MOST VALUABLE PHYSICAL COMMODITY

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is expected to become the second most valuable physical commodity after crude oil this year, according to Goldman Sachs, reports the *Financial Times*. Goldman Sachs predicts that total global value will exceed US\$120 billion as US exports from the Lower 48 States begin this year.

2015 'Issues Monitor' highlights Italy's energy challenges



A study conducted by the World Energy Council's Italian member committee – in collaboration with its members – highlights the main issues that the nation's energy decision-makers need to face in coming years. High on the agenda are energy prices, geopolitical uncertainties, and the emergence of LNG as a credible transport fuel.

"The Italian Issues Monitor 2015" is the result of a multi-stakeholder investigation carried out on more than 40 leading players in Italy's energy sector, including ministries, associations, companies and universities. The starting point of the analysis is Italy's economic context, which continues to raise concerns.

After a decade of very limited growth, the financial and economic crisis of 2008 led to a steep reduction in Italy's gross domestic product. The latest estimates predict continuing growth difficulties in the short term, with recovery not expected to get under way until 2016. One consequence

has been a big impact on the energy sector, which now has to contend with under-utilisation in supply chains, electricity generation, LNG regasification and refineries.

Among the critical issues are energy prices because the electricity bills paid by families and companies in Italy are higher than practically everywhere else in Europe – a result mainly of high taxes, and heavy dependence on fossil fuels and renewables.

On the other hand, Italy has been reducing its final energy consumption, not only as a consequence of the economic crisis, but also by reducing

The "Green Fleet" project seeks to identify alternatives to the diesel marine fuel used by Italian Navy ships. Patrol boat Foscari is the first to experiment with green naval fuel. The next step will be the conversion of a service vessel to use LNG.

national energy intensity, which has fallen by 5% since 2005. Contributory factors include an improvement in the efficiency of electricity generation and the energy savings achieved by measures under the "National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency", which sets efficiency goals to 2020, and policies in development for achieving them.

GEOPOLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES

The European Union's dependence on energy imports from Russia and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is a particular risk factor for the Italian economy, given the uncertainties surrounding the relationships between these regions and Italy's history of strong industrial, technical and commercial partnerships with Russia and with North African countries. Most of Italy's crude oil, for example, comes from Libya, Azerbaijan, Saudi Arabia and Russia – making the country especially vulnerable to political instability in Russia and the MENA region.

Against this background, Italian companies are participating in new import infrastructures, one of the most important being the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP). Once completed, this pipeline will ensure the import of 8 billion

cubic metres (bcm) of natural gas a year from the Shah Deniz field in the Caspian Sea offshore Azerbaijan – well above 10% of Italy's annual consumption, and therefore an important contribution to energy security.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS

Among the most relevant changes between the 2014 and 2015 editions of the Italian Issues Monitor has been the emergence of LNG as a potential new transportation fuel for the maritime sector and heavy-duty road vehicles. Its attractions include a better environmental performance than traditional fuels and its increasing competitiveness.

Moreover, the fall in demand for traditional uses of natural gas – in the power, industry and commercial sectors – leaves more room for the direct use of LNG in transport and off-grid industries. In Italy, several important actors are developing projects and technologies for the use of LNG in transport. For example, the Italian Navy is converting service vessels to LNG in the framework of the "Flotta Verde" (Green Fleet) project and the main truck producer, Iveco, has launched a Euro 6 Stralis LNG-fuelled truck.



LNG FOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE AND LNG FAIR

Keenly aware of the key role that LNG will play in the future, as a secure and competitive energy source and as an environmentally friendly transport fuel, the World Energy Council's Italian member committee has chosen to become a partner of the ConferenzaGNL – the annual Conference on LNG for transport in Italy and the Mediterranean area, which takes place next month for the third time.

"LNG is one of the main fuels promoted by the European Directive 2014/94/EU on the development of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport," says Sergio Garribba, Counsellor for Energy Policy at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Chairman of the Scientific Committee for the LNG Conference for Transport.

"EU Member States are required to adopt national policies to develop markets for alternative fuels while ensuring their deployment. In addition, the development of LNG uses and infrastructures is at the core of the recent Energy Union package defining a framework strategy with a forward-looking climate change policy. In this strategy, LNG has a key role for improving the security and diversification of energy supplies in Europe.

"These themes will be addressed by the closing ministerial roundtable focusing on the Mediterranean energy dialogue and the LNG option for affordable supplies and a clean Mediterranean sea." ●

EVENTS

World Energy Leaders' Summit Manila, Philippines

17–18 June 2015

A high-level, invitation-only event held within the Asia Clean Energy Forum (<http://bit.ly/1I3kHEZ>).

The summit provides a platform for the global energy leaders' community to facilitate dialogue on energy issues. It will be co-hosted by the President of the ADB and will include a private meeting of ministers.

Executive Assembly

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

26–30 October 2015

The World Energy Council's annual meeting, welcoming the Council's community and representatives from the African and global energy sectors.

2016 World Energy Congress Istanbul, Turkey

10–13 October 2016



The World Energy Congress is the triennial flagship event of the World Energy Council. It has gained

3rd International LNG Conference (ConferenzaGNL)

Rome, Italy

11–12 June 2015

Focusing on LNG-as-fuel applications in marine and road transport in the Mediterranean region, the conference will gather national and international experts from business, research, and civil society. Organised by WEC Italy in partnership with Symposia.

<http://www.conferenzagnl.com>

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Action for Energy for 2015

Johannesburg, South Africa

30 July 2015

The South African National Energy Association (SANEA), the World Energy Council's South African National

recognition since the first event in 1924 as the premier global forum for leaders and thinkers to debate solutions to energy issues. The event also provides an opportunity for executives to display their technologies and explore business opportunities. With the upcoming Congress in Istanbul – to be held under the theme “Embracing new frontiers” – the event will have taken place in 21 cities around the world.

Catch up on the 2013 Congress at: <http://bit.ly/1n1IWWW>

MEMBER COMMITTEE EVENTS

Member Committee, will be hosting its 2nd Action for Energy for 2015 event under the theme: Energy-Related Challenges faced by Small Consumers. The objective is to obtain the energy end-users' perspective: What are the top five energy related issues facing this segment of the economy? What is the way forward with regard to each of the challenges?

<http://bit.ly/1SE37cn>

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Bolivia Gas and Energy International Congress 2015

Santa Cruz, Bolivia

19–20 August 2015

The 8th annual Congress of the Bolivian Chamber of Hydrocarbons and Energy (CBHE) will analyse the realities of the energy and hydrocarbons sectors.

This year's event will be held under the theme “Energy challenges of the next decade – crisis or opportunity?”

Catch up on last year's event at:

<http://bit.ly/1C46UIt>

<http://boliviagasenergia.com/2015>

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Alternatives for social and environmental viability of large energetic projects

Bogotá, Colombia

27 August 2015

The objective of the event is to identify practices and policy guidelines to promote efficient management of social and environmental impacts,

with the purpose of ensuring the energy sustainability of Colombia. The scope is to develop and present recommendations when formulating criteria for policies, plans, programs and future energy projects in Colombia in order to achieve social and environmental acceptance in the context of the energy trilemma of the World Energy Council .

<http://www.cocme.org>

Contact: Daniel Diaz

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International Beirut Energy Forum

Beirut, Lebanon

9–11 September 2015

With continuous oil price fluctuations, how is the world's sustainable energy sector being affected? What are the dynamics of fuel-based economy and sustainable energy development? Energy ministers and leaders from around the world will look at these and other issues at this platform for discussion of topics related to renewables, energy efficiency, and green buildings in the MENA region.

Catch up on last year's event at:

<http://bit.ly/15InlgB>

Contact: Pierre El Khoury

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SEE MORE COUNCIL EVENTS AT
www.worldenergy.org/events/future

ABOUT THE COUNCIL

The World Energy Council has been at the forefront of the energy debate for nearly a century, guiding thinking and driving action around the world to achieve sustainable and affordable energy for all. It is the UN-accredited energy body and principal impartial network, representing more than 3,000 organisations – public and private – in almost 100 countries.

Independent and inclusive, the Council's work covers all nations and the complete energy spectrum – from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources.

JOIN OUR NETWORK

Join the debate and help influence the energy agenda to promote affordable, stable and environmentally sensitive energy for all.

As the world's most influential energy network, the World Energy Council offers you and your organisation the opportunity to participate in the global energy leaders' dialogue.

Find out how you can:

- join a Member Committee;
- become a Project Partner, Patron or Global Partner;
- take part in annual industry surveys, study groups and knowledge networks;

by visiting our website and contacting our team on: <http://www.worldenergy.org/wec-network>

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